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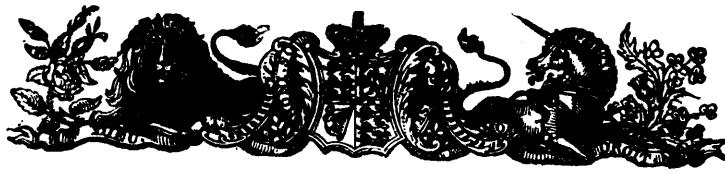
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The Volunteer Review

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No. 6.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

While General Clinton was thus displaying his peculiar tactics, the French armament consisting of seven ships of the line some frigates and a number of transports having on board 6000 troops under the Count de Rochambeau arrived at Rhode Island on the 10th of July; the fleet was commanded by the Chevalier de Ternay, and amongst other matters it bore a commission to General Washington appointing him a Lieut. General of France. This opportune reinforcement elevated the hopes of the Congress and its adherents: new levies were ordered and furnished with alacrity for Washington's army, and as the arrival of the French fleet gave them a temporary naval superiority, a movement on New York was determined on by the French and American Generals; but the arrival of six ships of the line from England placed the superiority in the hands of Admiral Arbuthnot, who, with Sir H. Clinton, proposed to attack the French fleet and army at Rhode Island. But this plan was frustrated in the first place by the advance of Washington's army to King's Bridge, and secondly because the British Admiral and General could not agree, both being equally incapable. With the preponderance of force on the side of the English no difficulty could have been encountered in the destruction of the French fleet and the possible capture of the army, but in the hands of men like Arbuthnot such advantages were totally neutralized by want of the necessary knowledge to render them available. It was fortunate that a more capable commander in the West Indies had so severely handled the fleet commanded by the Count de Guichen as to render a junction with M. de Ternay impossible, or they would have shut up Clinton and Arbuthnot at New York and compelled them to surrender; both dolts were indebted to Admiral Rodney for deliverance.

The failure of the co-operation of the French fleet under Count de Guichen made it necessary that Washington and Rochambeau should settle a plan of campaign by which the evacuation of New York might be effected, and in order to concert this design an interview took place between them at Hartford Connecticut.

While this business was in progress a transaction occurred which has marked the character of this contest and tarnished the honor of every individual engaged therein. While history is written the treason of Benedict Arnold will be handed down to posterity as the most singular instance on record of moral obtuseness and political tergiversation, and the most difficult for which to assign a satisfactory reason. An obscure individual—the vehemence of Arnold's character led him to achieve distinction by being the foremost to strike a blow at the authority of his lawful Sovereign—an apothecary in a country village his previous conduct and surroundings were not of a character to inspire respect or confidence, and when after the famous skirmish at Concord he raised a company of brave trained volunteers the authorities of his native village refused to entrust him with the ammunition and equipments necessary for the corps which were at length supplied by compulsion; yet his daring bravery and undoubted military capacity raised him within a period of two years to the highest rank in the rebel army. A man of pleasing appearance, consummate tact, subtle, insinuating and thoroughly unscrupulous, Benedict Arnold might have hoped to attain the highest honors which Congress could bestow, and yet without sufficient cause shown he jeopardised all for an inferior position and the scorn of his new associates—his own plea of repentance for treason is mere folly—his hopes of gain in any part of the transaction were perfectly futile—he relinquished honor and profit for poverty and obscurity, and his governing motive for so doing cannot be ascertained by any rule of reason or common sense.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British troops General Arnold was appointed to command the garrison that took possession of it. Early in 1779, under the

feigned name of Gustavus, he opened a secret correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, who committed the matter and its conduct to Major Andre, then his aid-de-camp and afterwards his Adjutant General. From the commencement of the correspondence considerable doubt existed as to who Gustavus really was, and some considerable time elapsed before it was ascertained that Arnold, under that *non de plume*, had given precise and important information to the British General. The moment was favorable for some decisive movement which should terminate the contest; a large majority of the people of the revolted Colonies were desirous of accommodating the quarrel and reuniting with Great Britain on conditions of strict union and dependence. Their resources were exhausted—the paper money issued by the usurping Congress, always really worthless and only sustained by laws and the bayonet at a nominal value, was now rapidly approximating to its ultimate value. The ranks of the rebel army were recruited with children whose services for nine months were bought for \$1500 a piece—ill paid, ill clad, ill fed and brutally treated, regiment after regiment rose in mutiny which could not be checked by rope or scourge, and neither precaution nor severity could prevent desertion or restrict plundering although officers were empowered to punish summarily with death or the lash the crime of desertion or theft, and although more than one officer executed this fearful power with savage brutality even to the beheading of the corpse, such examples had no effect on a force hovering on the verge of dissolution.

On the 3rd of August Arnold was appointed to the command of West Point and its dependencies on the Hudson River, and as the American army had expended three years labor and Congress \$3,000,000 on the works it was esteemed the Gibraltar of the continent, as well as the depot of all the valuable stores and munitions of war belonging to the United States. Sir Henry Clinton had found out, or some body had persuaded him, of the importance of the posts on the Hudson and the consequences sure to arise to the American people from the command

of that river. In 1777 it was in the power of the British, and the triumphant junction of Burgoyne's and Howe's army could have been effected if the latter knew his business; as it was, if the expedition which captured all its posts had only held them; Gates's victory at Saratoga would be neutralised, the rebellion crushed by famine, and from Canada to Long Island Sound a virtual barrier would have shut out the New England States from its supplies. In the avidity with which he now hastened to secure by infamous means an advantage twice at least virtually in his possession may be read the woeful lessons of experience which soldiers like Clinton has bequeathed to the country who employed him. A pert officer of the rebel army writes of him to a correspondent in discussing a plan for his seizure which his careless habits rendered feasible, that "Congress could not be better served by any one of its own officers, and it would be impossible to find a greater blunderbuss, prolific as England undoubtedly was in the production of such animals."

On the 18th September Washington and his staff crossed the Hudson at Peek's Kill en route to Hartford to confer with Rochambeau—immediately afterwards Arnold willing to bring matters to a crisis requested Clinton to send André to meet him at some convenient point near the American lines. For this purpose the Vulture sloop of war was stationed at Teller's Point, on the Hudson, and communications being opened with the shore; on the evening of the 21st September a boat was sent with a letter from Gen. Arnold and a pass for General Robinson, or his agent, to accompany the boat's crew to a point known as the Long Clove, two miles below Havers-town and five miles below the house of Joshua Hett Smith, the agent who owned the boat and managed the transaction. Major André, under the name of John Anderson, embarked and was brought to an interview with General Arnold; but before the business between them was finally adjusted the approach of daylight rendered it necessary that a place of safety should be sought where André might lie concealed and next night drop down to the Vulture. Against his remonstrances Arnold carried him within the American lines and concealed him in Smith's house, where he arrived in the dawn of the morning of the 22nd. But meantime the appearance of the Vulture had given uneasiness to the commander at Verplanks, and with a four pounder gun commenced such a fire on her as to compel the vessel to shift her moorings and drop down stream out of range. From the upper windows of the house in which he had taken refuge André beheld this transaction which exerted such a fearful influence on his own fate. During the greater part of the day he was closeted with Arnold, who delivered to him the following memoranda which he foolishly accepted against the express orders of Gen. Clinton.

(1) "An estimate of the forces at West Point and its dependencies, Sept. 13th, 1780,

showing a total of 3086 men of all sorts.
(2) "An estimate of the number of men necessary to man the works at West Point and vicinity, showing a total exclusive of artillery corps of 2,438 troops.

(3) "Artillery orders issued by Major Bauman, Sept. 5th, 1780, showing the disposition of the corps in an alarm.

(4) "Bauman's return of the ordnance in the different forts, batteries, &c., at West Point and its dependencies, Sept. 5th, 1780, showing the distribution of 100 pieces.

(5) "Copy of a statement of the condition of affairs submitted by Washington to a council of war, Sept. 6th, 1780.

(6) "Remarks on works at West Point, a copy to be transmitted to his Excellency General Washington, Sept., 1780.

"Fort Arnold is built of dry fascines and wood, is in a ruinous condition, incomplete and subject to take fire from shells or carcasses.

"Fort Putnam stone, wanting great repairs; the wall on the east side broken down and rebuilding from the foundation; at the west and south side have been a Chevaux de Frise; the west side broke in many places. The east side open; two bomb proofs and provisions magazine in the fort and slight wooden barracks—a commanding piece of ground 500 yards west between the fort and No. 4, or Rocky Hill.

"Fort Webb built of fascines and wood, a slight work very dry and liable to be set on fire as the approaches are very easy without defences save a slight abatis.

"Fort Wyllys built of stone five feet high, the work above plank-filled with earth, the stone work 15 feet, the earth 9 feet thick; no bomb proofs; the batteries without the fort.

"Redoubt No. 1. On the south side of wood, 9 feet thick, the west, north and east sides 4 feet thick; no cannon in the works; a slight and single abatis; no ditch or pickett; cannon on two batteries; no bomb proofs.

"Redoubt No. 2. The same as No. 1. No bomb proofs.

"Redoubt No. 3. A slight woodwork 3 feet thick, very dry; no bomb proofs; a single abatis; the work easily set on fire; no cannon.

"Redoubt No. 4. A wooden work about 10 feet high and four or five feet thick, the west side faced with a stone wall 8 feet high and four thick; no bomb proof; two six pounders; a slight abatis; a commanding piece of ground 500 yards west.

"The North Redoubt on the east side built of stone, 4 feet high above the stone, wood filled in with earth; very dry; no ditch; a bomb proof; three batteries without the fort; a poor abatis; a rising piece of ground 500 yards south, the approaches under cover to within 20 yards; the wood easily fired with faggots dipt in pitch, &c.

"South Redoubt much the same as the North; a commanding piece of ground 500 yards due east, 3 batteries without the fort."

Those were written on six pieces of paper, probably for the facility of concealment such an arrangement afforded; they were all, except the fourth, in Arnold's handwriting, and are accurate descriptions of the miserable attempts at fortifications which had deterred Sir Henry Clinton from attempting to gain the command of the Hudson River. That their state was not known in New York argues great stupidity on the part of the General commanding, and entire want of enterprise on the part of his subordinates.

Through the mismanagement on the part

of Smith it was decided that André should return by land, although the Vulture had returned to her former berth. On the evening of the 22nd Smith and André accompanied by a negro servant and their horses crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry—André having changed his military coat and hat retaining his nankin breeches and white top ped boots. From Verplanks the road, with its ancient guide post and inscription—"Dishe his di Roode toe de Kshing's Ferry," led north westerly for fourteen miles towards Salem, intersected however at three miles distant by the direct highway from Peekskill through Tarrytown to New York. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the party stumbled on an American patrol, the officer on duty demanded to see the passes given by General Arnold of which they had two, as follows:

"Head Quarters, Robinson's House,
"Sept. 22nd, 1780.

"Joshua Smith has permission to pass the guards to the White Plains and to return, he being on public business by my direction.

"B. ARNOLD,
"Maj. Genl."

"Head Quarters, Robinson's House,
"Sept. 22nd, 1780.

"Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the guards to the White Plains or below if he chooses, he being on public business by my direction.

"B. ARNOLD,
"Maj. Genl."

They were advised not to venture further that night as they would be sure to be interrupted by the marauders known on either side as Cow-boys or Skinners; they remained during the rest of the night at the house of a loyal Scotch settler and resumed their journey at daybreak on the 23rd September. At Pine's bridge, on the Croton, Smith took leave of André, although the understanding with Arnold was to continue with him to White Plains, and if he had performed his compact André would have been saved. Left to his own resources he abandoned the route he was on, and striking to the right took the Tarrytown Road at a point about half a mile north of Tarrytown; he was stopped by three marauders, robbed of his watch and stripped of his boots, in the search for money or valuables. The documents received from General Arnold were discovered, and as André could not convince his captors that he would reward them, and as they were probably deserters from the loyal militia, they carried him to the nearest American commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Jameison at North Castle. Still retaining his incognito as John Anderson he induced the American commander to send a communication to General Arnold stating that he had been detained, he at the same time sending the captured documents to Washington. Arnold on receipt of this intimation at once quitted West Point, got on board the Vulture sloop and reached New York in safety. André after allowing a reasonable time to elapse wrote a letter acknowledging himself to be the Adjutant General of the British army, stating frankly and free

ly every circumstance of the case, and denying that under any aspect he could be considered as a spy.

In the meantime Washington having returned from his conference with the French officers, and having learned what had happened, reinforced West Point and appointed a board of officers to inquire into and report on the case of Major André. Those men only anxious to immolate some one to the thirst for blood of the young Republic, declared the prisoner to be a spy being within their lines in disguise and recommended his execution as such.

His death which he met with manly fortitude on the 2nd October, was a cold blooded murder for which there was no excuse; he was not a spy being carried inside the American lines by the General Officer commanding in full uniform, and when arrested he was at least 14 miles beyond their military jurisdiction—it was a clear case of kidnapping. He could not even be declared a prisoner of war by any civilized nation; and as he never saw the American forts or works his mission was altogether without military control. Washington acted a selfish, cold-blooded part, and is judiciously chargeable with the innocent blood shed on this occasion.

At the same time André placed himself in an equivocal position, and one unworthy of a man of his rank in the British army. While General H. Clinton, instead of sitting sapiently at New York, should have moved on West Point, and there can be no doubt from the temper of his troops that he might have succeeded in accomplishing by open force what he tried by base treason.

The whole of this melancholy transaction in which a brave, talented and meritorious officer was sacrificed to the stupidity of Clinton, and the unfeeling selfishness, combined with rancour, of Washington, reflects indelible disgrace on all the parties concerned, especially the latter, who would not listen to the prisoner's plea for a soldier's death, but had him hanged as a felon to gratify his paltry spite. Clinton allowed Congress to bully or trick him into an exchange of prisoners immediately afterwards, by which their own ranks were recruited with good troops, which they wanted, while they steadily refused to liberate the prisoners of Burgoyne's army, detained in direct contravention to the article of surrender, nor was he the man to compel those canting scoundrels to observe their own solemn engagements.

As those events closed the campaign of 1780, so they left Washington in full control of the Hudson, the French troops at Rhode Island, and Sir Henry Clinton in masterly inactivity and slothful enjoyment at New York.

During the year 1869 45,710 barrels of salt were shipped from Goderich by rail, and 14,856 by water.

A young man named John Hooy was frozen to death on the 10th inst., while journeying from Portage du Fort to Pembroke.

DOWNFALL OF SALNAVE: SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

A French sloop of war has arrived at Charleston, S. C., direct from Port-au-Prince, bringing intelligence of the shooting of ex-President Salnav, of Hayti, on the 10th inst., by the successful revolutionists. If the news be true, the ill-starred man has only shared the fate of nearly all Haytian leaders, and his dying moments were probably consoled by the thought that before many months his executioners would be shot by somebody else. Salnav was born in Hayti and was a man in the prime of life. He entered the army at an early age, and was rapidly promoted for distinguished services in the field. We believe that he took part in the invasion of San Domingo by Soulouque and retreated in good order with that distinguished warrior. Subsequently he aided Geffrard in overthrowing the empire whence Soulouque fled to Jamaica and in re-establishing the republic. For a while matters progressed favourably enough; but in an evil hour Geffrard's government slighted Salnav whose bosom yearned for liberty. To strike down tyranny he attempted the assassination of one of Geffrard's ministers and failed. He then fled to San Domingo, and while there organized a rebellion and was sentenced to death by court martial in Port au Prince. In May, 1865, he re-entered Hayti with a formidable army of 250 men, roused the people in the name of God and liberty, and established a provisional government. Geffrard advanced against him with the forces of the republic. Several bloody struggles took place in which a number of men were seriously bruised and a few killed. Finally the insurrection was suppressed, Salnav retiring again to San Domingo. Subsequently, however, he renewed the revolutionary movement and succeeded in ousting Geffrard, who prudently took refuge on a foreign war vessel. On assuming power Salnav issued a proclamation in which he declared amnesty to all Haytiens except Geffrard, whom he condemned to death, but who was never shot, for the very good reason that he kept out of Hayti. Of course it was not long before a revolution broke out against the new President who headed the Cacos, while the heroic Message Saget, Dominiqui, and other world renowned generals led piquets. The war lasted from June, 1867, until a few days ago. So long as Salnav was able to pay for the printing of his treasury notes, he held out bravely; but when it took \$5,000 in Haytian currency to pay a gold dollar he collapsed. Unfortunately for him the piquet leaders supply of coffee held out longer than his, and he fell. Of his private virtues we know nothing. He possessed a playful habit of shooting wealthy citizens and confiscating their property for the benefit of the nation. Take him all in all we shall not see his like again, except in the persons of the new rulers of Hayti.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The member for East Surry, Mr. Buxton, publishes a letter in the *Daily News*. in which he deals with the land question. The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Buxton's letter:—

"But, after all, the broad question is, shall we or shall we not, make a bold endeavour to tranquillise Ireland by a settlement of the land question? Is there any Liberal who would not answer 'Yes' and yet what possibility is there of settling it except by giving the tenant, not indeed fixity,

but *bona fide* security on his holding? It is impossible for any one who watches the tide of public feeling in Ireland to doubt that, sooner or later, such security must and will be given. Were the agitation on this subject a new thing there might be some hope of its subsiding; but it has lasted without intermission beyond living memory, and has now attained a strength and intensity far beyond that of any agitation which the present generation has seen. Already the tenantry of twenty-seven out of thirty-two counties in Ireland have declared their determined adhesion to the tenant-right movement. Many of the leading landlords have joined them. The whole Press of Ireland is on their side. No Irish member, as far as I am aware, has ventured to express his dissent.—Such an expression on the part virtually of the Irish nation cannot be trifled with; and although it cannot be expected that Parliament will grant the whole of their demand, yet that it must go a long way in that direction is certain—unless, indeed, Ireland is still to remain a prey to vehement and seditious discontent. Discontent, indeed is far too weak a word to use for the feelings with which the Irish people will receive any measure from the Liberal Government which does not give them in a plain, direct, straightforward way a large part, at any rate, of that which they demand—namely, to be set free from the landlord's power of arbitrary eviction. The plan of withholding legal sanction from any tenure which did not give the tenant security for a sufficient term of years would be thus plain, direct and straightforward. All others, though aiming at the same thing, do it by roundabout methods, and seem intended to cast dust in the eyes of either the landlord or the tenant."

The *Morning Post*, writing on the same topic, observes:—

"What the Government have to aim at in framing their Irish Land Bill is so to balance the rights of landlord and tenant as to make it the interest of both to pull together and labour for their mutual advantage. This principle is partly in operation already, though not under legal obligation. Wherever there are good landlords there are good tenants, and the relations that exist between them cannot be a bad basis for the legal settlement of the land question. But so long as it is in the power of landlords to turn scores of families out of their holdings we must not expect to see peace and contentment in Ireland.

A GIGANTIC MILITARY EXPERIMENT.—The Russian Government is making a very important experiment. The Oxus now flows into the Sea of Aral. It once flowed into the Caspian, its old bed being still visible enough to be a feature in maps. If it could be brought back the Russians would have an unbroken and impregnable water communication from the Baltic to the heart of Khiva, and with further improvements to Balkh would, in fact, be able to ship stores at Cronstadt for Central Asia, and send them without hindrance. The addition to their power would be enormous; for instance, they could send 10,000 riflemen almost to Afghanistan by water, and without any sound audible to the West, and their engineers think it can be secured. An energetic officer, with 1,800 men, is already on the south bank of the Caspian, the natives are reported "friendly," that is we suppose, quiet, and the Russian Government has the means through its penal regiments of employing forced labor on a great scale.

THE CANADIAN OIL REGION.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PETROLEA AND OIL SPRINGS.

From the Special Correspondent of the Buffalo Express, Jan 6.

I have just returned from a visit to the working oil region of Canada, some account of which may be interesting at least to your commercial readers. I say the working region, as rock oil is found widely scattered over various parts of Ontario, and at great distances apart. In many of these, however, it has not been found in sufficient quantities to warrant the hope of profitable investment, and in others, where it is satisfactorily proved to exist in abundance, other reasons prevail for its non production. These are, mainly, the present low price ruling for the article in its crude state, and the want of proper facilities for transporting it to the market. The latter obstacle, in fact, is caused by the former, for a rise of forty cents a barrel would immediately set going scores of good wells now lying unused, and render the cost of transportation no longer an impediment.

The present condition of the towns of Petrolea and Oil Springs well illustrates this. Petrolea may now be said to be the headquarters of the oil producing as distinct from the oil bearing region. Three or four years ago there was not a house within its present limits, now it is a flourishing place of almost four thousand inhabitants. It cannot yet be said to contain any handsome buildings, but there are good substantial houses, comfortable hotels, capital roads and sidewalks. Some refineries are also in operation, and the wells, working and abandoned, seem to the casual observer almost numberless. I was assured that about eighty are at present yielding in paying quantities, that is, from ten to seventy five barrels a day. I think, however, the number must be somewhat exaggerated, as it is computed that the daily aggregate yield is not more than one thousand barrels. The belief of the people of Petrolea in the capacity of its oil wells when the region shall have become more thoroughly developed is shown in the circumstance that a tankage for half a million barrels is already provided in this town alone. It is tolerably certain that over 300,000 barrels are at this moment now standing in tank. I am assured that Petrolea owes its present prosperity, and the defeat even to extinction of all rivals, not to its greater oil producing capacities, but to the fact of its having immediate railway connection with all parts of the province, and secondly, paradoxical as it may seem, to the low price at which the crude article is now quoted. It is undoubtedly very rich in this peculiar and valuable deposit, but many persons, whose opinions bear great weight, contend that other spots still more prolific in the treasure exist at no great distance.

The town and region of Oil Springs are cited as a case of illustration. It was here that the great oil mania of Canada first took its rise and had its short but prosperous day. Here were found those wonderful flowing wells which were to make millionaires of their possessors and enrich the whole country. Alas for their hopes! they were killed with literally too much of a good thing. Wells had been sunk in and around the village, many of them giving very rich yields, scarcely any not satisfactory to their owners. Land, at ordinary times worth about five dollars an acre, suddenly acquired fabulous value, and as many thousand dollars were given for quarter-acre lots as a few weeks before would have purchased several hun-

dred acre lots. Greedy speculators rushed in from all quarters, and the American element was as usual in the van of adventure, reaping largely its early profits, and sharing heavily in its subsequent signal and sudden reverses.

Oil Springs fell, it had its brief blaze of glory. It is eight miles distant from Petrolea, and is, by many competent men, believed to be richer in oil than its successful rival. The latter, however, as before shown, has the advantage of being on a line of railway. The two towns are divided by a vile apology for a road, and the cost of transportation of the oil between the two places, about forty cents (gold) a barrel, alone gives Petrolea its commercial superiority. The current price in the last named town is \$1.55, delivered free on board, deduct forty cents for transportation as against Oil Springs, and the article, in whatever abundance, is not worth the pumping. Many well owners in Oil Springs, however, are confident that with the appreciation of prices that village will recover all its lost prestige, and become more flourishing than ever before. Its prosperity will be greatly helped by the construction of the new railway passing through the village, for which a charter has just been granted by the Legislature.

The expected increase in value is possibly not far distant. The odor, once so objectionable, attaching to the Canadian rock oil is now removed, and it is beginning rapidly to find its way into the European Markets, fully four thousand barrels a week thus find a market—a consumption that is rapidly increasing. The domestic consumption of refined oil is not more than 1,500,000 barrels annually, and on this the Canadian Government levies an excise of five cents a gallon, and twenty five cents a barrel for inspectors fees. The American tariff imposes a prohibitory import duty of twenty cents a gallon. This particular interest, therefore, which is largely carried on by United States citizens, feels, far more than any other, the want of a reciprocity treaty, and the restriction is not without its effect on the political feelings of that part of the country which supplies this article.

It might be supposed that these drawbacks to full profits would induce those engaged in this business to extract the utmost possible value from the crude article to compensate in some manner for their restricted sphere of operations. But such is not the case. All the residuum, after refining, which elsewhere is converted into paraffine, lubricating oil, and other valuable articles of commerce, is here thrown away. In a few cases, it is mixed with sawdust and used as fuel. An enterprising man with a few thousand dollars might start a manufactory that would be attended with more than usual chances of success. The writer a few days since met a person who has been engaged in that business in England who projects embarking in it in Ontario, but he has not yet commenced operations. A new and very profitable branch of commerce will, however, no doubt soon be extensively established.

The great seat of the oil refiners of Ontario has become centred in London, distance about forty-six miles from Petrolea, both places being on the Great Western Railway. There are at present about twelve of these establishments in London, all in full and profitable working order, and representing different amounts of capital. The smaller have probably invested in them some \$10,000 or \$12,000 (gold), those conducted on the most extensive scale about \$80,000. The latter have tracks laid down from the main railway up to their own tanks, and every

appliance of modern art has been used in their construction and working. The proprietors of the two largest are of German origin, but several are Americans, as indeed are many of the most prosperous inhabitants of that substantial city. Its present representative in the Canadian Senate is a child of the "Stars and Stripes," and who has, in addition with at least another of his countrymen, I believe, occupied the Mayor's chair.

P. S.—Since the above was written a new well has been sunk at Petrolea, at two miles distance from the nearest now in operation.—Good indications are reported to have appeared. As the location thus selected is still within easy access of rail, this new venture will, if successful, probably lead to a further development, on a large scale, in the neighborhood. The prospect of success has already considerably augmented the value of adjacent land. One or two of the old British wells have also just been re-started, but I have not heard what degree of success has attended them. Pumping has also recommenced on a small scale at Oil Springs.

RAISING OF THE IRON-CLAD SUNK IN CHARLESTON, S. C., HARBOUR.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A corporation of enterprising gentlemen of this city, known as the "Monitor Wrecking Company," of which Mr. B. T. Benton is President, has been awarded by the Treasury Department the contract for raising the wrecks now lying in Charleston harbour. Among these are the *Keokuk*, *Weehawken*, and *Palapso*, ironclads, and the *Husatonic*, store ship, besides a large number of others of less importance. Store ships, blockade runners, torpedo boats, vessels of every known variety, fitted for war or peace, are found by the divers strewn over the bottom of this harbour. Probably there is at present not another place in the world where so many submerged wrecks are collected in a small space. The harbour is formed by the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which here continue to empty their waters into the ocean. Across the entrance, seven miles below the city, a sand bar stretches from Sullivan's to Morris' Islands. On this bar the Government stone fleet of 16 vessels was sunk in 1861, with the intention of rendering the entrance impassible, but as the river current soon hollowed out a channel on the other side as good as the first, it did not materially impede navigation. This bar renders the harbour inaccessible to large vessels except at high tide, and dangerous at all times; but the explanation of the wrecks, "which all around with fragments strewn the sea," is not to be found in this, but in those gigantic conflicts of which these quiet waters were not long ago the scene.

The *Keokuk*, the first iron ship ever sunk in battle, was a double turreted iron-clad, built by Mr. Whitney, of this city. On the morning of the 7th of August, 1863, she brought up the rear of that tremendous armada of nine vessels which steamed up Charleston harbour to attack the rebel stronghold, the ill-fated *Weehawken*, on whose stout ribs the worms now feed near by, leading the attack. The odds were terrific, a fleet mounting thirty-two guns against forts mounting 300. The attack continued through the day. The *Keokuk* bore the brunt of the fight advancing within a few hundred feet of Fort Sumter, and receiving no less than ninety of the heaviest shot. Her hull, at watermark, showed nineteen shot holes. She was kept up through the night only by plugging and continual pumping, and went down next morning, with colours still flying, abreast of

Morris Island, where she now lies. The *Palapso*—monitor—was sunk by a torpedo, which tore an immense hole in her bottom, and the *Housatonic*, store ship, met the same fate.

The loss of the *Weehawken* will be remembered by many from the sad tragedy attending it, four engineers and twenty-six seamen having been carried down in her. She sank at her anchorage on the 6th of December, 1863. It was asserted at the time that the forward hatch was open, and the continuous stream poured in by the high waves washing over the bow deck, weighed her head down before the crew, who were aft, knew any thing about it, so that she sank before they could escape. This seems the best explanation, though it has been declared improbable, and even impossible, by the surviving officers.

All efforts to raise the vessel have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Whitney expended three years' labour and a fortune in endeavouring to raise the *Keokuk*, but without avail, and Mr. Benton has lost a great deal in the futile attempt which he has made during the last three seasons to float the *Weehawken*. His plan was to run a huge iron cylinder down to the top of the turret, to make it air-tight at the joint, and pump the vessel out through it. The plan would probably have succeeded, but just at that time, when the machinery was all erected, and an iron cylinder thirty-one feet in diameter and thirty feet high had been successfully joined to the turret, a storm came up and washed the whole structure away, the men barely escaping with life.

Even if it were possible to raise these vessels whole, they have now been so long submerged that the destructive worms which abound in these waters have eaten away the woodwork so that it has scarcely enough strength left to hold together, and in many parts, if a piece is hooked on to it, it comes away from the rotten hull without any perceptible resistance. Under these circumstances, the Government has wisely concluded that it is inexpedient to attempt raising the vessel whole, and the present contract merely looks to the preservation of their undestroyed metallic parts. The method pursued will be to blast out pieces and raise them by machinery. Much of the machinery used by the Wrecking Company in their former attempts still remains, and can be used for this purpose. The mines will be laid by submarine divers, with the assistance of sand pumps, removing 6,040 gallons per minute, for use where the vessels are partially covered with shifting sari, which is often the case.

After the blast the divers will descend with chains, fasten them to the disjointed portions—*disgesta membra*—and at a signal they will be hoisted away. The powerful hoisting machinery is a great steam scow built for the purpose, and the fragments are deposited by it on other scows, also constructed specially for that use. The machinery is capable of hoisting over forty tons, a single pair of "blocks and falls" used weighing 5,700 pounds.

An idea of the value of the metals contained in all those vessels may be got from the following inventory of that in the store-ship *Housatonic*, which is not an iron-clad, but a wooden screw steamer:

	Pounds.
Cast iron works	224 357
Wrought iron do	81 152
Brass	115,586
Coal bunkers	70,450
Chimney	10,680
Blowing engines	10,520
Starboard-boiler	101,600

Port boiler	88,800
Donkey boiler	10,900
Coffee pipes	9,220

Besides the metals, it is expected that valuable cargoes will be found on some of the blockade runners, such as cotton and other things which withstand the action of the water for a long time. The contract will include these, as it covers everything of value sunk within the limits of the harbour. Mr. Benton will commence operations about the 1st of March.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From the New York Times

It is announced that the negotiations between the Northern Pacific railroad Company and Jay Cooke & Co., have been concluded by a contract under which that firm acquires a large interest in the franchise of the road and undertake its fiscal agency.

The connection thus formed is an augury of success to an enterprise which has long been an object of desire to the occupants of a belt of country three degrees wide, between the Atlantic and Pacific. Surveying parties will be put in the field this winter to determine instrumentally the best and shortest route between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. This service, on three different portions of the route, performed in drifting snows and frost, will be severe and costly. But the constructors of the road are impatient to make a beginning and are in earnest in their purpose to prosecute the enterprise, certainly without delay, and if possible without intermission of utmost effort. On the reports of these surveying parties, the line of the road will be located, its map will be filled, and the construction of its Eastern Division forthwith commenced. Contracts to build the road bed and lay the track in Minnesota, and probably in Wisconsin, will be advertised to be let next spring.

To build with private means 2,000 miles of railway through regions unsurveyed and uninhabited, channelled with mighty rivers and subject to excessive overflow, and rugged with the Rocky, the Cabinet, the Bitter Root, the Cour d'Alene and the Cascade Mountains, is a formidable undertaking. We have not wondered that those who controlled the franchise of the Northern Pacific Road, started from it with a feeling of weakness, and felt the necessity of some aid from the Government to enable them to begin it. The Company was an applicant for government aid in bonds at the period of the highest flood of the public debt, and failed to get it. Congress and the Populic press, though in fullest sympathy with the road, felt constrained to resist the application for a subsidy. But in the patient prosecution of a great work, the directors finally effected a financial connection with the house of Jay Cooke & Co. Through years of adversity they maintained the life and vigor of their charter. They not only preserved but they increased the prestige of their enterprise. They kept undiminished the faith of the people of the United States that the road was in the hands of strong and persistent men who would eventually build it. The enterprise is without legislative or financial spot or blemish.

The country is now to be congratulated on the commencement of this transcontinental highway. The wilderness between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is to be populated. A belt of settlements forty miles wide, is to hoop the continent between the great lakes and the Pacific. A comprehensive system of immigration will people this belt, principally from the North of Europe. Our per-

petual war with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Blackfeet is to be stifled out. The shortest line between New York and Asia is to be opened to travel and commerce. In the early completion of this line every interest in at least one third of the United States is more or less involved.

GOLD DIGGERS OF THIBET.

The Thibetan gold field of Thok-Jainug, in latitude 22° 24' 26" and longitude 81° 37' 38", has been visited by a corps of scientific English explorers, who have just published an account of their observations. Their camp was pitched in a large, desolate plain of reddish-brown appearance, the tents stand in pits seven or eight feet deep for protection against the cold wind, the elevation being sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty feet, yet the diggers prefer to work in winter, when nearly six hundred tents are to be found there; the soil when frozen does not cave in. They have no wood but use dried dung for fuel, and the water is so brackish as to be undrinkable until frozen and remelted. They live well, taking three meals a day of boiled meat, barley cakes and tea stewed with butter. They will not use the Himalayan tea, as too heating and only fit for poor folks.

The gold is obtained from an excavation a mile long, 25 feet deep, and 10 to 200 paces wide, through which a small stream runs, the implements used are a long-handled kind of spade and an iron hoe.

The water is dammed up, and a sloping channel left, at the bottom a cloth is spread kept down by stones so as to make the bottom uneven; one man sprinkles the auriferous earth over the channel and another flushes the channel by means of a leather bag, the pieces of gold fall into the inequalities and are easily collected in the cloth by lifting up the stones. The yield is large; nuggets of two pounds weight are found; the gold sells on the spot at rather less than thirty rupees per ounce. A gold commissioner or "sarpon" superintends all the gold fields, a string of which extends along the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra, from Lhasa to Rudok. Each field has a chief or master, but any one may dig who pays the annual license fee of one sarapoo, or two-fifths of an ounce.

The curious posture for sleeping, universal among the Thibetans, was observed here. They invariably draw their knees close up to their heads, and rest on their knees and elbows, huddling every scrap of clothing they can muster on their backs. The richer rest thus on a mattress rising towards the head. The poorer avail themselves of a suitable slope on the hill side, or pile stones and earth to a convenient height. This position is most probably adopted in order to secure as much warmth as possible for the abdomen, the thighs pressing against it and excluding the air.

The gold-diggers recreate themselves with tobacco smoked in iron pipes, and, notwithstanding the hardships of their laborious toil seem very merry, singing songs in chorus, in which the women and children join.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "CODE."—The wooden tablets on which the Greeks wrote their laws were fastened together at one end, as they were large and but roughly hewn, they had much the appearance of the trunk of a tree cut into planks, they were therefore called "codex," which means "stump of a tree," or part of a trunk, and hence our term "code."

NAMES OF BATTLES ON THE STANDARDS AND COLOURS OF REGIMENTS OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

COMPILED FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR JANUARY, 1870.

BY CAPT. L. N. VOYER, DIST. QR.-MAST., QUEBEC.

- ABYSSINIA—3rd Dragoon Guards, 1, 26, 33, and 45 Foot.
- Aden—103 Foot.
- Affghanistan—4th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 2, 13, 17, 101 Foot.
- Alubhera—3rd Dragoon Guards, 4th Hussars, 3, 7, 23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 39, 48, 57, 60, 67, Foot.
- Aliwal—16th Lancers, 31, 50, 53 Foot.
- Alma—4, 8, 11, 13 Hussars, 17th Lancers, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55, 63, 68, 77, 79, 88, 93, 95, Rifle Brigade.
- Almaraz—50, 71, 92 Foot.
- Amboyna—102 Foot.
- Arabia—65 Foot.
- Arcot—102 Foot.
- Arroyo-dos-Molinos—34 Foot.
- Assaye—74, 78 Foot.
- Ava—1, 13, 38, 41, 44, 45, 47, 54, 87, 89, 102, Foot.
- BADAJOS—4, 5, 7, 23, 27, 30, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 48, 52, 60, 74, 77, 83, 88 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Banda—102 Foot.
- Balaklava—4, 5 Dragoon Guards, 1, 2, 6, Dragoons, 4, 8, 11, 13 Hussars, 17 Lancers, 93 Foot.
- Barrosa—Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 28, 67, 87 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Beni-Boo-Ally—103 Foot.
- Bhurtpore—11 Hussars, 16 Lancers, 14, 59 Foot.
- Bladensburg—4, 21, 44, 85 Foot.
- Bourbon—69, 86 Foot.
- Busaco—1, 5, 9, 38, 43, 45, 52, 74, 83, 88 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Bushire—64, 106 Foot.
- Buzar—101, 103 Foot.
- CABOOL, (1842)—3 Hussars, 9, 13, 31, 40, 41 Foot.
- Candahar—40, 41 Foot.
- Canton—59 Foot.
- Carnatic—103 Foot.
- Cape of Good Hope—24, 59, 71, 72, 83, 87, 93, Foot, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
- Central India—8, 14 Hussars, 12 Lancers, 14, 71, 72, 80, 83, 86, 88, 95, 108, 109 Foot.
- Chillianwallah—3, 14 Hussars, 9 Lancers, 24, 29, 61, 104 Foot.
- China—18, 26, 49, 55, 98 Foot.
- Ciudad Rodrigo—5, 43, 45, 52, 60, 74, 77, 83, 88 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Condore—102 Foot.
- Copenhagen—49, Rifle Brigade.
- Corunna—Grenadier Guards, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 20, 23, 26, 28, 32, 36, 38, 42, 43, 50, 51, 52, 59, 71, 81, 91, 92 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- DEIC—101 Foot.
- Delhi—6 Dragoon Guards, 9 Lancers, 8, 52, 60, 61, 75, 101, 104 Foot.
- Detroit—41 Foot.
- Dominica—46, 1st West India Regiment.
- Douro—14 Hussars, 3, 48, 66 Foot.
- Dronny—102 Foot.
- EMONT-OR-ZEN—15 Hussars, 1, 20, 25, 49, 63, 79, 92 Foot.
- Egypt—11 Hussars, 12 Lancers, Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 40, 42, 44, 50, 54, 58, 61, 79, 80, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92 Foot.
- Entsdorf—15 Hussars.
- FEROZSHAH—3 Hussars, 9, 29, 31, 50, 62, 80, 101 Foot.
- Fuentes d'Onor—14 Hussars, 16 Lancers, 24, 42, 43, 45, 52, 60, 71, 74, 79, 83, 85, 88, 92, Rifle Brigade.
- Ferozshah—101 Foot.
- GURZNEK—4 Hussars, 16 Lancers, 2, 13, 17, 40, 41, 101 Foot.
- Gibraltarr—12, 39, 56, 58.
- Goojerat—3, 14 Hussars, 9 Lancers, 10, 24, 29, 32, 53, 60, 61, 103, 104 Foot.
- Guadaoupe—15, 63, 70, 90 Foot, 1st West India Regiment.
- Guzerat—101, 103 Foot.
- HINDOOSTAN—8 Hussars, 17, 36, 52, 71, 72, 76 Foot.
- Hyderabad—22 Foot.
- INDIA—12, 14, 65, 67, 69, 75, 84, 86 Foot.
- Inkerman—4, 8, 11, 13 Hussars, 17 Lancers, Grenadier, Scots Fusilier and Coldstream Guards, 1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55, 57, 63, 68, 77, 88, 95, Rifle Brigade.
- JAVA—14, 59, 69, 78, 89 Foot.
- Jellalabad—13 Foot.
- KELAT—2, 17 Foot.
- Kirkree—103 Foot.
- Koosh-Ab—64, 78, 106 Foot.
- LESWAREE—8 Hussars.
- Lincolns—Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards.
- Lucknow—2 Dragoon Guards, 7 Hussars, 9 Lancers, 5, 8, 10, 20, 23, 32, 34, 38, 42, 53, 64, 75, 78, 79, 82, 84, 90, 93, 97, 101, 102, Rifle Brigade, Military Train.
- MAHARAJPORE—16 Lancers, 39, 40 Foot.
- Munda—20, 27, 35, 58, 61, 78, 81 Foot.
- Maheidpore—1 Foot.
- Mahidpoor—102 Foot.
- Mandora—90, 92 Foot.
- Mangalore—73 Foot.
- Marabout—54 Foot.
- Martinique—7, 8, 13, 15, 23, 25, 60, 63, 90 Foot, 1st. West India Regiment.
- Mecanec—22 Foot.
- Miami—41 Foot.
- Minden—12, 20, 23, 25, 37, 51 Foot.
- Moollan—10, 32, 60, 103 Foot.
- Moodkec—3 Hussars, 9, 31, 50, 80 Foot.
- Monte Video—38, 40, 87 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Moro—56 Foot.
- Mysore—103 Foot.
- NAGPORE—1 Foot.
- Niagara—1, 6, 8, 41, 82, 89 Foot.
- Naport—53 Foot.
- Nirc—16 Lancers, 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 50, 52, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 71, 76, 79, 84, 85, 91, 92, 4 Rifle Brigade.
- Nicelle—2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 48, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 60, 61, 66, 68, 74, 79, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Nundy—102 Foot.
- ORTHEZ—14 Hussars, 5, 6, 7, 11, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 58, 60, 61, 66, 68, 71, 74, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- PROU—18, 51, 80, 101, 102, 104 Foot.
- Pekin—1 Dragoon Guards, 1, 2, 60, 67, 99 Foot, Military Train.
- Peninsula—1, 2 Life Guards, R. H. Guards, 3, 4, 5 Dragoon Guards, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18 Hussars, 9, 12, 16 Lancers, 1 Dragoons, Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 91, 92 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Persia—14 Hussars, 64, 78, 106 Foot.
- Plassey—39, 101, 102, 103 Foot.
- Pondicherry—102 Foot.
- Punjab—3, 14 Hussars, 9 Lancers, 10, 24, 25, 32, 53, 60, 61, 98, 103, 104 Foot.
- Punniar—9 Lancers, 3, 50 Foot.
- Pyrenes—2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 51, 53, 57, 58, 60, 61, 66, 68, 71, 74, 79, 82, 91, 92 Foot.
- QUEENSTOWN—41, 49 Foot.
- RESHAIRE—64, 106 Foot.
- Ruleia—5, 6, 9, 29, 32, 36, 37, 40, 45, 60, 71, 81, 91 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- SAHAGUN—15 Hussars.
- Salamanca—5 Dragoon Guards, 3, 4, 11, 14, Hussars, 16 Lancers, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, 36, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 53, 58, 60, 61, 68, 74, 79, 83, 88 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Scinde—22 Foot.
- Seringapatam—12, 33, 73, 74, 75, 77, 103 Foot.
- Sevastopol—1, 4, 5, 6 Dragoon Guards, 1, 2, 6 Dragoons, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13 Hussars, 12, 17 Lancers, Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 68, 71, 72, 77, 79, 82, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95, 97 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Sholingur—102 Foot.
- Sobraon—3 Hussars, 9, 16 Lancers, 9, 10, 29, 31, 50, 53, 62, 80, 101 Foot.
- Surinam—64 Foot.
- St. Lucia—1, 27, 58, 64 Foot.
- St. Sebastien—1, 4, 9, 38, 47, 59 Foot.
- TAKU FORTS—1 Dragoon Guards, 1, 2, 3, 31, 44, 60, 67 Foot, Military Train.
- Talavera—3 Dragoon Guards, 4, 14 Hussars, 16 Lancers, Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 3, 7, 24, 29, 31, 40, 45, 48, 53, 60, 61, 66, 83, 87, 88 Foot.
- Taifa—47, 87 Foot.
- Ternate—102 Foot.
- Tournay—14, 37, 53 Foot.
- Toulouse—5 Dragoon Guards, 3, 4 Hussars, 2, 5, 7, 11, 20, 23, 27, 36, 50, 42, 43, 45, 48, 52, 53, 60, 61, 74, 79, 83, 87, 88, 91, Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- VILLIERS EN COUCHE—15 Hussars.
- Vimiera—2, 5, 6, 9, 20, 29, 32, 36, 38, 40, 43, 45, 50, 52, 60, 71, 82, 91 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- Vittoria—3, 5 Dragoon Guards, 3, 4, 14, 15 Hussars, 16 Lancers, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 34, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 68, 71, 74, 82, 83, 87, 88, 92 Foot, Rifle Brigade.
- WATERLOO—1, 2 Life Guards, R. Horse Guards, 1 Dragoon Guards, 1, 2, 6 Dra-

goons, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18 Hussars, 12; 16 Lancers, Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1, 4, 14, 23, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 40, 42, 44, 51, 52, 53, 69, 71, 73, 79, 92 Foot, Rifle Brigade.

Wilhelmstahl—5 Foot.

Windewash—102 Foot.

MEDITERRANEAN—Royal Berkshire, East Kent 1st and 3rd Royal Lancashire, 3rd Westminister, Middlesex, Northampton, Oxford, 1st Kings Own, Stafford, Royal Wiltshire, 2nd West York.

Several regiments of Militia having volunteered their services for the garrisons of the Mediterranean, during the siege of Sevastopol, thereby liberated regiments of the line to proceed to the Crimea which essentially contributed to the success of the army in that quarter; the Queen accordingly authorized the above named Militia regiments, whose services were accepted, to bear the word "Mediterranean" on their Colours.

N.B.—Regiments which have no Standard or Colours bear their distinctions on the cap or helmet plates, Rifle regiments on their breast plates.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—In the notes relative to the organization of the late "Osmanli Irregular Cavalry" which you were good enough to insert in your issue of the 31st January, I should have stated that General M. W. Smith, the officer in command of that force, was late of H. M. 15th Hussars, and not the 13th. This dashing cavalry officer subsequently commanded H. M. 3rd Dragoon Guards during the Indian mutiny, and retired on half pay some years since with the rank of Major General; was created a C. B. and placed on the list of "Officers receiving rewards for distinguished or meritorious services." Your paper is now so widely spread, and there are so many subscribers to it amongst the Staff of the regular army in this country, and in England, that I should be sorry the omission I inadvertently made should stand without correction.

Yours, dear Sir,

Very faithfully,

R. L.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Haytian advices state that Salnave was captured on the 13th inst., in Woods near Saltrow in the South, with 150 of his followers. The people were in great ecstasies at his capture, Processions and Festivities of all kinds are being indulged in. The people are returning from Jamaica and other adjacent Islands, whither they had fled for refuge and business, had already commenced to assume a more cheerful aspect. Salnave's execution took place as already reported on the 20th inst. First of Feb. was the day fixed for the election of the new President.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that negotiations on the Alabama Claims question have been suspended. The Geo. Peabody, which were recently seized by the officers of the Crown, have been restored by order of the Government.

Cotton spinners in the factories at Wigan, Lancaster, are on a strike, and 3,000 hands are idle.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In a debate on Commercial treaties in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the opposition was violent, and there were some stormy scenes, but the Government developed unexpected strength. At the sitting to-day the discussion was continued. Ollivier made the closing speech. He created a sensation by announcing that the Cabinet would support existing treaties, but they were in favor of the freest discussion, for it was their purpose to afford equal protection to all. He added that Ministers desired to conduct the Government, sustained by the majority of the Chamber, which was the real expression of the will of the nation. That majority was not an ancient group, but part of this Assembly sustaining the policy of the Cabinet, not because it was an accomplished fact, but with a firm intention of maintaining union. He would say, not in a boastful spirit, but with modesty and dignity, that the Government would accept the aid of all, but would neither solicit nor accept the protraction of any. The Minister's speech was received with cheers, and the Government sustained by a vote of 201 against 32.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Archbishop of Algiers has left Rome for Paris, to ascertain the views of the Emperor on the question of the Personal Infallibility of the Pope. The uncertainty as to the Emperor's decision on this question causes Pio Nono serious uneasiness.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The exclusion of Radicals from the Cabinet causes a feeling of discontent which is daily gaining strength. In the recent elections, the Monarchists polled five-sevenths of the popular vote.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The Deputies of the Tyrol threaten to withdraw from the Austrian Diet because they are not given the right to vote, and influence in that body to which they are entitled.

WASHINGTON, 28th.—The last of a series of dinners in honor of Prince Arthur will be given this evening at the British Legation. The Prince will probably leave for New York to-morrow.

FORT SHAW, Montana, 28th.—Col Baker's expedition against hostile Indians has returned. They killed 173 Indians, destroyed 440 lodges, which contained all the winter supplies, and captured over 300 horses.

HAVANA, 28th.—The *Diario* publishes the report; by eye witnesses, of a heavy engagement on January 1st, which resulted in great destruction of life. During the night the insurgents constructed a line of intrenchments, and the Spaniards being unaware of this fact, were surprised with a heavy volley of musketry and cannon. The troops then stormed the intrenchments, Rebel loss is estimated at over 300 killed, and Spanish loss at 200 killed and wounded.

CHICAGO, 28th.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says Messrs. Cunningham and Robertson, correspondents of the *Toronto Globe and Telegraph*, were imprisoned by Riel on their arrival at Fort Garry, and subsequently succeeded in making their escape by bribing the guards. They arrived to-day at St. Paul on way to Toronto.

They left Pembina on Tuesday the 18th, and Fort Garry on the previous Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, 29th.—About eleven hundred men employed in the Navy Yard have received notice of discharge, in the construction and steam engineering departments, to take place on Monday.

NEW YORK, 30th.—The steamer from Hayti reports much agitation over the Samana question, and that the Provisional Government will probably assist Cabral in a movement to defeat the plan of President Baez, of St. Domingo, in ceding the Bay, or otherwise parting with any portion of it, or the neighbouring territory to the United States.

NEW YORK, 31st.—Prince Arthur was waited upon at Brevoort House this morning, by a Delegation of English, Scottish, and Irish residents, headed by the British Consul, and he was presented with a congratulatory address. The Prince made a feeling reply.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28th.—Mexican advices state that a pronuncia mento was issued in San Luis Petosi on the 30th December, declaring the independence of the State on the ground of repeated violations of the national constitution by President Juarez.

An accident happened to-day on the Pacific Railway, at Ogden, to the train going west. Three passengers are reported killed, and five cars smashed.

It is reported that a rich gold discovery has been made in Lower California.

Prince Arthur visited the Freeman's Ball at the Academy of Music this evening, and was very cordially received. The private box he occupied was handsomely decorated, and hung with the British and American flags. "God Save the Queen" and "Yankee Doodle" were performed, and the Prince seemed to be well pleased during the hour he spent there.

PARIS, 1st.—Rumours of the death of the Pope were again current to-day. It has since been ascertained, however, that he has been afflicted with an epileptic fit, and that his illness is not regarded as fatal.

LONDON, 1st.—Half of the cotton mills at Wigan, which were recently compelled to stop on account of a strike among the operatives, have resumed.

LONDON, 3rd.—A despatch has been received from Bombay, announcing that the Great Eastern was signalled off the Malabar coast on the 20th January.

A telegram from Hong Kong announces that our envoy, Sir Rutherford Alcock, had been insolently received by the Governor of Nankin. Sir Rutherford appears to have acted with great vigor, and demanded an apology, which after some hesitation was made by the Governor.

General Wyndham's death at Florida is announced to-day by telegraph. He had been in failing health for some time, and went there to escape the Canadian winter. He was 60 years of age, and had been three years commander of the forces in Canada.

QUEBEC, 29th.—A concert is to be given by the ladies of the Christian Doctrine Society at St Patrick's Institution.

The meeting of the Quebec corporation last night was of no importance on account of the absence of the Mayor and others who were attending the House of Assembly watching the City Bill.

The demonstrations made by Government the night before last were considered uncalculated for and the danger greatly exaggerated.

A canoe, while crossing between Point Levis and this place yesterday, was cut into and sank with a valuable load. Six men narrowly escaped.

A party of Royal Engineers left yesterday for a surveying expedition on and about Lake St. John.

ROME, 2nd.—Since the assembly of the Council seven of its members have died and four have left the city.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 5, VOL. IV.

Table with 3 columns: Section, Title, Page. Includes sections like POETRY, LEADERS, REMITTANCES, CORRESPONDENCE, SELECTIONS, TELEGRAPH NEWS, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870.

ONE of the gallant veterans who fought through the war of 1812-15 suggests “That it would be a just tribute to the army and navy and veteran militia of 1812,” to publish the despatches of the commanding officers engaged in each action, and such other information as would tend to illustrate so glorious a period of Canadian history.

THE Montreal News is a very ably conducted and cleverly written journal, but it is subject to the fate of all merely human compositions—it is fallible, and when it dogmatizes that quality becomes more apparent. In a recent article the News lays it down as a self evident truth that

“Amongst the delusions of the day is one shared in largely by French Canadian members that the Huron and Ontario Canal must in some mysterious way delay or defeat an Ottawa Canal, and prove injurious to Lower Canada interests.”

Now the sentiment respecting this Huron and Ontario Canal is simply that if constructed it would be rival to the Welland Canal; that it would not only delay for an indefinite period the construction of the Ottawa navigation but exercise a most injurious and fatal effect on the great public works of the Dominion for the reasons given by the News.

“It is clear that if we can induce British and American capitalists to put out their means on a Huron and Ontario Canal, that we shall be enriched through the expenditure. They only ask a grant of land which has no practical value at the present hour. They cannot put the land within their pockets and walk away with it. They must bring settlers to the country and offer them inducements to colonize: they must in fact perform out of their own means, precisely the work which we try to achieve by the machinery of emigrant agents, liberal grants and the superintending care of a Minister of Agriculture. It would be a positive gain to Canada if fifty million acres could be sold or transferred to British capitalists under an obligation to colonize the lands within a limited period”

The effect of this scheme would be to induce capitalists to invest money in a canal from which they never would reap the smallest return, and it is certainly a piece of cool audacity to ask the people of the Dominion for a grant of 50,000,000 (fifty million) of acres of land to build a canal for the exclusive benefit of the city of Toronto.

In order to show clearly the absurdity of supposing that any such sum like that which is named by the projectors of the Huron and Ontario Canal (\$40,000,000) would build it, the fact that the most moderate computation would put the quantity of material to be moved at 70,000,000 cubic yards, and it is possible it might reach four times that amount and even more, from the well known tendency of drift clays and gravel to slip, not to talk of quicksands and water shifts, in cuttings ranging from fifty to two hundred feet in depth. However, taking the least quantity the spoil, or the material excavated, would cover ten thousand acres to a depth of four and one-third feet.

The length is assumed to be about eighty miles, on which there is one continuous cutting of fifty feet in depth for a distance of twelve miles, another of ninety feet in depth for a distance of ten miles, and one of 197 feet for a distance of one and one-half miles. It has been estimated that if the job boom of one vessel projected over the stern of the other during the whole season of navigation (supposing the canal to be built) the tolls derived would not pay one-fourth of one per cent. on the outlay. The utmost speed that could be attained would be, under the most favourable circumstances, two miles an hour. The lockage would be equal to an elevation of 474 feet from the level of Lake Ontario to that of Lake Simcoe, and a descent of 130 feet from the level of that lake to Lake Huron, a total of 604 feet, involving sixty locks of ten feet lifts each.

And this is the project the News would endeavor to palm off on the country and

foreign capitalists as a safe investment and a means of enriching the country.

It is not necessary to enter into any discussion respecting the morality of inducing people to invest money under false pretences, but its immediate effects would be to destroy at once the foreign credit of Canada, which is barely recovering from an operation of a similar character.

The *News* truly states that "The Ottawa project has not attracted the attention it merits;" no body of men "have taken it up with the zeal of the promoters of the Huron and Ontario," which must be confessed, to the eternal shame and disgrace of the Ottawa people and their representatives, who have allowed the meanest and most paltry issues of party or personal politics to interfere between the country and this great work. The next extract is a curiosity in its way:

"We subsequently had a survey; an exhaustive work by Walter Shanly, C.E., which cast a flood of light on the subject. Mr. Shanly gave us clearly to understand that to cut out of the rock—formations a channel deep enough to allow vessels drawing 12 feet of water to navigate the Ottawa, would cost a fabulous sum; while on the other hand an eight foot channel would be within our resources."

As if it would be far cheaper to cut a channel 80 miles in length continuously through the heights described for the Georgian Bay, with Lake Simcoe as a feeder, or one on the Ottawa, in length varying from three hundred yards, and in one case only three miles, the gross aggregate being less than thirty miles including the Lachine Canal, and the average depth being less than twenty feet.

Next follows a description of Mr. Bellingham's exertions in behalf of the Grenville and Carillon Canal enlargement, the cause for which is as follows: At the head of the Lake of Two Mountains and about 54 miles below the City of Ottawa are situated the series of rapids known as the Grenville and Carillon—the River Ottawa falls about 59 feet in a distance of twelve miles. Early in the present century the Imperial Government endeavored to overcome those falls by canals for the purpose of constructing an interior line of communication by way of the Rideau Canal with Kingston for military purposes. The canals constructed consist of three distinct series; the first at the head of the Lake is the Carillon. It has a length of nearly three miles, is fed from the Nation River, has an upward lockage of 13 feet and downward of 23 feet to overcome a total fall of ten feet in the Ottawa River. It has three locks, each 128 feet from point of sill to point of sill in length, thirty-two feet six inches in width between the quoins.

The next is the Chute a Blondeau, it has a length of one-sixth of a mile; a single lock of same size and dimensions as the Carillon. There is a reach of still water for three and a half miles between the canal and the Carillon, and between it and the Grenville Canal a reach of one mile.

This latter is two and three-fourths miles in length, has eleven locks for a height of forty-six feet; of those eight are of nearly the same dimensions as the locks already described, while the three upper are about 107 feet in length, and 19 feet three inches in width, and this constitutes the real obstruction to the navigation. The general depth of water on the sills in all is about five feet six inches. The larger locks approach most closely to the dimensions on the Rideau Canal so that if those smaller ones were enlarged a vessel 120 feet in length, 32 feet beam, drawing five feet of water could pass from Kingston to Montreal along the old military route. The *News* says:

"We are rejoiced to learn that the Government, perhaps out of compliment to Sir Francis Hincks, who is an Ottawa member, have decided to enlarge the locks of the Grenville and Carillon Canal this year. Better late than never. We shall thus be relieved from further reproach of having our navigation so interrupted that passenger steamers cannot pass from Montreal to Ottawa. The Grenville and Carillon Canals were a mistake; a far more favorable level can be found by ascending the North River, and passing out through a depressed strata at Grenville.

The latter paragraph is a curiosity,—by using the Nation River a lockage of 85 feet is involved instead of one of 59, the natural fall of the river, and it would be no wisdom to repeat the experiment.

The *News* then goes on to say that in case produce reaches the basin of Lake Ontario it must descend the St. Lawrence, and endeavors to blarney the Quebec interest by pointing out the trade such a state of affairs would be sure to build up. The people of that city thoroughly understand its advantages as a seaport; every channel which brings produce to the St. Lawrence seeking the seaboard must build up its traffic, but the peculiar route the *News* advocates needs to have the St. Lawrence Canals and the Lachine enlarged before either the astute Montreal merchants or the good people of Quebec could reap any advantage. One extract more from the elaborate article which the *News* has furnished its readers displays an astounding knowledge of the practical features of the case:

"It is admitted by our ablest engineers that an Ottawa ship canal cannot be built, in consequence of rock cuttings, except at a frightful cost, while the promoters of the Huron and Ontario Canal can dig any depth they like in clay foundations; they, moreover, do not ask us to tax ourselves a shilling."

The ablest engineers referred to have set the cost of the Ottawa Navigation at its greatest maximum as \$24,000,000. Its total lockage between the level of Lake Huron and tide water would be just 624, or only 20 feet more than the Huron and Ontario Canal was between both those lakes. Moreover, it would place Montreal within 930 miles of Chicago, while it would be 1,200 miles by the favorite route advocated by the *News*.

Altogether the project is one of those which no Government could take up, nor could they attempt to help it in any way if there were no other bar to it than the fact of its being a private speculation. The *News* has to learn that engineers will build a canal in rock at a far less cost than one in clay, all other conditions being equal.

An article in the *Broad Arrow* of 15th January on "Manuals—Ancient and Modern," gives a graphic idea of the improvement which has been effected in warlike machinery within the last two centuries, and truly remarks that "Machines of all kinds were in a very backward state a couple of centuries ago; ideas were certainly ready enough for many modern inventions, revolvers, breechloaders, &c., are merely old ideas revived, but the means were not always at hand to carry them out successfully as machinery of an extensive or elaborate kind such as we now commonly meet with, for the most ordinary purposes was wholly unknown and everything was made by hand." It then goes on to state that "hand-gonne's" were first used about the close of the fifteenth century, and were originally destitute of every mode of firing, beyond the application of a lighted match held in the right hand, and the next step was the substitution of a crooked piece of iron, serving at once as a cock and trigger. This in its turn gave place to the improved match, which held its ground after the invention of the "wheel lock," and even subsequently to the introduction of the "Snap-hance," as the flint lock was called, in reference to its Dutch origin.

From the fact of both these new inventions being uncertain in operation, plans were devised and specimens thereof are still in existence for a weapon combining the match and wheel-lock and the match and flint lock, those modifications are ascribed to the great French military engineer, Vanbane.

This compound arm being at length adopted as the principal weapon for Infantry, probably on account of the noise it made, certainly not for its efficiency, it became necessary to reduce the management of it to a system, and Markam, in his "Soldiers' Accidence," published in 1643, says "that 'The squarest and broadest men only will be fit to carry musquets,' from the fact that the weapon with its appurtenances weighed little short of twenty pounds. It had a barrel four feet long, carrying bullets, of which 12 went to the pound, a huge and clumsy wooden stock with 'a scouring stick' or ram-rod, and a 'fork,' or rest of nearly five feet long on which the weapon had to be levelled and fired. A 'horn' of coarse powder for loading and a smaller one of fine powder for priming, with the necessary supply of bullets loose in a leather bag, a good idea may be formed of how an unfortunate musqueteer was burdened, and his efficiency in action may be determined by the fact that he was

enabled to fire about four or five shots per hour. He was obliged to carry the burning match in his hand, and it was a service of no ordinary danger to load the *modus operandi*—being to place the bullet between his teeth, measure the charge of gunpowder and place it in the musket, ram it down with some tow wadding, and then drop the bullet by an inclination of the head into the barrel. This explains the meaning of the conditions in the surrender of all fortified places in the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, where the vanquished were to march out with the honors of war—“with matches lighted and ball in mouth.”

The equipment of the bold musqueteer was as extraordinary as his arms. “He was to wear a steel helmet, bandoleers of broad leather across his shoulder, a sword, a girdle, a hanger, a bullet bag, in which he was to keep his bullets, mould, worm, screw, rammer, and priming iron,” an extra supply of spare hemp match was either hung on the waist belt or coiled round his hat. But the great difficulty was to keep the match alight in wet weather, and this was overcome by the invention of a tin match tube.

The drill or *postures* to be learnt were forty in number, viz: “five standing, three marching, eighteen loading, and fourteen firing,” and these are for the purpose of making the soldiers “more excellent and perfect.” The five standing postures or words of command are Put on your arms; prepare your skirmish; rest your musket; sentinel posture; saluting posture. The three marching are: Shoulder your musket and carry the rest (fork) in right hand; level your musket; slope your musket. The eighteen loading are: Clear your pan; prime your pan; shut your pan; cast off your loose corns; blow your pan; cast about your musket with both hands, and trail your rest; open your charges; charge with powder; draw out your scouring stick; shorten your stick; ram in your powder; draw out your stick; charge with bullet; ram in your bullet; draw out your stick; shorten your stick and put it up; bring your musket forward with the left hand; hold it up with right and recover rest. The fourteen firing postures, or words of command, are: Carry your rest in left hand, preparing to give fire; slope your musket, and let the rest sink; in the right hand poise your musket; in your left hand carry your musket with rest; in the right hand take your match between the second finger and thumb; hold the match fast and blow it; cock your match and blow it; try your match; guard the pan and blow your match; open your pan; present your musket; give fire; dismount your musket and carry it with rest; uncock your match and put it up between your fingers.

An old writer advises soldiers to hold their muskets high lest the bullet should roll out, and the same individual says that with 8,000 good archers he would take the field any

day against 20,000 of the best arquebussiers in the world; and with the English bow and cloth-yard shaft would beat them too. The reason why this clumsy musket superceded that peculiar English weapon, the longbow, is to be traced to the fact that while the former weapon was heavier the latter required the most weighty and expensive ammunition, a single cloth yard-shaft would weigh as much as half a dozen bullets, and the transport alone in those days was slow and inefficient. The world has moved considerably ahead since the days of match-lock and rest; every successive step being towards greater simplicity, yet it is evident something more is requisite.

The spirit of the age is towards the suppression of “standing armies,” in the sense in which the people of the present generation and their fathers know that institution, and substitution of an armed nation therefor. As the soldier then will not be a mere parade machine the utmost efficiency will be secured by simplifying the words of command and reducing the movements to the smallest possible number. This has been attempted by several of our Volunteer officers with various degrees of success, but much more remains to be done.

A gallant and talented correspondent, G. W., of the Review in a recent communication stated that he had prepared a system of drill distinguished for simplicity, and his experience fully warrants the assumption that it will be a most valuable addition to the practical military science of the day.

Volunteer officers labor under a disadvantage inasmuch as the country holds out no inducements to warrant a devotion of valuable time and commanding talent to matters of this description, but it is to be hoped the militia authorities will detail a commission of qualified officers to receive the projects of those who would devote those talents to such praiseworthy objects as that indicated.

We are indebted to Captain Voyer, District Quarter-master, Quebec, for a very elaborate list of the Battles inscribed on the standards of the British army. Our readers will now be enabled to see at a glance what Regiments distinguished themselves and where, without going through the worry of consulting an army list. It must have cost Captain Voyer no ordinary labor to compile such a complete and elaborately arranged alphabetical list, especially when it is remembered the whole had to be extracted from the Army List and arranged in alphabetical order in which the names of the different actions takes the place occupied by the regimental numerals. Any one who has ever constructed a similar table can appreciate the labor and care the gallant Captain has bestowed on the document presented to our readers this week, and he not only deserves our thanks but those of the Volunteer force of Canada for such a brilliant addition to its military literature.

Mr. RIEL, the leader of the Red River insurgents has been arrested by order of the Hudson Bay Company authorities, and it is expected that the emueto is at an end. If those people, who appeared to have aroused themselves at last to discharge their duty, would send Mr. Stultzman across the lines there would be peace at the Red River. The Sioux had probably no small share in the late decision.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for Jan. 29th, has a splendid cartoon entitled the Situation; in which, during a snow storm, a little damsel, Miss Winnie-Peg, dressed *à la squaw*, with a basket on her arm, approaches a stately mansion with the Imperial arms and the sign and inscription, “Hotel Canada,” at the door of which stands a lady inviting her to enter. On the opposite side Brother Jonathan at the end of a wood shanty, whose sign, surmounted by the Eagle, is inscribed “U. S. Hotel,” whistles and smokes his cigar keenly watching the effect of the overtures. The rest are Leggotypes—The first Sitting of the Ecumenical Council, held in the north transept of St. Peters. The south transept of St. Peters arranged for the opening ceremonies; Prince Arthur’s Hunting Tour—the return to Camp; Japanese Courtesies—Serving the Saï; Buddish Temple at Nagasaki: A Father’s advice—from a picture by Guido Bach, and two funny cartoons on the last page.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column of PETERS’ MUSICAL MONTHLY, and can confidently recommend it as being the very best musical publication on this continent. Each number contains 36 pages of music of the richest and rarest kind. Price 30 cents per copy or \$3 per year. Parties desirous of becoming subscribers can see a copy of the magazine at our office.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, for February, contains three illustrations and a fashion plate; the engravings are: The Queen, Sir W. E. Logan, the Infant Samuel. The articles are, as usual, well selected, being the continuation of Maguerite, the Chickadee poetry, Thos. D’Arcy McGee, Domine quo Vadis, early Scenes in Canadian life, the Prince is Dead, A winter Journey long ago, the night attack on Grand Pra, an unsubjected woman, Longivy, Selections entitled: Young Folks, Music, the Badge, with a variety of other matter.

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.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 5th inst.:-

- LONDON, Ont.—Lt. Col. Moffatt, \$2.
- PAKENHAM.—Wm. Dickson, \$5.
- CALEDONIA.—Capt. Wm. Jackson, \$4.
- FISHERVILLE.—Ens. R. W. Rushton, \$6.
- WALLBRIDGE.—F. B. Prior, \$3.
- NEW HAMBURG.—Major Robt. Campbell, \$1.
- PORT ROWEN.—Capt. James Ryan, \$2.
- HOLLIS, Ont.—Capt. Thos. Thomason, \$2.
- BUFFALO, U. S.—James Bardgett, \$3.
- TORONTO.—Capt. John Gray, \$2.
- HUNTINGDON.—Major Reid, \$6.
- RIVIERE DU LOUP.—Capt. Lambert, \$2.
- St. JOHN'S, Que.—Capt. & Adj. Lecuyer, \$2.
- MONTREAL.—Major A. Bethune, \$2; Major J. Martin, \$2; Capt. & Adj. Robinson, \$2; Col. J. Ferrier, \$2; Lieut. Cunningham, \$2.

A BOSTON INSULT TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

We have not attempted to evoke for Prince Arthur a manifestation of national enthusiasm. It is fairly open to doubt whether, in the exercise of a wise discretion his visit here ought not at least to have been delayed. The people of the United States can scarcely be expected to repeat the reception which they gave to the Prince of Wales, while the injury they sustained from the action of England during the war is still fresh in their memories. Even the diplomatic intercourse between the corps is not so cordial in tone as to render the visit prudent or desirable. But, while holding these views, we fail to see what Prince Arthur has done to call for the affront offered him by Boston. The Common Council have held a meeting for the purpose of deciding not to offer him the hospitalities of the city. This was perfectly gratuitous. No one sought their hospitalities. It is time enough to tell a man that you do not want his society when he makes an attempt to force it upon you. Even if the Prince did not go to Boston—and his friends will be very ill advised if they take him there—there would still be a small part of the United States left for him to see. Boston has not distinguished itself by going out of the way to insult him. But those who advised the Prince to come here when a coldness exists between the countries are responsible for this disagreeable occurrence.—*N. Y. Times.*

As H.R.H. Prince Arthur has visited the United States in the character of a private gentleman, it is hard to understand the fuss these plain Republicans make about him.

There is no need to comment on the imbecility of the Common Council of Boston. Donkeys will be Donkeys whether they browse on the common or occupy seats in the Common Council, and as that sapient body cannot prevent a private gentleman visiting their city, their action in connection therewith has been, like all other movements of the kind, silly.

The *Knights* of the United States press would do well to remember that England's diplomatic relations are not controlled by the action of a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade even though he should be a son of Queen Victoria.

RIFLE MATCH.

On Saturday afternoon the rifle match for an oyster supper between No. 1 company 43rd battalion and No. 1 Batt., O.B.G.A., took place at the Ottawa rifle range. The scores considering the fact that none of the contestants had practised, were very creditable. After an exciting match the Carleton company were declared winners by the large number of twenty-nine points. The following is the score:

NO 1 CO., 43RD BATT., CARLETON.	
	200 yds. T'l.
Capt. Falls.....	3342321-21
Ens. Stewart.....	3224442-21
Sgt. Doudiet.....	3344222-20
Pte. Stewart.....	3332234-20
Pte. Hinton.....	4324432-22
Total.....	101
500 yds. T'l.	
Capt. Falls.....	3333044-20
Ens. Stewart.....	4432333-22
Sgt. Doudiet.....	2223222-15
Pte. Stewart.....	3344303-19
Pte. Hinton.....	22403303-17
Grand total.....	197

NO. 1 BATT., O.B.G.A.	
	200 yds. T'l.
Sgt. Harris.....	2032233-17
Corpl. McDonald.....	2222233-15
Gunr. Russell.....	3323332-13
Walters.....	2222242-17
Morrison.....	2322433-19
Total.....	87
500 yds. T'l.	
Sergt. Harris.....	0034432-15
Corpl. McDonald.....	000434-14
Gunr. Russell.....	3323334-11
Walters.....	3304439-16
Morrison.....	0323233-16
Grand total.....	168

—*Evening Mail, Ottawa, Jan. 29.*

THE SILVER NUISANCE.

The following circular has been issued from the Finance Department at Ottawa:-

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 27th January, 1870.
Sir,—Mr. William Weir, of Montreal, has for some time back been in correspondence both with my predecessor and myself on the subject of obtaining the assistance of the Government in the removal from circulation of the American silver coin, which has long been the cause of considerable loss to the public.

Mr. Weir has assured me that several of the leading banks will be prepared to co-operate with the Government in any well considered measure which they may adopt for effecting the object, and you are doubtless aware that the intervention of the Government was authorized by the House of Commons, during the last session of Parliament. I have this day acquainted Mr. Weir with the arrangements, which in my judgment will be necessary, in order to effect the permanent removal of the American silver coin. I propose that a proclamation should be issued, declaring that after a day to be fixed, American silver shall be a legal tender in amounts not exceeding \$10, at rates considerably below the real value of the coin, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5 cent coins, at the respective rates of 40, 20, 8, and 4 cents.

The day to be fixed will be sufficiently distant to enable the public to get rid of the coin by exportation, and the Government itself will receive three millions of dollars at the following rates of discount, viz., 5 per cent on the first million, 5½ on the second, and 6 per cent on the third million.

It has been suggested that a penalty should be imposed on all persons who shall pay American silver after the date of the proclamation at higher rates than those authorized by law. This, of course, would require legislation, and one reason among others for acting promptly in this matter is that the effect of the proclamation may be experienced before the close of the approaching session of Parliament. I think it better at present, merely to observe that the question of legislating with a view of preventing any imposition on the labouring classes will not fail to engage the attention of the Government.

In order to supply the void which will be caused by the removal of the American silver, it has been determined that a new Canadian silver coinage should be struck at the Royal Mint, and application has already been made for the coinage of 50 and 25 cent pieces to the extent of a million of dollars.

As, however, it is undesirable to order more silver than is necessary to supply the requirements of the public; and as it is difficult to estimate the extent of those requirements, and as moreover the new coin cannot be delivered for a considerable time, I propose recommending the temporary issue of fractional Dominion Notes of 25 cents, which of course will be redeemable, like other Dominion Notes, in gold, when presented in sums of five dollars. No effort will be used to force those notes into circulation, but ample facilities will be given to the public for obtaining them, and equally ample facilities will be given for replacing them with the fractional silver coins, whenever these shall be received from England.

Mr. Weir assured me that some of the leading banks have already promised their co-operation in carrying the foregoing arrangements into effect, and that they will undertake for a commission of a quarter of one per cent. to receive from him or his agents, American silver, in sums of from \$50 to \$1,000, and to deliver it in New York to the purchasers, in exchange for gold all charges for freight to be paid by the Government.

I presume that the Banks which may enter into this arrangement will have no objection to receive on deposit at their various agencies the fractional notes for distribution to the post masters, or other government agents, who may be employed to supply the requirements of the public.

Mr. Weir has assured me that he will communicate with the various Banks which may afford their co-operation, and make all the necessary arrangements to prevent their being subjected to inconvenience in receiving and delivering the silver.

I shall feel obliged by your acquainting me at your earliest convenience whether the Bank which you represent will consent to co-operate on the terms stated in the removal of the American silver.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. HINCKS,
Minister of Finance.

The men of the Pembroke infantry company, who formed a guard of honor to Prince Arthur on his recent visit to the Upper Ottawa, are to receive a day's pay for their services.

THE YARN OF THE "NANCY BELL."

"Twas on the shores that round our coast,
From Deal to Ramsgate span,
That I found alone, on a piece of stone,
An elderly naval man.

His hair was woody, his beard was long,
And weedy and long was he;
And I heard this wight, on the shore reclite,
In a singular minor key:

"Oh, I'm a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

And he shook his fists and he tore his hair;
Till I real'y felt afraid,
For I couldn't help thinking the man had been
drunkly,
And so I simply said:

"Oh, elderly man, it's a 'know
Of the duties of men of the sea,
And I'll eat my hand if I understand
How you can possibly be

"At once a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig!"

Then he gave a hitch to his trowsers, which
Is a trick all seamen learn,
And having got rid of a thumping quilt,
And he spun this painful yarn:

"Twas in the good ship Nancy Bell
That we sailed to the Indian sea,
And there on a reef we came to grief,
Which has often occurred to me.

"And pretty nigh all o' the crew was drowned
(There was seventy-seven o' soul).
And only ten of the Nancy's men
Said 'Here' to the muster roll.

"There was me, and the cook, and the captain
bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And the bo'sun tight, and the midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig

"For a month we'd neither wittles nor drink
Till a hungry we did feel;
So we drew a lot, and accordin' shot
The captain for our meal.

"The next lot fell to the Nancy's mate,
And a delicate dish he made;
Then our appetite with the midshipmite
We seven survivors stayed.

"And then we murdered the bo'sun tight,
And he much resembled pig;
Then wittled free did the cook and me,
On the crew of the captain's gig.

"Then only the cook and me was left,
And the delicate question: 'Which
Of us two goes to the kettle?' arose,
And we argued it out as sich.

"For I loved that cook as brother, I did,
And the cook he worshipped me;
But we'd both be blowed if we'd either be stowed
In the other chap's hold, you see.

"I'll be eat if you dines off me," says Tom,
"Yes that," says I, "you'll be."
"I'm boiled if I die, my friend," quoth I,
And 'Exactly so,' quoth he.

"Says he, 'Dear James, to murder me
Were a foolish thing to do,
For don't you see that you can't cook me,
While I can—and will—cook you.'

"So, he boils the water, and takes the salt
And the pepper in portious true
(Which he never forgot) and some chopped
shalot,
And some sage and parsely too.

"Come here," says he, with a proper pride,
Which his smiling features tell,
"Twill soothing be if I let you see
How extremely nice you'll smell.

"And he stirred it round, and round, and round,
And he sniffed at the foaming froth;
When I ups with his heels and smother his
squalls
In the scam of the boiling broth.

"And I eat that cook in a week or less,
And—as I eating be
The last of his chops, why, I almost drops,
For a wessel in sight I see.

"And I never lark, and I never smile,
And I never lark or play;
But I sit and creak, and a single joke
I have—which is to say—

"Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig!"

OLD STORIES RE-TOLD.

A STRING OF HIGHWAYMEN. I. DICK TURPIN.

Mr. Richard Turpin rode many miles from the time he left the cradle till he reached the gibbet, but he never rode from London to York, nor, in fact, did any one ever accomplish that extraordinary ride. The myth is, however, founded on a real incident. In 1676, one Nicks, a robber haunting the road between Chatham and London, to rob sailors returning to town with their pay, and Kentish traders on their way to London plundered a traveller at four o'clock in the morning on the slope of Gadshill, the spot immortalized by Shakespeare, and forever associated with Falstaff's delightful polo-troney. Being on a blood mare, a splendid bay, Nicks determined to prove an alibi in case of danger. He rode off straight to Gravesend: there detained an hour for a boat, he prudently baited his horse; then crossing the water he dashed across Essex, full tilt to Chelmsford, rested half an hour and gave his horse some balls. Then he mounted and dashed on to Bamboorough, Bocking, and Wetherfield, fast across the downs to Cambridge, quick by roads and across the country, he slipped past Godmanchester and Huntingdon, to Fenny Stratford, where he baited the mare and took a quick half-hour's sleep. Then once more along the North road till the cathedral grew up over the horizon larger—larger, and whizz—he darted through York gate. In a moment he had led the jaded mare into an inn stable, snapped up some food, tossed off some generous life giving wine, and in a fresh dress—say green velvet and gold lace—strolled out gay and calm, to the Bowling green, then full of company. The lord mayor of the city happening to be there, Nicks sauntered up to him and asked him the hour. "A quarter to eight." "Your most obedient," When Nicks was apprehended and tried for the Gadshill robbery, the prosecutor swore to the man, the place and the hour; but Nicks brought the lord mayor of York to prove an alibi, and the jury disbelieving in Sir Boyle Roach's bird anywhere out of Ireland, acquitted the resolute and sagacious thief.

Nevertheless, Richard Turpin's career is not uninteresting, as he was a tolerably fair type of the highwayman of George the Second's time, although there was nothing especially gallant or chivalrous about the rascal. His career shows the sort of people from whom the highwaymen obtained their recruits, the light in which society regarded them, and the inevitable ride up Holborn Hill to Tyburn tree, to which two-thirds of them came after a short career of alternate begging and riot.

Richard Turpin was the son of the land lord of the Bell at Hempstead, in Essex, who bound him apprentice to a Whitechapel butcher. Having served his time Turpin set up as a butcher in Essex on the economical principle of stealing all the cattle he sold. Being at last detected, he joined some smugglers in the hundreds of Essex; but finding this mode of life too precarious, the ex-butcher headed a gang of deer stealers which infested Epping Forest. Deer-stealing growing dangerous, Turpin and his men took to burglary, beginning by getting four hundred pounds from an old woman at Saughton under threat of roasting her on the grate.—At Rippleside, also, they broke into a house, blindfolding the farmer and

his family, and secured eighty pounds each.

"That'll do," said Turpin, and getting bolder now, the gang, in Turpin's absence, resolved to attack various persons who had attempted to betray them. Four of them broke into the house of one Mason, a forest keeper—killed Mason, threw him under a dresser, drove the women naked into the farm yard, broke everything in the house, and were lucky enough to see a hundred and twenty guineas stream from an old punch bowl that they wantonly smashed. Six of them next broke into the house of Mr. Saunders, a rich farmer, in Charlton, Kent. They bound the farmer's friends who were at cards, and then forced Saunders to go with them and open all his boxes, closets and escritaires, till they had obtained a hundred pounds in money and all the plate. They drank a bottle of wine and ate some mince pies, and forced the fettered prisoners to take some brandy. They then packed up the booty and left threatening to return and murder all the family if they dared to move outside the house for two hours, or ventured to advertise the marks on the plate. This robbery was planned at Woolwich. After effecting it the robbers crossed the water to an empty house in Ratchiff highway, and there quietly divided their spoil. They now got so daring and reckless that as early as seven o'clock one January evening in 1738, they forced their way into the house of a Mr. Lawrence at Edgeware. They only obtained about thirty pounds but threatened to burn the farmer alive if he did not discover where his money was hid. A reward of fifty pounds for their apprehension had no effect in alarming Turpin's gang, for the next month they broke into the house of a Mr. Francis, a farmer near Marybone, and stole some thirty-seven pounds, some rings, diamonds, and a silver tankard. The women were bound and guarded by one of the band, and Turpin and another, with loaded pistols, stood over the men who were tied up in the stable.

Kent, Essex and Middlesex were now in arms, for no one seemed safe, and the pottering old constables, and the fussy, and still more imbecile county magistrates were powerless. Mr. Thompson, one of the king's park keepers, having, however, got a promise from the Duke of Newcastle of one hundred pounds for the apprehension of Turpin or any of his colleagues, the thieves began to grow wary. One night, as Turpin and three others were carousing in an alehouse in an alley at Westminster, the constables burst in and seized three of the robbers, but Turpin leaped through a window and escaped. These three men were eventually hung in chains soon after.

Turpin finding that nearly all his old friends were given to the crows now set off for Cambridgeshire. On his way he stopped a well dressed man and threatened to blow out his brains because he bantered with him and was not quick enough in handing him out his purse.

"What! dog eat dog?" said the man, "if you don't know me better, Mr. Turpin, I know you and shall be glad of your company."

It proved to be King, a notorious highwayman, who at once entered into partnership with Turpin in all his robberies. As no landlord, however rascally, would now entertain those rough riders, the two men dug a cave, hidden by brambles, hazels and thorns near the high road between King's Oak and Laughton Road. The cave, large enough to hold both them and their horses, was well situated for reconnoitring. Turpin's wife supplied them with food.

They one night stopped a Mr. Bradele and their treatment of him is characteristic of highwaymen's etiquette. Mr. Bradele gave up his money readily, but was loth to part with his watch, till his little girl cried and begged him to surrender it. King then insisted on having an old valueless mourning ring, but seeing Mr. Bradele prized it, he said he and his pal were too much of gentlemen to deprive him of anything he valued so much. Mr. Bradele then offered to leave six guineas at the bar of the Dial, in Birchin lane, and to ask no questions, if he might keep his watch and ring. King accepted the offer.

Soon after this a servant of Mr. Thompson the Park-keeper, and a daring higgler, set out to trap Turpin in his cave. Turpin took them for poachers, till the servant presented his gun and called on the highwayman to surrender. Turpin gradually retreated to his cave, took up his loaded carbine and shot the too venturesome servant dead. The other ran off. Turpin was soon after nearly surprised at an inn at Hertford, and then made for London through the Forest. Finding his horse tire he stopped Major owner of the famous, racer White Stockings changed horses and dashed off to London. Mr. Major confiding his loss to Mr. Boys, landlord of the Green Man at Epping, Mr. Boys took it very much to heart and devoted his time to discover Turpin's lair. He at last found Mr. Major's horse at the Red Lion Inn in Whitechapel. He seized the man who came to fetch it, who proved to be King's brother, and who confessed that a tall lusty man in a white duffel coat was then waiting for it in Red Lion street. Mr. Boys going out and seeing it was King, the highwayman, instantly attacked him. King drew a pistol and flashed it at Boys' breast, but it missed fire, and his second pistol got entangled in his pocket. Just then Turpin dashed up and King shouted.

"Dick, shoot him, or we're taken, by—"

Turpin instantly fired, missed Mr. Boys and shot his friend who died a few days afterwards. King taxed Turpin with cowardice and treachery, and betrayed his haunt in Hackney-marsh to Mr. Boys, but advised him to be cautious, as Turpin usually carried three brace of pistols and had a carbine slung at his back.

Turpin's haunts being now known, the not very chivalrous scoundrel stole off to Lincolnshire, where he lived by sheep and horse-stealing, and by raids into Yorkshire, hiding at Machet Cave, North Cave and Weton, and often riding back to Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, with a string of stolen horses, which he sold without exciting much suspicion. Our most romantic reader will have observed the utter want of true courage and gallantry in this man's whole career. Never fighting against odds or in fair combat, always intent on the guineas, and taking care to be superior in force to the traveller he stopped, cruel to unarmed farmers, he was a mere mounted thief and nothing else. In the first real dangerous scuffle he loses his head, and shoots his old companion, either by treachery or mistake Burglar, sheep stealer, horse-stealer, and smuggler, his hands were now red with murder, and the whole country was now up against him. No more revels in Westminster lanes, Blood Bowl-alley, or thieving lane. No more selling plate to Jew receivers. The thief takers were on his heels.

Turpin's blustering insolence and cruelty led at last to his betrayal. Returning one day from shooting at Long Sutton, he wantonly and in cold blood shot one of his neighbor's fowls, and threatened to blow

out the brains of a friend who remonstrated. He was instantly apprehended, at once discovered to be the famous horse-stealer and highwayman, and was sent off in chains to York Castle. The farmers crowded to the prison to identify their ruthless spoiler, and he became one of the shows of the ancient city. Nothing, however, daunted him: he spent his time joking, drinking and telling stories, and was "jovial, merry and frolicsome as if he was quite at liberty, and insured for a good hundred years of life." He scoffed at the chaplain, and expressed no remorse for any of his thousand and one villainies.

His vanity was chiefly busy in preparing for the last scene, and he bought a new fustian frock and a new pair of pumps to take his leave of the world respectably. The morning before his execution he gave three pounds ten shilling among five men, who were to follow the cart as mourners, and to purchase black handkerchiefs and gloves for several more. He also left a gold ring and two pairs of shoes to one of his mistresses, who lived at Brough. John Stead, a horse stealer, was his companion in the cart; but all eyes were turned on Turpin as he bowed to the ladies, and waved his cocked hat with the courage, and effrontery of his class. After he mounted the ladder, he talked half an hour with the hangman, and then threw himself resolutely off and died in a moment.

He was only thirty-three, but in that time he had crammed as much mischief as a man well could. His body lay in state all that day at the Blue Boar at Castle-gate, and the next morning was buried in St. George's churchyard within Fishergate-postern. The next evening the surgeons dug up the body for dissection, and removed it to a garden. The mob, with a sympathy so often misplaced, was furious, and carried the corpse on a board covered with straw in triumph through the streets of York—then strewed the coffin with lime, replaced the body and interred it in the old place.—*All the Year Round.*

THE TRUE MISSION OF AN EDITOR.

In an obituary notice of the death of George Prentice, the famous and veteran editor of the *Louisville Journal*, the *New York Times* makes the following just remarks:—

"The true journal is no longer a personal organ. Personal journalism has only a limited mission. When a man considers that because he is the editor of a powerful news paper, he must, if necessity, make it the echo of his anger, his hopes, his ambitions and his disappointments,—his influence is feeble and purposeless. An editor is to the paper he controls what the governor is to the commonwealth. He is its minister, not its master, and must govern it with wisdom and prudent consideration for the rights of others, remembering that there are always higher and nobler aims than any individual whim or prejudice. We see in England, and the time has come when we are beginning to see in America, that there can be no powerful and respected journalism that is not impersonal, and that no editor can fully do his work unless he is independent, untrammelled, and above all party influences. The editor sees that his mission is infinitely superior to that of any other profession, and that it is his privilege to command respect and obedience."

It were well if all editors took the same view of their mission, which should be only held as devoted to human progress virtue,

civilization; and it were still better, perhaps, did those holding proprietary interests in journals entertain the same lofty views in relation to their duties.

SODA WATER-ITS HISTORY.

Few of our readers who frequent the soda fountains are probably aware of the manner in which the beverage is made. Soda water is simply pure water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is known by its agreeable pungent taste, by its slightly exhilarating qualities, and its bubbling and scintillation. The water to be impregnated with the gas is placed in a strong vessel unusually made of iron or copper, called a fountain. The gas, after being passed through water to purify it, is conducted to the fountain, and after sufficient agitation in contact with the gas, at a high pressure, the water becomes impregnated, and is then what is known as soda water. The first experiments were made by Vena, in France, in 1750, and published in 1776; by Priestly in 1778; and later by Bergman, Black, Van Helmot, and others. The first manufactory in the world was established at Geneva, by Goss, an apothecary of that city, whose annual sales amounted to 40,000 bottles of "Eau de Seltz." In 1790, his partner, Mr. Haul, founded an establishment in Paris, where were compounded not only the principal mineral waters of France, but even those of foreign countries. From this time onwards laboratories multiplied all over Europe, and the manufacture of simple aerated water is now conducted on so large a scale in all civilized countries that a very large amount of inventive talent has been successfully employed in improving the necessary apparatus.

French engineers have reported so favorably of the steam-cars which are now running in the streets of Paris, says the *New York World*, that leave has been granted to the company which owns the contrivance of plying it in two routes of several miles in length, and situated partly in some of the busiest parts of the city. The inventor of the car is a Scotchman named Thompson. The tires of its wheels are of india-rubber, and it has capacities of accommodating fifty passengers. It is, of course, more manageable than the ordinary horse-car, and is said to be no more dangerous to the public. It travels up and down rising ground without the slightest difficulty, and its rubber tires prevent it from jolting.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—Panama advices say an easy and practicable route for the Darien Canal has been discovered, by which the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific can be united within five years. The proposed line is outside the limits of the Panama Railroad Company. The eastern entrance is at Puerto and Condido, where vessels can anchor in seventeen to forty fathoms of water, and the western entrance at Santa Maria. The real distance between the oceans is thirty-eight and one-quarter leagues. The estimated expense of the canal is \$70,000,000.

Lynch law is still fashionable in the United States. On Tuesday last at Huntington, Carroll County, Tennessee, a mob, consisting of two hundred mounted men, made their appearance before the gaol in the evening, and immediately broke into the prison and carried off five negroes awaiting trial for murder—to which they had confessed—all of whom they shot. Their usual formality of putting on masks was in this instance dispensed with.

NEW OIL TERRITORY AT PETROLEA.

Referring to the new "strikes," at Petrolea, the particulars of which we made public a couple of weeks ago, the Wyoming *News Letter* says—

"In last week's report I stated that Messrs. McDougall and Blackburn's well, put down on new territory west of the old, was a failure. Such is not the fact, as it has been flowing ever since the tubing down, at the rate of 12 barrels per day of a very superior quality of oil. This well opens up a vast tract of oil territory, being situated some two and a half or three miles west from the old territory.

"Mr. Lancy has commenced another well on the same lot on which he drilled the other one, near Mr. McDougall's new well, and I hope he will meet with better success than attended his last enterprise.

"We understand that, in view of the great success of Mr. McDougall's new well, there will be in a few days no less than four or five rigs going up in that vicinity."

This is very encouraging for the oil interest, and indicates a permanency of supply of crude oil which should not fail to introduce the application of great capital to the business of refining. It may be said, also, that the treatment of Canadian oil in a manner fitting it for the European market is now undoubted, leaving it stronger in its burning properties, non-explosive under any ordinary circumstances, and quite as white and free from smell as that made in the United States. There are good times ahead for oil!

PRINCE ARTHUR AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *New York World*, in his account of the ball at Minister Thornton's, at Washington, says: Extreme was the chagrin of the dignitaries who had called during the past week, but never before, at the British Minister's mansion, left their cards and registered their names in vain. The unrepugnant social ambition of many representatives of American republicanism were illustrated here, as often before. A boy Prince! The mere empty privilege of seeing him and being introduced to him, was enough to turn heads well filled with brains. The very railers against the British Lion in common with the Fenians, forgot their animosity for this occasion. Some thought, perhaps, that they could bully and bear false witness against Great Britain with better grace, after they had met this youngest son of its Queen on what they were pleased to deem a "level social platform." Their wives and daughters yearned to promenade and dance with him; and all over this straggling unimpressive capital city to day and to-night the majority of residents and sojourners of both sexes confessed to themselves that the test of their social position and the gratification of their nearest and dearest desire would be the possession of the following card:

MR. AND MRS. THORNTON.
Request the pleasure of Mr. S——'s
company
At Masonic Hall.
Corner of F street and Ninth,
Thursday, Jan. 27th, at half-past nine.
This card to be presented at the door.
DANCING.

It is stated that the military headquarters are to be removed from Montreal to Quebec in the spring.

The new iron-clad *Rupert*, designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, and the construction of which is now rapidly being pushed on at Chatham, is regarded by the English papers a formidable addition to the Royal Navy. The *Rupert* is especially intended to have great offensive powers when used as a ram, and for this purpose she is of moderate size to insure handiness. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length, 250 feet; breadth (extreme), 53 feet; mean draught, 22½ feet; tonnage, 2,159 tons. Notwithstanding her comparatively small size, the *Rupert* will have great defensive as well as offensive power. Along her broadsides she will carry a shield of 12 in. armor-plating, bolted to a similar thickness of teak timber backing, with an inner skin of iron plates 1½ in. thick. The upper edge of the armor-plates will be rather less than 2 ft. above the water, and the lower edge about 5 ft. below it. The two 18-ton guns which are intended to constitute the *Rupert's* armament are to be carried in a single revolving turret placed well forward, while upon the bow deck, about 20 in. or so above the water, an armored wall or breastwork will be built completely surrounding the base of the turret, enclosing at the same time an elliptical-shaped space, extending over more than one-third of the ship's length. On this breastwork, which will be heavily armor-plated, a flying deck will be laid, the turret guns being carried nearly 11 ft. above the water, and therefore capable of being fought in any weather. The ram bow of the *Rupert* is spear-shaped, the sharp angle of the stem being about 8 ft. below water, and about 10 or 12 ft. before the upright portion of the stem. This form is intended to enable the *Rupert* to attack iron-clad ships at their most vital part, that is, on the weak side plating below the armor. The *Rupert's* engines, which are being manufactured by Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, will be of 700 horse power (nominal), and will drive a couple of screws, giving the vessel an estimated mean speed of 12 knots an hour. She will have two light masts only, and a few small fore and aft. sails, as she is obviously intended to rely more on her engine power.

NEW YORK, 2nd.—A special from St. Paul says:—Startling news has been received from Fort Garry, to Jan. the 20th, via Pembina, that Riell has been ousted from his brief and absolute dictatorship in the Red River Settlement, and the old Hudson Bay Co.'s Government has been reinstated under the title of the Government and Council of Assinaboine, with Governor McTavish at its head. For some time past dissatisfaction has existed among the half-breeds on account of Riell's inefficiency or inactivity, and during his temporary absence from Fort Garry the old regime was reinstated. A guard met Riell on his way back, and, after a fierce resistance, he was captured and taken to Fort Garry.

OBITUARY.—Another of our old inhabitants, Mr. Frederick Bellefeuille, has just gone to his long rest at the advanced age of 87. Mr. Bellefeuille was perhaps the last member of that gallant body of native troops which did such good service during the war of 1812, under Col. DeSallaberry the Canadian Voltigeurs. He was in the actions at Lacole, Plattsburgh, Crysler's Farm, Sackett's Harbor, Stony Creek &c. He settled down in Prescott in 1820, and has always borne the character of a worthy citizen, and a steady honest man.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 4th February, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No 1.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Toronto Field Battery.

To be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Bartholomew M. Armstrong, M. S., vice Gray, promoted.

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

To be Adjutant.

Captain Salter M. Jarvis, M. S., vice Otter, promoted.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant S. Bruce Harman, M. S., vice Jarvis, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George A. McKenzie, M. S., vice Harman, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Edward Burke, Gentleman, vice McKenzie, promoted.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 5 Company, Hullsville.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Ensign George W. Moore, vice Murray, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Charles Simons, Gentleman, vice Moore, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Herring Cove Battery of Garrison Artillery.

The Head Quarters of this Battery will be at Purcell's Cove.

63rd Halifax Volunteer "Battalion of Rifles."

The resignation of Lieutenant Wm. Murray is accepted he being permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joseph Norman Ritchie, M. S., vice MacLean, resigned.

To be Lieutenant:

William D. Harrington, Gentleman, M. S., vice Murray, promoted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

POOR OF NEW YORK.—Here are some notes from the "short and simple annals of the poor" in New York, enough to give one the head-ache to read:—Mrs. A. makes vests at eighteen cents a piece for a wholesale house. She can earn \$8 a month by working eighteen hours a day, including Sundays. She pays \$2 a month for her attic, and has two small children to support. She has eaten meat once only—and then it was given her—since Thanksgiving Day. Another case:—Kate A. a "finisher" of fine shirts, makes about \$2 a week working hard for it. She has a grandmother to support, and "has often lived for weeks on bread and water, in order to afford the old woman a little broth every day."

A solid lump of gold, weighing 96 pounds, and worth \$22,000, found in a California mine, is being exhibited in San Francisco.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London.** 26-26



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 25th January, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that on from and after the first day of February next the Port of Amherst in the Province of Quebec, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of Magdalen Islands.

That the Port of Bytown in the Province of Ontario, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of Ottawa.

That the Port of Dalhousie in the Province of Ontario, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of St. Catharines.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1870. 6-3

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

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

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, February 4 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 17 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.



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