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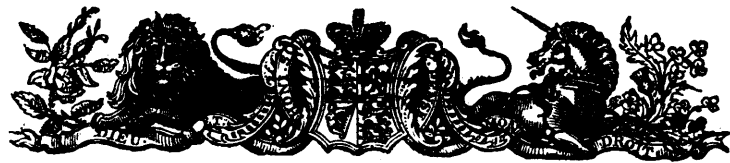
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1870.

No. 27.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

## British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER LIX.

Whig ambition and factiousness succeeded in rending asunder the British Empire and England received no compensation for the loss of her colonies in the exclusive possession of India—that she succeeded in retaining the greatest proportion of her commerce is due to the fact of the newly created nation being in no condition to contest the possession thereof, but up to the year 1861 the United States was a powerful competitor for commercial pre-eminence, and it is quite probable if the Southern war coupled with unwise legislation had not swept her mercantile marine from the sea she would have been still a rival of England for the trade of the world. England therefore secured a rival in commercial and manufacturing industries, and that rival's interest and ambition is to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain. Earl Russell has written an essay on this subject in his life of Charles J. Fox in which he clearly shows what England's direct loss has been, it is at page 301 vol. 1, and altho' coloured with Whig prejudice is the more valuable on account of the authority:—  
"When Lord North was made first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer there was still time to conciliate America, Lord Chatham would have willingly concurred in any plan by which the right of taxation should be surrendered and the supremacy of the mother country retained. But neither the king nor his ministers had the wisdom to make with dignity and with effect concessions which they made three years afterwards without dignity and without effect. It cannot be denied however that in his resistance to American claims George III. had the full concurrence of his people, the national pride revolted from any submission to demands loudly put forth and accompanied with menaces of rebellion. The further question remains: Had Lord Chatham been called to

the councils of his Sovereign and had he succeeded by his supreme authority in England and his wide popularity in America in reconciling the two nations, would such a result have been permanently advantageous to both? On the one hand it may be said that so long as they kept united England and America might have led the civilisation of the world. Had they forbidden the invasion of France in 1792 that invasion would not have taken place. The fury of the Jacobin party in France, the massacres of the Reign of Terror, the bloody wars of Napoleon, might all have been spared to Europe. A powerful statesman like Mr. Fox united with Mr. Pitt might have said to Prussia and Austria 'you shall not interfere in the internal concerns of France,' and to the French Government 'you shall not invade the territory of any independent state.' A minister speaking this language with the resources of Great Britain, Ireland and America in his hand would not have spoken in vain. Europe in 1800 might have enjoyed the blessings which half a century later she reaped from peace and commerce. *England would have been spared the burden of seven hundred millions of her national debt.* If at the close of the eighteenth century the union of two such mighty states under one Government had been found to be incompatible with the prosperity of the American Provinces and the pretensions of American statesmen the knot might have been quietly untied. These great kindred nationalities nourishing for two generations sentiments of hatred, resentment, scorn and antipathy towards each other might have parted with a mutual desire to pursue by different paths the same end and to accomplish by different means the great objects of freedom, knowledge and christianity. On the other hand it must be confessed that the history of the world might have flowed in a different course. The settlement supposed to have been made by Lord Chatham might have been a hollow truce denounced as soon as the ashes of that great man were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The struggles of Europe during the French Revolution might have aroused America to assert her independence, and

Republican France might have had in her contest with England the strenuous aid of Republican America. The monarchy of England might have fallen; her influence might scarcely have survived the fatal war. These things are hidden from our eyes. We can perceive that Lord Chatham, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke excelled in wisdom Lord North and Lord Thurlow, but how long the separation of America from the Mother Country might have been prevented, and in what circumstances it might have at last occurred are matters on which science must fail, and even speculation must be vague."

The course of this essay has shewn conclusively that both parties had lost sight of the original ground of quarrel—the *navigational laws*—the right of taxation, on which the Whig party founded their mischievous opposition, which resulted in the evils sketched by Earl Russell, was adopted by the Colonists from the private letters, speeches and writings of the three prominent demagogues of that party, partly to destroy the power of the Tory party in the British House of Commons and partly because they dared not awake the prejudices of the mercantile class by a direct attack on the commercial relations of Great Britain. No effort at conciliation could succeed—the Whigs had taken care to make a return to the *status quo* impossible, and neither the king nor his ministers could make the concessions pointed out without the consent of Parliament, and that consent could not be obtained, as the rebellion was actually against its authority and rights—hence the steady support awarded to the king throughout six years of the contest, which, but for Whig violence, treachery and demagoguism would have been brought to an honorable conclusion even at the last moment.

Earl Russell calls the revolted colonies a *nation* at a time when they did not exceed three millions of people, and fully one half of that number were loyal British subjects,—and over-rates Lord Chatham's powers immensely—he was popular in the colonies as long as his diatribes against his sovereign furnished Franklin, Samuel Adams and the little Republican clique with weapons for

their own purpose, and his Lordship with all his great ability was not popular in England and was simply a good tool in the hands of the Colonial plotters. With the revolted Colonies as part of an expanding Colonial Empire England would have become the arbitress of the civilized world, as she has long been its leader. And the horrors of the French Revolution, with the barbarities of the Napoleonic wars, would have been spared humanity. That fearful episode in history was one of the consequences of that Whig faction which forced the birth of a monstrosity amongst the nations of the civilized world, producing similar revolutions amongst nations unprepared for free institutions, and not advancing the progress of civilization in any marked degree. The authority of the great Whig leader of modern days is conclusive as to the mischief his predecessors worked in the world. The actual loss to their native land is not to be measured in any degree by the seven hundred millions of national debt forced from the industry of the people, and the previous history of the Colonies lead to the belief that if their trade had not been hampered by excise legislation they would have remained British subjects to this day. The writer of these articles contends that Lord Chatham had it at no time in his power to make any truce, hollow or otherwise; he had committed himself as a partisan at an early period of the contest and was looked upon with suspicion and contempt by those he had assisted to organize rebellion against his sovereign, which feelings would have been heightened, not allayed, by his acceptance of office under the crown and attempting to act the part of mediator—the rebels would have branded and suspected him as a traitor. If the danger would have been great that America might assert her independence during the French Revolution, it could not have been as bad as the part she really played during that contest of nearly a quarter of a century. A concealed foe, requiring to be closely and vigilantly watched, effectually preventing England from putting her strength forth to crush the power of the great Napoleon, and it was not till in 1812 that she showed her hand and made the woeful mistake of invading Canada that Great Britain was relieved of the incubus pressing on her energies. The Canadian Colonists, almost unaided, crushed the aggressor's power, and showing English statesmen, if they could profit by the lesson, where the weakness of their great enemy and the strength of the Empire truly lies. Earl Russell himself clearly proves that none of this could happen if the Colonies had remained loyal, and it is only to cover the crimes of which the great leaders of his party were guilty that he employs it. It will be a hard task to persuade the unbiased student of history that Lord Chatham, Mr. Fox, or Mr. Burke were either wise or honest men. The business of a statesman is to build up, not to destroy; and it is not

pretended that they attempted either to build up or repair breaches.

The losses sustained by Great Britain far exceed in amount the actual sum named by Lord Russell; for instance, since 1783 the cost of the establishment on the North American station has been, in round numbers, an average rate of at least £4,000,000, the time is eighty-seven years, which would give an outlay of £348,000,000 sterling; taking the interest on the whole national debt since 1815, in round numbers, at £24,000,000 sterling, the time at fifty years there is an actual outlay of £2,420,000,000 sterling, which, added to the sum given by Earl Russell as the increase of the national debt another sum paid for defence, and Great Britain has actually lost by the revolt of the British American Colonies the enormous sum of £3,468,000,000 sterling—a sum which if properly invested would have done more to develop the resources of this continent advance the cause of Christianity and civilization than the fanciful theories of Franklin to constitutional government, or the treachery and treason of the Whig leaders. In addition to this outlay in actual cost arising from the necessities of the English people, their industries have been hampered and their commercial relations have been in a state of chronic disturbances from the apprehension of a contest with a power which is actuated by no fixed principle but that of active hostility to her people and institutions. Already she has been assailed wantonly and without provocation for the express purpose of extinguishing her power on this continent. But the time was ill-judged, and the gallantry of British Colonists not only decided the three years contest in favor of old England, but punished her assailants so severely that fifty-five years are not sufficient to obliterate the memory of the chastisement.

A poor nation, comparatively, the United States has little to lose, and therefore is reckless; her policy is opposition to everything British, because if that power lost the supremacy in naval affairs the trade of the world would, as a matter of course fall into the hands of her rival. Therefore the successful revolt of the American Colonies has resulted in great actual loss to Great Britain and no gain whatever, and as fast as the United States increases, so fast will the enemies of England also multiply. It is then only by incessant vigilance the latter power holds her own, and if her naval expenditure reaches £10,000,000 yearly three-fourths of it is due to the contingencies to be encountered from the unceasing hostility of the States.

The present Whig-Radical rulers of England have a disposition to repeat this game by sending all her Colonies adrift. If they succeed she will not own a foot of land outside her own island a quarter of a century afterwards. The efforts of that party pulled her down from the high position of the arbitress of the world, created enemies out

of her natural born subjects and sons, raised up a nation hostile to her out of her own people, closed the markets of this continent in a great measure to her industry, burthened her population with an enormous amount of steadily increasing taxation, and reduced her to an equality with surrounding nations. What the present people may be prepared to do is a question yet in the womb of time, but a step in the downward course cannot be retarded, and that step is easily taken. It is evident then that Great Britain has been a heavy loser by this successful rebellion, and from Earl Russell's shewing the world has not been the gainer. The designs of Providence are often worked out by most unlikely means, and it would seem that in this case there is some such dispensation in progress, which will no doubt eventually add to the happiness of mankind.

#### PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE 69TH REGIMENT BY PRINCE ARTHUR.

The presentation of colours to the 69th Regiment by Prince Arthur took place this forenoon, under the most auspicious circumstances. The weather was favourable, and from an early hour citizens began to congregate, and surrounding country parishes, as well as Quebec, furnished their crowds in holiday attire, anxious to be present on the occasion.

The part of the Esplanade selected for the ceremony was a hollow bastion at the lower end, and few sites in Canada or elsewhere afford the same commanding view. With terreplaine and the higher parts of the fortifications fully occupied, and the slopes densely crowded, the scene presented was that of a perfect amphitheatre. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen were spectators, not only in these places, but in all the windows and on every house and steps of residences on the Esplanade. Ladies in gayest attire, of course, predominated; and a general holiday given to the schools contributed to swell the immense concourse.

The 69th regiment arrived on the ground about 11 o'clock, and were drawn up in line facing the westward. They were in review order, and the officers, wearing their gorgeous new full dress uniforms, presented a splendid appearance.

A large and brilliant staff of officers of all branches of the service was assembled in full uniform. Among them were Lieutenant General Lindsay, Commander of the Forces; Col. Earle, Military Secretary; Col. Elphinstone, Lieut. Picard; Mr. Turville, Governor General's Secretary; Capt. Gascoigne, A.D.C.; Lieut. Fitzgeorge, Colonel Gibbon, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery; Lieut. French, acting A.D.C.; Col. Bouchier, C.B., R.E., Commandant of the garrison; Colonel Martindale, Colonel Lord Alexander Russell; Col. Chandler, R.A.; Capt. Hackley, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Col. Williams, 48th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Capt. Gore, R.A.; General Rogers, Captain Russell, Acting Deputy Adjutant General; Col. Duchesnay, Town Major Pope, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Brisick, Major Smith, Capt. Price, Major Tachereau, A.D.C.; General Arnold, United States Artillery, commanding at Plattsburg, also co-

cupied a prominent position in full uniform. At the hour previously fixed, a salute of 18 guns from the citadel announced the approach of the royal cortege from Spencerwood, and a few minutes afterwards carriages containing the Governor General, Prince Arthur, and the Lieut.-Governor and staff, arrived on the ground.

In the first carriage were His Royal Highness, with Sir John Young and Sir N. F. Belleau; in the second Lady Young and Lady Belleau, and Col. Elphinstone; followed by other carriages containing members of their suits.

A Royal salute was given by the 69th as the Prince and Governors took up their position opposite about the centre of the line, the regiment presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem.

The order was given by Col. Bagot to "Troop," and the band played a slow march down, and then a quick march to the front of the regiment. The first company was ordered to form a company of Grenadiers as escort for the colors. Preceded by the band the company marched to the left of the line, where the old colors had been posted, and where they were given by the Sergeant-Major to Ensigns Gowrski and Butler. This guard of honor having saluted, marched in slow time between the opened ranks from left to right, the band playing the "Grenadiers' march." After the company reached its original position, it again marched in front of the line, now bearing the tattered old colours before the regiment for the last time, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The scene was extremely interesting at this moment, and produced a marked effect upon all present. Such an attractive military ceremonial is seen but once in a lifetime.

The old colours having been placed at the left of the line, the ceremony of the consecration of the new colours was proceeded with. For this purpose the regiment was formed into three sides of a square, with two companies on each flank. The new colours were carried to the front of the hollow square by the two senior Color-Sergeants, and having been unfurled by two Majors, Smythe and Turner, and senior Ensigns Holmes and McLean, were laid upon an altar of drums. Then followed the consecration and two majors of the regiment then advanced with the new colours unfurled to the Prince, and saluting His Royal Highness gave them into his hands. Prince Arthur, who wore the full dress uniform of an officer of the Rifle Brigade, then handed the colours to Ensigns Holmes and McLean on their knees; and His Royal Highness in presenting them, delivered the following address, which he read in a very audible and distinct manner:

Col. Bagot, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 69th Regiment.

It affords me sincere gratification to present the new colours to the regiment that has served with such distinction throughout the four quarters of the globe, and that once had the honor of being commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. From the year 1755, when the regiment was first raised, to the present time your records notice numerous gallant exploits, not only on shore, but likewise in connection with and in support of the Navy. At the famous action off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, your men had the honor of serving on board the same ship with Nelson, and in 1782 a vote of thanks was passed in Parliament for the brilliant victory obtained under Lord Rodney, in which you took so active a part. I notice the presence of your regiment at the reduc-

tion of several of the West India Islands, and at the taking of Mauritius; while your conduct in the attack upon the Isle of Bourbon, and your gallantry in the brilliant operations in Java, caused the Prince Regent to permit you the distinction of inscribing those names on your colours. No one can read without sympathy of the heavy loss sustained by your regiment during the Indian Mutiny of 1806, and glad am I that an opportunity occurred at a later period of adding the name "India" to those on your colours for your conduct in the Mahratta war and other campaigns. The part your regiment took at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the loss it there sustained, is well known. Although no opportunity has since occurred of your taking part in any operations in war, yet the admirable state of efficiency and discipline displayed by the regiment the other day on the frontier of Canada shows that true military spirit still exists in you. It gives me particular satisfaction to notice that your courage and endurance have been shown, not only in the presence of the enemy, but likewise in circumstances even more trying and onerous. When the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Dauntless* were dying of yellow fever, the noble spirit in which you sacrificed your own personal comfort and braved contagion to tend upon the crew, deserves the highest praise. So conspicuous a proof of discipline combined with true courage, when directed by zeal and capacity in the officers is irresistible. I feel assured, therefore, that these British colors will be confided to the guardianship of men who will at all times nobly do their duty to their Queen and country.

Col. Bagot replied as follows:  
YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—I feel great difficulty in replying to your Royal Highness' observations in the presence of your Royal Highness and that of the Governor General of Canada, eminent statesmen, and distinguished military officers of this great Dominion; and honored by the presence of the dignitaries of our own church, and of at least one General of that great Republic which has shown to the world that the principles of constitutional freedom which its people have inherited from their Anglo-Saxon forefathers have spread and fructified under the regis of the American eagle: graced by the presence of this large assemblage of the fair sex: impressed with the traditions that cling to these old walls, where two chivalrous races having learned to respect and honor each other in war, have not failed afterwards harmoniously to cultivate the mighty arts of peace. I say Your Royal Highness, impressed with these feelings and reflections, I experience great difficulty in finding fitting phrases to respond to your remarks. But I feel no doubt or difficulty in assuring you of the spirit that animates my men. Pure as those folds of silk you have this day entrusted to our willing and grateful hands, reigns in the hearts of the 69th Regiment a spirit of loyalty, chivalry, and devotion. Of loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and your Royal House; of chivalry, with regard to their noble profession; of devotion, personal devotion to Your Royal Highness. In the words of that noble prayer which was offered up in our behalf this day, I can assure your Royal Highness, on the part of the 69th Regiment, that no stain or disgrace shall ever fall upon our new colours, and should the time ever come when this regiment will be engaged with an overpowering multitude of foes, or such a terrible and unequal contest, its officers will know well the battle cry that will steel every heart, and brighten every eye, that will carry inspiration to every

soul, and terrible significance to every enemy; a battle cry that will resound from centre to flank, and from flank to centre and that is "Remember who presented those colours; remember Prince Arthur!" (Cheer.)

The regiment, on the call of Col. Bagot, then gave three cheers, and a lusty one more, for Prince Arthur. The cheer was taken up by the people lining the fortifications, and lasted for some time.

The new colours were then marched towards the line, and were received with a salute. The regiment then marched past His Royal Highness and the Governor-General in slow and quick time; in slow time it marched past in successive divisions of companies from the front, and at quick time in grand divisions. After the advance in line and another royal salute, the regiment left the ground. The Prince and other distinguished personages took their departure soon afterwards.

The ball to his Royal Highness takes place to night, and will be a very grand affair. Prince Arthur is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor at Spencerwood.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO THE SEABOARD FROM THE UPPER LAKES.—The receipts of wheat at Montreal, since the beginning of the year are 1,720,065 bushels against 1,002,431 bushels during the same time in 1869. The shipments show a corresponding increase—from 692,741 bushels in 1869, to 1,126,278 bushels in 1870. The long expected shipments of breadstuffs from the upper lakes, direct to Europe is not yet a fact, and probably will not be for some years; but there is no doubt that the St. Lawrence route is almost daily gaining in the favour of shippers of breadstuffs to Europe, as against the route through New York. The grain is ordered through Montreal houses, and by them purchased through their correspondents here. A very large amount of wheat was held here to the credit of Canada houses during the past winter and has been shipped this spring at a handsome profit. The rapid growth of this Canadian trade for Europe is an almost direct result of the high charges exacted for so many years on that part of the United States route lying within the State of New York. These charges have recently been much reduced, but the Canadian arrangements are already made, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the lost traffic on the New York Canal can ever be regained, even by resort to a still greater reduction of charges. —*Chicago Tribune*, June 17.

VOLUNTEER Pic-Nic.—No. 5 Battery, O.B. G.A. Captain Hopper, was entertained on 29th ult., at a picnic, got up in their honor by their lady friends at Marivale (Nepean). At about four o'clock the company gathered and enjoyed a neat little lunch spread beneath the shade of an artificial grove planted for the occasion; the band of the Brigade was on the ground and added the charm of music to the repast. After regaling small parties were formed to enjoy themselves as best pleased them, putting shot, running, jumping, swinging, walking flirtations, &c., until sunset when all other pleasures gave way to dancing, which was kept up till quite a late hour. Amongst the invited guests were Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, Col. Forrest and several of the officers of the city batteries. The meeting was most successful, and is a further proof of the esteem in which our Volunteers are held, not only by the country in general, but by the ladies in particular.—*Citizen*.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT  
GENERAL OF MILITIA.

## APPENDIX N.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, June 6th, 1870.*The Honorable the Minister of Militia and  
Defence, etc.*  
(Copy.)

CAMP ECCLES HILL, May 28th, 1870.

Sir:—I regret that pressure of work, and the difficulty of correspondence from bivouack, has delayed until to day, my report of the proceedings of the force of active militia under my command.

Having been delayed in Montreal, it was nearly four o'clock, a.m., on the 25th inst., that I arrived at Stanbridge Station with the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and a detachment from the 3rd Battalion "the Victoria Rifles," having en route detached to the posts ordered by you, the remainder of the force which I took from Montreal.

On arrival at Stanbridge, some eight miles from Stanbridge Station, I ascertained that the ground occupied by the Fenians in 1866 as their camp at Eccles Hill, near Cook's Corners, which position I have mentioned to you as being very strong, and of which information has been given as being a probable place of occupation again by Fenians, was being held by some of our farmers and other yeomen of the adjoining parishes, to whom I had requested Colonel Chamberlin to telegraph.

I also ascertained that Lieut. Colonel Chamberlin, M.P., of the 60th, or Missisquoi Battalion, who had arrived on the previous evening at Stanbridge, had promptly supported these farmers with 24 men and an officer from one of the companies of his battalion, which I had ordered to muster at Stanbridge, and which was then assembling.

After an interview with Lieut. Colonel Chamberlin, I arranged a meeting with him at Eccles Hill, to which place I at once rode, accompanied by Capt. Gascoigne, your A.D.C., whose services you had kindly afforded me.

After having satisfied myself, from seeing a Fenian picket near the border line and from other circumstances, that an attack on the Eccles Hill was probable, I made up my mind, although disappointed in the numbers that the short notice had allowed to muster that I would hurry forward, as rapidly as possible, the companies then assembling at Dunham and Stanbridge, and that I would endeavour to hold the hill.

I gave a few directions relative to the occupation of the position to Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin, who, as senior officer present, remained in command, and then left for Stanbridge to bring up all the force I could, and make the requisite arrangements for the transport of the other Companies, Commissariat, &c. About two miles from Stanbridge, a mounted messenger, from Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin, overtook us, giving the information that the Fenians were on the point of attack, I therefore requested Captain Gascoigne to hasten on to Stanbridge and bring up every available man and at once rode back to Eccles' Hill.

On arrival, I found that the first attack of the Fenians, which was made along the road, to cross the boundary line, in column consisting of three divisions, an advanced party, a main body and a reserve had been repulsed by a handful of men at the outposts that Lt. Col. Chamberlin had at his disposal, not exceeding, at the time of attack, fifty rifles.

The party actually attacking, thus repulsed,

Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin estimates at 150 to 200 men, the total number which formed the column, the reserve of which was, however, not brought into action, was, according to the statements of the United States Officials and others subsequently fixed at about 350 to 400 men.

For the particulars of this first attack, and the very singular circumstances immediately preceding it, I beg to refer to the annexed report of Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin.

The column having been repulsed, the men composing it broke into detached parties, some seeking shelter from our fire in the houses on each side of the road, some under cover of the fences, and some in a wooded and rocky knoll opposite to, and about 200 to 250 yards from the extreme front of our line, from which places they opened a desultory fire. At this time I arrived on the ground and assumed command.

Here it will be well I should explain the nature of the position. By referring to Map No 5, of the Government Survey, you will observe that immediately to the west of the road leading from Cooks Corner to the United States there extends to the south a long ridge of ground, this, is very much serrated and rocky, is also in a great measure covered with maple trees and sparse undergrowth; it ends in a tongue of land steeply sloping to the south, and affording admirable cover for defence; from the bottom of this slope to the boundary line, it is low and marshy, but practicable ground, for about 200 yards, with a small fordable stream running through it parallel to, and on the Canadian side of the line of 45.

On the United States side of the boundary line, the rocky ridge alluded to, again rises from the low lying intervening ground, the slope being somewhat similar to that opposite, on the Canadian side,—the road continues straight across the lines, at each side of which for three or four hundred yards, detached houses of wood and brick forms a straggling hamlet, whilst to the southward the course the road takes is through a deep gorge formed by the ridge to the west, and Minister's Hill to the east the Village of Franklin, Vermont, is distant about two miles and a quarter, and about half way to this Village the Fenian camp and stores were at a place called "Hubbard's Corner."

Beyond desultory firing from the Fenians, returned when any opportunity offered by our men, there was no movement of any important nature until 5 o'clock, p.m.; in the meantime, the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, a Company of the 3rd Battalion Active Militia, and a further detachment of 20 men from the 60th Battalion, were brought forward, these arrived at half past 2 p.m., and with this additional force, I was enabled to strengthen the skirmish line, and better secure the right flank of the position.

During the afternoon, a message was brought to me by a civilian from the United States who requested that a flag of truce might be permitted for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded of the Fenians, I declined to admit any flag, or hold any terms whatever with marauders. About 5 p.m., it was evident, from the slackness of the Fenian fire, that, with the exception of those who had taken shelter in the houses along the road, there were but few men left, and the fire from these houses was now restricted to a few dropping shots as they were carefully marked by the skirmish line and searched by a shower of bullets whenever a shot was fired.

A quarter to six, a countryman from the United States came round our skirmish line, and informed me that a gun was being brought into position by the Fenians. I

shortly after observed it about 1200 yards from the front of our position—at this time I determined on advancing my force to the boundary line, in order to drive out any lurkers in the houses near it before dark. I therefore rapidly advanced the men, composing the Home Guards, and those from the 60th Battalion in skirmishing order, the Victoria Rifles being posted on the right shoulder of the slope to cover the advance; this movement, which was well executed, had the effect of driving the Fenians in all directions from their cover in full and even ludicrous flight to the neighbouring woods—not above a dozen shots were fired by them to arrest our advance at this time, their arms, accoutrements and even clothing being thrown away by them as they ran. In their flight several dropped to the fire of our men.

I had, as may naturally be imagined, much difficulty to restrain pursuit over the boundary, but am happy to say that, aided by the exertions of the officers, not a simple militiaman crossed.

At nightfall three shots were fired by the Fenians from their field piece which had been retired to a position in the woods, but the fire was very ill directed.

I laid the pickets for the night close to the lines, and the men not on duty bivouacked on the Hill.

Yesterday morning, I ascertained that the field piece alluded to had been brought into Canada about a mile and a half west of our position, I at once ordered it to be seized, which was accordingly done. The Fenians I am informed are utterly disorganized.

It is highly gratifying to be able to report that we have no casualties, the whole of the men, not only those who were actually engaged but those who have subsequently arrived, are in the highest spirits, and only anxious for further work, they are naturally elated at the fact that with far inferior numbers they have met the Fenians under their chief leader at the very boundary line of the Dominion and at once driven them back in disgraceful rout.

It is impossible, with any certainty, to arrive at the Fenian loss in killed and wounded; three of the former were at one time plainly in view whilst another was reported as dead in the brook at the foot of the hill—during the night lights were seen moving over the fields in search of the dead and wounded who were then taken away by the civilians of the U. S. From all the information I can gather, the Fenian loss may be set down as four or five killed, and fifteen to eighteen wounded; some accounts double and treble this number—we have buried one man inside our lines. Among the wounded is the so called "General" Donnelly. After the repulse at the boundary line the Fenian leader the so called "General" O'Neil, took refuge in a brick house, from which he was turned out by the owner. O'Neil then hastened to the rear, and gave himself up to, or was taken by the U. S. Marshal for breach of the neutrality laws. The Fenian command then devolved on one O'Riley, an escaped convict.

On the following morning, I ascertained that the Fenians were perfectly routed, and had broken up into small squads, abandoning their camp, and nearly all their stores of arms, ammunition, and clothing, which were very large, at Hubbard's Corners. Their rifles are of three patterns; the United States Government Springfield rifle, converted into a breech-loader of ingenious construction. The Spencer and a few Springfield muzzle-loaders; the field piece is a rifled iron gun, breech loading about 6th calibre. These



countrements and stores of the Fenians were of excellent description in most cases.

I cannot too highly commend to your notice the conduct of the officers and men of our force, who took part in the engagement, the same spirit with which the records of the Militia of Canada abound was again fully displayed.

Where all behaved well, I can make no special mention, with the exception of expressing my high admiration of the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin steadily and determinedly, with the handful of men at the outpost, repelled the first rush of the Fenians; the facts, however, so strongly speak for themselves, that no eulogium on my part is required to bring his conduct to your notice.

I have also to express my sincere thanks to Captain Gascoigne for the ready and valuable assistance he rendered to me, not only by the energetic manner in which he hastened forward the force at Stanbridge, but also for the subsequent aid afforded by him in the field.

I forward herewith a memorandum of our troops engaged on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. OSBORNE SMITH,  
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G. M.  
5th Military District.

To General the Hon. JAMES LINDSAT,  
Commanding H. M. Forces in Canada.

MONTREAL, June 5, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report to you that on the 22nd ult. I received from you a telegram, directing me to be prepared for a Fenian raid on the frontier lying within the District under my command, instructing me at the same time to keep the communication perfectly confidential.

I had, however, in consequence of information I had myself received, telegraphed to several of the principal officers of the frontier militia, to be on the *qui vive*.

On the succeeding day, I received your order to communicate with, and place myself under the orders of, the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

On the morning of the 24th inst., (which, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, was an occasion of assembling all the town corps of Militia), I received private advices from sources that I knew were trustworthy, that Fenian bodies of men were on the move to the frontier. I also ascertained that the telegraph wires had been cut in two or three places.

Not receiving a reply from Ottawa to one or two telegrams; and the order which I was expecting for the calling out of the Militia not arriving, I feared interrupted communication, and I therefore took the extreme responsibility permitted by the 60th Section of the Militia Act, and called out a large portion of the Militia of my district, including all the frontier and Montreal Corps.

I reported my action to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who was pleased to approve of my suggestions as to the disposal of the troops instantly required on the frontier; and further, that I should personally assume command at the threatened point of attack in the neighbourhood of Frelighsburg. I, therefore, having the great advantage of the Montreal force being assembled for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday parade, was enabled to address the men, informing them that raiders were on the frontier, that from that moment they were on service, and that I required five companies at once to proceed to the frontier with me.

It is gratifying in the extreme to report, that the whole Brigade responded most enthusiastically, and was ready then and there, if required, to move off to the frontier.

I proceeded the same afternoon, taking with me the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and companies from: the 1st Prince of Wales, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 5th Royals and Hochelaga, (together with an officer and 20 men to reinforce Isle aux Noix, from the Montreal Garrison Artillery), to St. Johns.

I took on the troop and the company of the Victoria Rifles to Stanbridge Station, leaving, with the exception of the detachment which went to Isle aux Noix, the remainder of the companies from Montreal to garrison St. Johns, together with the 21st Battalion and the Garrison Battery of Artillery of that place.

I directed Lieut.-Col. Fletcher to secure the safety of St. Johns from a sudden dash with the force enumerated, and, on the following morning, to proceed to the Huntingdon frontier, and assume command, with the same orders as given in the previous muster in April.

At Malmaison, I detached a party of the 21st Battalion to guard the bridge there, over Pike River.

Arriving at Stanbridge Station, about midnight, I at once marched to Stanbridge, between seven and eight miles from the station, with the troop and the company of the Victoria Rifles.

The roads were deep and mired from heavy rain, and the night intensely dark; but the men who had been under arms, and with little refreshment since early morning, performed the march uncomplainingly; at day-break we arrived at Stanbridge, and procured such shelter for the men as could be obtained. Here the 60th Battalion were assembling; and here I ascertained that, in accord with a telegraph dispatched on the previous day by me, through Colonel Chamberlin, a body of farmers and others, to the number of 20 or 30, had occupied a strong position, called "Eccles Hill," and I further ascertained that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, who I had seen the previous day, in Montreal, was instructed as to the disposition of his battalion, had with soldier like instinct, reinforced these farmers, known as the "Home Guard," with a subdivision of one of his companies of the 60th Battalion.

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Montreal the Lieutenant-General commanding had been pleased to place at my disposal the services of his aid-de-camp, Captain Gascoigne, of the Fusilier Guards, whose energetic and willing assistance, I beg to remark upon.

Accompanied by Captain Gascoigne, and leaving the troop and company of rifles, together with the assembling men of the 60th at Stanbridge, to gain a little rest, I proceeded to the frontier at Eccles Hill; and conclusively ascertained the presence of a Fenian force at the other side of the frontier. I disposed the men of the 60th there present, and the Home Guard Volunteers, in such positions as seemed best; and having received information that the Fenians were getting reinforcements, and would attack next morning, determined to strengthen the handful defending Eccles Hill, and make it, as I always thought it should be, the point of defence of the Missisquoi frontier.

The further proceedings of the men of the gun under my command and the engagement with the Fenians, and their absolute repulse and rout on the 25th, are so fully given to you already in the copy of my report to the Lieutenant-General, that it is needless to recapitulate the same.

On the 26th instant, the force under my command having been considerably strengthened by the arrival of men belonging to the 60th Battalion, I was enabled thoroughly to picket the front of my position.

On the 27th I ordered up the whole of the 52nd Battalion which had arrived at Frelighsburg (with the exception of a sub-division which, with the Cookshire Cavalry, was then as a post of observation), to Eccles Hill, as information was given of a fresh attack being imminent.

On this day, the United States Marshal for Vermont, General Foster, came over the lines, and informed me that a company of United States troops was on its way to Franklin, about two and a half miles from my position, and that the Fenian arms which had been abandoned after their flight from our troops were to be seized.

The officer commanding the company, with officers under his command was good enough to pay me several visits and to assure me of his intention to endeavour to prevent any further Fenian attacks.

With the exception of shots fired at a long distance from the woods on the United States side of the frontier, no further annoyance was offered after the attack on the 25th.

The field-piece which was captured remains with the men of the Home Guard of Missisquoi, who seized it by my direction when brought into our lines.

At the request of the friends of a Fenian shot and buried in our lines, which was conveyed by a Deputy of the United States Marshal, I gave the body to them.

Several stragglers who were either Fenians or friends of Fenians, were, during two or three days succeeding the attack of the Fenian leader, O'Neill, found in our lines, but being without arms and not the slightest proof of guilt being forthcoming, after due investigation I dismissed them.

One Captain (so-called) Murphy, with his driver I have committed under the "Habeas Corpus Suspension Act" to Sweetsbury gaol. The proofs of this man's guilt seem to me complete; he is, I believe one of the raiders and pillagers of Frelighsburg in 1866. I am waiting for some evidence from Missisquoi in relation to him before sending a full report.

For four nights, the men under my command at Eccles Hill were without blankets, and, in some cases, even great coats, but there was not a complaint.

Their conduct as regards sobriety, amenability to discipline, endurance of hardships and courage in the field, enable me to state to you with pride that I believe them to be inferior to no troops in the world for the qualities I enumerate.

The orders which have been issued for their dismissal from actual service have been promptly carried out.

The pay not having arrived for billets, &c, previous to the dismissal, I have authorized the pay of the quartermasters, &c., to be continued until the billet accounts are settled, which I doubt not you will approve of.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt. Col.

Deputy Adjutant General Militia, No. 5  
Military District.

Col. Davis, of the Haldimand Rifles, has been notified that the County Council of Haldimand have voted full pay for board and billets for the whole time the men were at the frontier to all the men of the Haldimand Rifles, and \$50 to the annual rifle match.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 30th June, 1870.

## GENERAL ORDERS, 23.

## No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

Winter clothing and personal equipment of officers serving with the Active Militia, in the North-West Expeditionary Force, will be forwarded from Toronto to Fort Garry, by the Department of Militia and Defence, under the following regulations:—

1. The total weight to be so conveyed for each officer, not to exceed five hundred pounds in all.

2. The packages not to exceed 100 pounds weight each, and to contain only winter clothing and personal equipment of these officers.

3. Each package to be carefully packed and secured with hoop iron, to be addressed to the officer for whom it is intended at Fort Garry, and to be delivered free of charge, to Major Goodwin, Provincial Storekeeper, at Toronto, not later than the 20th July, 1870.

4. The Department of Militia and Defence will not undertake to be responsible for the alleged contents of any of the packages, but due care will be taken to have the transport performed as efficiently as possible.

## No. 2.

## VOLUNTEER.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Frontenac Squadron of Cavalry.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

Daniel McIntosh, Gentleman.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Joseph Marshall, V.B., M.S., vice W. D. Rogers, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

Lieutenant William Adamson, V.B., vice G. McMurrich, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

Lieutenant William John Ramsay, V.B., vice W. H. Barrett, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Ebenezer Bryant, V.B., vice Marshall, promoted.

Benjamin Coleman, Gentleman, V.B., vice Adamson, promoted.

To be Ensigns:

Andrew Anderson, Gentleman, M.S., vice Byrant, promoted.

John B. Allison, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. S. Capreolo, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Powell Martin, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. Wiley, left limits.

N. Gordon Bigelow, Gentleman, (Provisionally.)

Malcolm Morrison, Gentleman, (Provisionally.)

Charles Price, Gentleman, (Provisionally.)

Daniel Spry, Gentleman, (Provisionally.)

The resignation of Lieutenant A. J. Robertson is hereby accepted.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John Albert Gordon Crozier, M.S. from No. 5 Company, vice Thompson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Bennett Charles Thomas, M.S., vice Waters, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Edward James Hanwell, M.S., vice Crozier, promoted.

No. 8 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James Mackie, V.B., vice Faulkner, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant George Dean Dickson, vice Mackie, promoted.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter-Master, to take rank from 24th inst:

Richard Henry Marston, Gentleman, vice Butterfield, promoted.

No. 3 Company L'Original.

To be Captain, to take rank from 24th inst: Quarter-Master John Butterfield, M.S., vice J. D. Pattee, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Major Thomas Lees Helliwell, vice G. W. Peirce, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieut. Colonel:

Major Peter Hinds Attwood, M.S., vice W. Graham, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major Alexander Grey McMillan, V.B., M.S., vice R. Goodman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Paris.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John M. Robertson, Gentleman, vice Whitlaw, left limits.

No. 7 Company, Drumbo.

To be Ensign:

Edward M. F. Fair, Gentleman, vice N. Wolvorton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Casleton.

To be Lieutenant:

Geddis Lancelot Duncan, Gentleman, M.S., vice Stewart, left limits.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifle.

1st Company Brockville.

The resignation of Lieutenant Oriel R. Leroy, is hereby accepted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Brockville.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant William Manly, vice Hudson, resigned.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Tyendenaga.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles Anderson, M.S., vice S. Pashley, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Major Thomas Cousins, vice Macpherson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Lieut. William Ross is hereby accepted.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Ensign Angus J. McIntosh is hereby accepted.

11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."

To be Paymaster:

Thomas Lamb, Esq., vice A. Macdonald deceased.

No. 4 Company, Lachute.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William John Simpson, Gentleman, vice McGibbon, left limits.

*Provisional Battalion of the County of Quebec.*

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant Michel Fisot, M.S.

*No. 2 Company Ancienne Lorette.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Louis Napoleon Laurin, M.S., vice Fisot, appointed Adjutant.

*50th Battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers."*

The resignation of Quartermaster James P. Sexton is hereby accepted.

*55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.*

The "St. Sylvestre" Infantry Company is hereby attached to the 55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry. And the several Companies of the said Battalion shall be numbered anew, as follows, viz :

No. 2 Company, Kinnear's Mills, to be No. 1 Company.

No. 4 Company, Inverness, to be No. 2 Company.

No. 5 Company, Glen Lloyd, to be No. 3 Company.

No. 6 Company, Reid's Mills, to be No. 4 Company.

No. 7 Company, St. Julie, to be No. 5 Company.

"St. Sylvestre" Company, to be No. 6 Company.

To be Major :

Brevet Major William McKay Hyde King, M.S., vice B. Carter, left limits.

*No. 3 Company, Glen Lloyd.*

To be Ensign :

Alexander McLean, Gentleman, M.S., vice McKenzie, promoted.

*No. 5 Company, Ste. Julie.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant P. J. Blanchard, M. S., vice Goudreau, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Edouard Gingras, M. S., vice Blanchard, promoted.

*No. 6 Company, St. Sylvestre.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Edward Montgomery, M. S., vice King, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

William P. Anderson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Montgomery, promoted.

*61st "Montmagny and L'Isle" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign :

Ulric Antoine Bélanger, Gentleman, M. S.

*70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 5. Company, St. Anne de la Perade.*

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Philippe A. Tessier, M. S., vice Bochet, appointed Paymaster.

To be Ensign :

Geoffrey Rousseau, Gentleman, M. S., vice M. Matte, left limits.

*The Provisional Battalion of Portneuf.*

To be Adjutant :

Ensign Isaac Dussault, M. S.

*No. 5 Company, Esvevils.*

To be Ensign :

Joseph Denis, Gentleman, M. S., vice Dussault, appointed Adjutant.

*"Rawdon" Infantry Company.*

Memorandum.—With reference to General Order No. 3, of 23rd July, 1869, the Infantry company at Rawdon, under command of Captain Quinn is to be known as, No. 1 Infantry Company, Rawdon, and take precedence accordingly, and that under Command of Captain Sharp, is to be known as No. 2 Infantry Company, Rawdon.

*No. 1 Infantry Company, Rawdon.*

To be Ensign :

J. E. B. Beaupré, Gentleman, M. S., vice Morin left limits.

*St. Paul's Bay Infantry Company.*

To be Ensign :

Auguste L. P. Gauthier, Gentleman, M.S., vice Fortier, resigned.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 5 Company Fredericton.*

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Christopher Johnston, Gentleman, vice J. D. Hood, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*Elgin Infantry Company.*

The resignation of Ensign R. A. Colpitts is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*63rd "Halifax" Rifle Battalion.*

To be Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant Gregory J. Tobin, vice Allison, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Frederick William Blaiklock, Gentleman.

*72nd or "Second Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 1 Company, Wilmot.*

To be Captain :

Captain Charles Jacques, M.S., vice Decie, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Ambrose Dodge, M. S., vice E. E. Phinny, appointed Captain No. 2 Company.

*No. 3 Company, Wilmot.*

To be Captain :

Sergeant Walter Baker, M. S., vice Spurr, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

John G. Bowlby, Gentleman, M. S., vice

H. M. Phinny, appointed Captain No. 5 Company.

*No. 6 Company, Victaux.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Albert Gates, M. S., vice F. M. Chipman, appointed Quarter Master.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Hammond Foster, M. S., vice Gates, promoted.

*Windsor Infantry Company.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William Henry Blanchard, vice Clarke retired.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Joseph Burgess, M. S., vice Blanchard promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

John Herbin, Gentleman, vice Burgess promoted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Col.,

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

THE TROOPS.—The sudden and unexpected order which the P. C. O. Rifles received to remain in Canada, was doubtless the result of a strongly worded message from the Governor-General to the British Ministry. Affairs were assuming an uncomfortable aspect. People made no secret of saying that if England proposed stripping the country of troops, it was quite time to look out for another form of national life. We can understand Sir John Young getting nervous and communicating his apprehensions to Home authorities. The P. C. O. Rifles are now in Montreal, and likely to be fixtures, for a considerable time, because a requisition is going the rounds calling the Colonies to assemble and tell England what they think of the policy of withdrawing the troops. It is well known that Prince Arthur made no secret of his opinions condemning in the strongest language the Ministerial scheme of abandoning the Dominion to its own resources. The officers of the P. C. O., who sold off their traps, expected to leave, and parted with their horses, guns, fishing rods, etc., at a loss, suffer by the sudden change of the Imperial mind; but they have consolation of knowing that they illustrate a change of policy.—*Montreal News.*

THE FLAG SHIP.—The *Royal Alfred* having in some way injured her stern post, a gazon is being built at the dockyard to repair her with. It was at first intended to have the repairs made in the floating dock recently towed out to Bermuda or in the U.S. Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., but it was found neither had sufficient capacity to float her and therefore it has been decided to have them done here. A gazon is a sort of a wooden house that will be water-tight and made to fit the vessel's stern. When completed it will be securely fastened to the stern of the *Royal Alfred*, and the masts caulked, so that men can work without being disturbed by water. It will take three months at least to complete the necessary work on the vessel. His Excellency Vice Admiral Wellesley will transfer his flag, meanwhile to H.M.S. Frigate *Valorous*, and will shortly proceed in her to Montreal.—*Acadian Recorder.*



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV. 1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, 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 Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

"ACTIVE MILITIA LIST OF CANADA," for 1870 The Active Militia List is now published by authority; Officers of the Volunteer Force can obtain copies on application to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, D. A. A. G., Militia, Montreal.

THE United States Government have transferred one-third of their whole fleet to the North American waters, ostensibly to protect American fishermen in the prosecution of their lawful business. The Imperial Government have also detached a small squadron, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada have commissioned six sailing schooners armed for the purpose of protecting the inshore Canadian fisheries from the depredations of those very individuals whom the United States is about to protect with a force of thirteen vessels of war. If either the Imperial or Dominion Government cared

one straw for the demonstration it might be worth while asking what was meant by it, but having plenty of business of their own to attend to and feeling that the people at Washington are too busily engaged with every one else's affairs, it is not deemed worth the trouble of making the inquiry, especially as the force sent out will be obliged to run for the nearest port in the first gale, if some of them don't find their way to the bottom before making it.

The fishing question has been ably and exhaustively handled by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the Canadian people are not blinded to the fact of its aggressive character, and therefore are prepared to value all their acts as having a certain significance indicative of a defined and settled purpose. In this case it is to shew a preponderance of force on the fishing grounds, assist their own fishermen to plunder with impunity if they be allowed, and to shew to all Europe what a puissant power they are, as well as to impress them into respect for their naval prowess. And if the time should come that English politicians should endeavor to send Canada adrift the natural and easy inference would be that the United States, being the great power of the American continent, with a preponderating naval force in those seas, this country should be naturally annexed thereto. Such ideas and such a game is neither above or below the capacity of the Washington politicians. The President has been talking some nonsense lately about the Monroe doctrine, and that political fallacy of George Canning will not have received its full development till the consummation indicated is arrived at—but there will be wanting the consent of the other party—the people of Canada; and on this point they are perfectly unanimous whatever their future political relations may be, annexation to the States will not be amongst them.

One or two of our leading journals (we are happy to say the only exceptions to the general rule) advocate the setting up of an independent government under the guarantee of England, France, and America. Such an idea is simply an insult to the people of Canada. They want no protectorate, do not wish to change their allegiance, but if they are compelled to do so they will tolerate no form of Government which would place a "tailor's prentice" at their head. In spite of the Monroe doctrine they will establish a constitutional monarchy similar to that of Great Britain, and as for their sovereignty it is amongst them.

The third son of the great and good Victoria will be the fitting head of the Canadian commonwealth, and under his rule the people will try to make this half the continent a "Greater Britain." This much and more may grow out of the Fenian and fishing complications; but in any case Canada will not be disposed of as easily as the transfer of the Gambian Colony. We are not

afraid of the States and do not like to boast, but history records the fact that when the disparity between the people and resources of the two countries were greater than it is now, the Americans on two occasions tried to take Canada and went away without it. Our people have not degenerated, and are quite prepared for any contingency, willing to live in peace or equally willing to fight if necessary; but fully determined to meet bullying with open defiance.

The Honorable John Young, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, has addressed circulars to the various Boards of Trade in the Dominion relative to the formation of a "National Board of Trade," an object not only necessary as regards the commercial interests of the country, but important as regards its fiscal and political management. We publish this circular in the present issue along with the reply of the Ottawa Board of Trade, in which the general object is approved of, the formation of a Dominion Board of Trade concurred in as necessary, but the important modification of the Hon. John Young's scheme is found in the paragraph which insists on the Board so formed meeting at the Capital for the transaction of business, and being recognized by the Government in a semi-official capacity. The plan proposed by the Ottawa Board is to have the proposed organisation elected annually, the Minister of Finance having the power to select a President from the whole of the members; that the Government should appoint and pay a Secretary, and that the whole body should be affiliated to one of the Departments. As their services would be rarely required except while Parliament was in session the capital would be the best and most proper place to meet at. The Ottawa Board of Trade expresses regret that one of the Departments had not been organised as a Board of Trade similar to that in the Imperial Executive. It might be asked, what's in a name? a rose undoubtedly by any other designation would smell as sweet, but, politically, a name means a great deal, and we object to the constant parading of that term "national" in connection with anything Canadian. It smells too much of the revolutionary machinery. As British subjects we belong to none of the proudest nationalities on the face of the earth. We don't want to set up a separate existence; when it is forced on us we will adopt the style and title, but until then it is best to use the least ambiguous title. The Ottawa Board of Trade seems to be of our opinion, as they have quietly ignored the *national*. The formation of such a body would be a most desirable thing for Canada, because in their hands the advocacy of our great canal and railway projects would become a matter of practical application, which would soon bear fruits, and we hope to see it organized with the energetic and tenacious President of the Montreal Board at its head.

The process by which the English Whig-Radicals mean to reduce the British Dominion to its original dimensions are aptly illustrated by the recent treatment of the British Colony on the river Gambia in Africa, and as it was composed wholly of negroes the advocates of liberty in England bargained for their transfer to France with as little compunction as a Sussex farmer might transfer a lot of bad South Downs to a butcher. Here is the whole story as detailed by the *London Times*.

"This distant settlement has been peopled mainly by liberated slaves and discharged soldiers from the West Indies, and has been a crown colony for upwards of fifty years. Living under English laws and protection, the people of the settlement have brought up their families in feelings of loyalty to England and affection for her sovereign and institutions. They have quietly and steadily followed industrious pursuits, thus setting a good example to the surrounding natives, and many of them have at various times rendered great service to the English during the native wars. In addition to the black population many white merchants have settled in the colony, and by their capital and enterprise have largely developed trade. Having no reason to believe that the Imperial Government desired to throw them off, the surprise of these people may be imagined when a French gunboat lately sailed into the harbor of their chief town with French officials on board and they learnt for the first time that arrangements were nearly completed for their transfer to the French government. This intelligence was confirmed on the arrival soon afterwards of Sir Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor-in-Chief of the British Colonies on the west coast. The news caused great consternation. An intense feeling was at once stirred up against the contemplated transfer, and the people were loud in their protestations of a desire to live under the British flag and no other. Immediately after the landing of the Governor he was waited upon by the leading black people and the English merchants, who warmly urged that they had always been loyal subjects of the Queen, had lived all their lives under English laws, which they esteemed, and that therefore they did not wish to be handed over to another power whose institutions differ so much from those of Great Britain. These remonstrances had little effect upon Sir Arthur, who, no doubt, was acting under instructions from the Colonial Office. He made light of their objections, said they were "mere sentiment," and would not be taken into account for a moment. There were political reasons for their transfer to French rule, against which their 'sentiments' would not be allowed to weigh. He added, however, that if the entire feeling of the place was against the transfer, and if the people would consent to maintain at their own cost a largely increased defensive force, they might perhaps be left to themselves—the Imperial government, at the same time entirely repudiating any responsibility on their account. It is hardly credible that an English Governor would return this cruel answer to the warm declarations of loyalty made by a people anxious not to be violently served from a connection which they cherished, and the policy which would require him to do it can only be pronounced callous and cold hearted. The Colonists of Gambia, like the people of most British colonies, would submit almost to any sacrifice, cheerfully bear the heaviest load of taxation, rather than be deprived of

their standing as British subjects; and yet here they are coldly handed over against their will to the tender mercies of the French, with the alternative equally uninviting, of trying to gain a doubtful position for themselves in the world. A petition in course of preparation to be sent to England embodying their views, and an earnest attempt is to be made to influence the Imperial Parliament against their being turned over like a flock of sheep to a foreign nation. The whole case is a sad commentary upon Earl Grenville's wretched policy on colonial affairs—a policy which, we regret to see, meets with far less resistance and censure in England than it ought to receive.

The *Toronto Telegraph* is accountable for the following—on what authority it is hard to say—that the Honorable Mr. Campbell may be charged with the mission of which this extract is a rather bold utterance may be true enough, and that he will use his best powers towards rectifying the unsatisfactory relations with Great Britain is beyond a doubt, but the concluding paragraph is premature. If the Whig Radical Government refuse to do their duty by Canada there is all England to appeal to. Till that appeal is made and the decision thereon given the people of this country will make no movement or pass any judgment, least of all they will not indulge in threats. The unanimous wishes of the Canadians, their hopes and aspirations are all directed to maintaining British connection and to cling to the old flag; and if it must be altered the only addition to St. George's ensign will be the Canadian Beaver;

"Though the actual instructions issued to Mr. Campbell have not been made known sufficient has come to light to indicate their nature and importance. Before the Fenian raid occurred, the Canadian and Imperial Governments were in correspondence respecting the Fishery question. This matter Mr. Campbell is now authorized to arrange, if possible. The inshore fisheries Canada will herself protect; but it is desirable that there should be a fleet on the high seas beyond our boundary line, for the purpose of pursuing and punishing such violators of our law as may elude the vigilance of our gunboats. This duty England must undertake. She has a fleet in those waters now; but as it might be withdrawn at any moment, Mr. Campbell is instructed to have some permanent arrangement made.

"Another point of Mr. Campbell's instructions relates to the garrisons and fortifications of the Dominion, nearly all of which belong to the Imperial authorities. Many of the old forts and barracks which were formerly occupied by troops, are now deserted and are rapidly becoming useless. There are no men to look after or occupy them, and they are therefore falling to pieces from sheer neglect. The withdrawal of the few troops now here would leave the whole of this valuable property unprotected. If the Imperial Government will not take care of themselves, they should, at the very least, hand it over to our government. Our Commissioner is instructed to do what he can in this matter.

"The instructions Mr. Campbell has received with respect to the Fenian raids are fully in accordance with the feelings and views of the Canadian people. He has been directed to place before Mr. Gladstone's

Government all the facts, to show how and wherein we have suffered, to present a statement of the expense we have been put to, and to demand full and complete indemnity. The opinion of our Government is that England should pay us, and that the United States should pay England. It is clear in law and justice that England is responsible to us; and it is equally clear that the States are responsible to her. We are glad to hear that our Government are firm on this point, and that they have instructed their Commissioner to insist on the payment by England of every dollar of expense we have been put to in doing our duty for her.

"But the future as well as the past is to receive attention. Mr. Campbell has been instructed to demand the protection of this country by England from this time forth. She must either induce the Americans to break up the Fenian organization, or she must garrison this country and fight her own battles. Mr. Gladstone will be told that we are prepared to assist in repelling Fenian attacks; but he will also be told that he can no longer count on Canada doing the whole of the fighting, or bearing the whole of the expense. Every Province must have a sufficient number of regular troops to insure protection, and to show that England has not lost all interest in this country. Mr. Campbell is to make a strong remonstrance against the treatment we are now receiving; to insist on a complete change of policy at once; and to demand the return of the troops which have been called home.

"This, we have every reason to believe, is the substance of the instructions Mr. Campbell has received from our Government. He has departed for England on the most important mission ever undertaken by a representative of the Canadian people. Should he be successful, should the home authorities comply with our demands, all will be well. But should they refuse to recognize our claim for indemnity, and our right to protection, it requires no gift of prophecy to predict the result."

LIUT.-GENERAL the Honorable J. Lind say, accompanied by Captain Gascoigne, A.D.C., left Collingwood on Saturday last for the headquarters of the Red River Expedition, "Prince Arthur Landing," Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. The General will remain there for a week, or, during one trip of the boat, and will probably see the embarkation of the expedition on Lake Simcoe. The Indians on the line of march are loyal subjects of Queen Victoria and will render a fair amount of the scalps of any American citizens whose patriotic ardor might prompt them to interfere with the expedition. The arrangements of the force and everything connected therewith being under the General's control, no fears need be entertained of the result. The promptitude displayed on the occasion of the late Fenian raid is sufficient guarantee, if any were wanted, to the Canadian people that every proper precaution will be taken, and as General Lindsay has secured and deserved their confidence the public will watch with patience as well as interest the developments of this great military movement—the forerunner of that which will, ere ten years, connect the Atlantic and Pacific by a continuous line of railway through British territory.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* for 11th June has a review of the admirable Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, and the practical proofs since afforded of the accuracy of every statement therein must convince our English military contemporaries that the Canadian people are thoroughly British in feeling, sentiment, and opinion; that they have successfully worked out the problem of an armed people against a regular army, and that they have the best and most effective militia law in existence. For the special information of the *Army and Navy Gazette* we may point out how that 50,000 English Volunteers, concentrated at Brighton on Easter Monday, managed to get there and back without the intervention of a Board of control or a Commissariat Department,—that 13,000 Canadian Volunteers stood in battle array on the frontiers on the morning of the 25th of May last, the order for their assembling being issued on the 23rd, and in neither case was there anything like individual suffering or neglect such as left a regimental division of regular troops all night in the rain on an exposed sea beach, and that too with the highly ornamental staff of the British army; and we would advise our contemporaries before they sneer at the efforts of the citizen soldiers to ascertain whether there are as great and glaring faults in their organization as are to be found in that of the regular army. Colonel P. Robertson Ross has good reason to feel proud of his report, and of the force he has so ably organized.

THE good people of Vernon, in the township of Osgood, County of Russel, gave a picnic to the local Volunteer company, commanded by Captain R. C. McGregor, on Wednesday, 29th instant. This Company, which is No. 9 of the 43rd or Carleton Battalion, is composed wholly of farmers and on the occasion of the late Fenian American raid turned out with such promptitude that in three hours after the receipt of the order to muster they were prepared to march to the front. Their Captain was some sixty miles west of Toronto but on receiving a telegram that his command was en route for Prescott he instantly left his business and at once joined them there; officers and men alike left their crops unsown and hurried to the scene of danger.

Vernon is a rising village in the large and populous township of Osgoode, pleasantly situated about twenty-four miles south-east of Ottawa; the land in the vicinity is remarkably good, farms neat and well laid out, showing a prosperous, wealthy and thriving settlement.

The picnic was held on what is called the Maple Ridge, as the face of the country is diversified by hill and dale. This spot is on the farm of Duncan Macdonald, Esq., lot No. 40, Sixth Concession, and is probably the largest sugar bush in the township.

A substantial lunch of all the delicacies

of the season was laid out on tables beneath the shade of the trees, and the ladies of Vernon ministered to the wants of their guests with grace and dignity.

The principal guests of the evening were Capt. R. C. McGregor, Lieut. R. Grant, Ensign P. Crevar, and the Vernon Volunteer Company; the Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State; Dr. Grant, M.P. for the County of Russell; John Kennedy, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society, Lieut.-Colonel Bearman, commanding 43rd Carleton Battalion; Capt. Jno. Morgan, Warden of the County; Lieut. and Quartermaster Hanna, Assistant Surgeon Macdougall of the same Battalion, Major Perry, &c., &c. After discussing the good things so liberally and generously provided, Captain Morgan was called to the chair and in an eloquent speech introduced the speakers. The Volunteers were addressed by Lt.-Col. Bearman, Major Perry, Lieut. and Quartermaster Hanna, the latter eloquently and forcibly dwelt on their duty as soldiers to their country. John Kennedy, Esq., the next speaker, addressed the people and Volunteers, followed by John Stewart, Esq. An effective speech was made by the local member of Parliament, Dr. Grant, followed by the Hon. Secretary of State who appears to have a peculiar way of winning the confidence and regard of his auditory. We regret that we cannot give the speeches in full, but they were eminently patriotic and all concurred in commending the provisions of the Militia Act, the efficiency of the Volunteers and the promptitude with which the late invasion was repelled. Lieut. Grant and Capt. McGregor also addressed the meeting. On the motion of John Campbell, Esq., the Warden was moved from the chair and John Kennedy, Esq., called thereto, when a vote of thanks was given for Captain Morgan's dignified conduct in the chair. Three cheers for the Queen, and three cheers for Prince Arthur—the soldier who fought beside Canadian Volunteers—were given with hearty good will; the Hon. Secretary of State and the local member were also similarly honored. The assembly then dispersed, all parties well pleased with their day's amusement and the visitors from the city loudly expressing their delight.

The good people of Vernon have reason to be proud of their Volunteers and it is evident they fully appreciate them.

The following paragraph shows that the Militia bill, as stated by the REVIEW, is one of the best measures yet devised for the particular organization of a Canadian army—it is from the *Buxerton Expositor*:

"On Saturday evening a meeting of the members of the new Volunteer company and others, was held in the Town Hall. Stirring addresses were delivered by Capt. Paterson and Dr. McKay. The roll consisted of fifty-three names in a very short time, leaving only two vacancies, for which we believe there are several applicants."

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from the letter of a Militia Staff Officer now with the expeditionary force, to a friend in this city. It speaks volumes for the provident care of the Militia Department, and the energy of the Director of Stores, Lieut.-Col. Wily:

PRINCE ARTHUR LANDING, THUNDER BAY, }  
17th June, 1870. }

MY DEAR C.—I arrived here on the 14th inst., late in the evening, and disembarked early next morning. We brought on all stores that were at Collingwood, and some few horses from the Sault Ste. Marie. The Arctic, the steamer I was in, returned this morning to the Sault, and brings up Col. Boulton and all men and stores from there. Two Companies of the 60th are on the road between this and Shebandowan Lake at work, and boats and stores are being daily pushed forward, but I do not think that the troops will move from this (that is to say the headquarters) for ten days or a fortnight. As far as I can see the provisions are right good; the bread we have is as good as any I have ever eaten, beautifully white, and the pork is excellent, though rather too fat for me. Our rations are all on the most liberal scale, and I can find nothing to gumble at. The camps are nicely situated, facing Thunder Cape; the headquarters are (at which I am) about a quarter of a mile from the 1st and 2nd Battalions, are close together—a small stream, over which a bridge has been laid divides them."

RIFLE MATCH AT BARRIE.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The annual shooting match for the prizes given by the County Council of Simcoe, took place in Barrie on Friday the 24th of June. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards; five shots at each range. The following were the winners, all of whom belong to the 35th Battalion:

	Pts.
1st Prize and Silver Cup—Pte. Lang, No. 2 Company, Collingwood.	44
2nd Prize—Capt. Wigmore, No. 7 Company, Orillia.	43
3rd Prize—Sergt. Wainman, No. 7 Company, Orillia.	40
4th Prize—Pte. Whiten, No. 5 Company Barrie.	40
5th Prize—Corpl. Gilkison, No. 9 Company, Bondhead.	37

The Warden of the County presented the prizes in the evening after which the officers of the 35th messed together at the Barrie Hotel.

Alex. Workman, Esq., Board of Trade, Ottawa.

Sir:—It has been suggested that in order to promote the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the various Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, or other chartered bodies organized throughout the Dominion for commercial purposes, and to secure unity and harmony of action in reference to commercial usage, customs and laws, and especially that a united opinion should be obtained so as to secure a proper and careful consideration in Parliament of questions pertaining to the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country at large,

and to all public work calculated to cheapen and lessen cost of transport between one part of the Dominion and another, a national Board of Trade should be formed for the objects above stated. Should your Board agree in the desirability of forming such an organization, to meet annually in the various cities of the Dominion, I shall be obliged by your informing me at your earliest convenience, and should the suggestion meet a general approval, arrangements will be made for a meeting here in September for the purpose of organization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obd't. servant,  
JOHN YOUNG,  
President, Montreal Board of Trade.  
Montreal, 9th June, 1870.

OFFICE, BOARD OF TRADE, }  
Ottawa, 20th June, 1870. }

Hon. J. Young, Board of Trade, Montreal.

Sir:—The President of this Board of Trade, Alex. Workman, Esq., has laid your letter of 9th June before the Council, and after a careful consideration they are of opinion that the organization of a Board of Trade for the Dominion of Canada is both desirable and necessary, but they also hold that such an organization, to be effective, must, as a matter of necessity, be in official communication with the Government, and for this purpose that it should meet during the session of Parliament at the capital. A plan previously proposed was to have the Dominion Board of Trade composed of two delegates chosen annually from the Council of each chartered or hereafter to be chartered Board of Trade in the Dominion, that immediately on their election the President of the Board to which they belonged should notify officially their names to that Department of Government to which the Dominion Board of Trade should be affiliated, that out of all the names so chosen the Minister of Finance should name one as President for the year and that the Government should provide and pay the Secretary. It appears to this Council that a mere peripatetic body would effect no possible good, nor would it have the weight in commercial and fiscal legislation which a body composed as they propose would have; and as the members thereof are directly accountable to their constituents every year as well as bound to be in accord with the Government no fear of undue influence exercised in any way need be entertained. I am directed by the Council to say they will have great pleasure in sustaining any movement on the foregoing basis which was proposed in 1865, but they would be obliged for the reasons given to decline taking part in any organization which they feel would not be effective; they look on it as a grievous omission in the formation of the Departments of Government under the Dominion that one was not allotted to the commerce of the country, having at its head either the Finance Minister or the Minister of Agriculture.

The plan I have the honor of proposing to you is designed, as far as possible, to supply the omission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obd't. servant,  
G. H. PERRY,  
Member of Council,  
Secretary pro tem.

WONDERFUL LETTER CARRIER.

The following extract describes the operation of a pneumatic tube between Glasgow and London. Probably few of our readers are aware of the existence of the process by which messages and packages are almost instantaneously transmitted between these two cities.

I had occasion to send a telegram to London the other day, and in a few minutes received a reply which led me to suppose that a serious error had been committed by my agents, involving many thousand pounds. I immediately went to the telegraph office, and asked to see my message. The clerk said, "We can't show it to you, as we have sent it to London." "But," I replied, "you must have my original paper here; I wish to see that." He again said, "No, we have not got it; it is at the post office in London." "What do you mean?" I asked. "Pray let me see the paper I left here half an hour ago." "Well," said he, "If you must see it we will get it back in a few minutes, but it is now in London." He rang a bell, and in five minutes produced my message rolled up in pasteboard.

It seems that for some months there has existed a pneumatic telegraph betwixt Glasgow and London, and betwixt London and the other principal cities of the Kingdom, which consists of an iron tube, into which the messages are thrown and sent to their destination. I inquired if I might see a message sent. "Oh, yes, come round here." He slipped a number of messages into the paste board scroll, popped it into the tube, and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube and heard a slight rumbling noise for seventeen seconds, when a bell rang beside me, indicating that the scroll had arrived at the general post office, four hundred miles off! It almost took my breath away to think of it. If I could only go to Boston with the same relative speed, you might count on my passing an evening every week at No. 124 Beacon street and returning home to sleep. Who knows but we may be conveyed in this marvellous manner before many years?

Perhaps you are aware that there has been a large tube between the general post office in London and the stations in Easton Square in operation for a number of years. The mail bags for the north are all sent by this conveyance, so that the post office receives letters up to a few moments before the train leaves, three miles off! The transit takes less than two seconds! Surely this is an age of wonders.—Cor. Boston Transcript..

REMITTANCES

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

- EMBRU, Ont.—Capt. James Munroe, \$2.
- ALMONTE, Ont.—Major Gemmill, \$2.
- OTTAWA, Ont.—Capt. Stephens, \$6.

On Saturday, the 18th ult., was the anniversary of the great battle of Waterloo, the closing contest of the great continental war fought on the 18th June, 1815. Of those who took part in it few now remain.

## THE LATE FENIAN RAID.

The following parody on Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" is as graphic and truthful a description of the late Fenian Raid, as Tennyson gave of the charge of the six hundred at Balaclava;

A little way, a little way,  
A little way onward,  
Into the Lion's mouth  
Went the Fenian few hundred,  
"Forward ye Irish, now for a raid  
And Canada is yours, be jabers," he said;  
Into the lion's mouth  
Went the few hundred.

"Forward," said O'Neill, "altho' I'm afraid  
The Fenian army is sorely dismayed."  
For then the madman knew  
That they had blundered;  
Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs not to fight or die,  
Theirs but to run, hoot, and cry,  
So out of danger's way,  
Ran the few hundred.

Breech-loaders to right of them,  
Breech-loaders to left of them,  
Artillery around them  
Volley'd and thundered;  
Stormed at, and fired at well,  
They gave a horrid Irish yell,  
As into the jaws of death,  
Into the lion's mouth there fell  
Some of the few hundred!

Fluttered their coat tails high in the air,  
Fluttered as they ran with fear,  
Causing a noble Prince to cheer—  
Thrw'ing their arms away—  
While Pigeon Hill, it wondered—  
Stuffed with British powder and smoke  
Back across the line they broke,  
The wretches reeling, they went  
Drunken and hungered!

Then they went home,  
But not—not all the few hundred.  
Breech-loaders to right of them,  
Breech-loaders to left of them,  
Artillery around them  
Volley'd and thundered;  
Stormed at and fired at well,  
They gave a hideous Fenian yell.  
They who had ran so well,  
Came thro' the jaws of death,  
Back from Brave Pigeon Hill,  
All that was left of them—  
Left of the few hundred

When shall their glory fade?  
Oh! the fine retreat they made  
While nothing they have plundered;  
Honor the retreat they made,  
Remember the Second Fenian aid,  
And the ragged few hundred.

## THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

## XVII.

Intelligence of the defeat on the Thames reached General Vincent, who again, in the absence of General DeRottenburg, commanded on the Niagara frontier, on the 9th October; he had established his headquarters at the cross roads, within a short distance of Newark, in which village his advance pickets occasionally showed themselves, keeping within the walls of Fort Major General McClure and an American force of 2700 men. Proctor's defeat made a retreat to Burlington Heights a matter of necessity, and this was at once effected; he was here joined by General Proctor with the remnant of the right division. Immediately on the news of the disaster reaching Sir George Prevost he issued an order to General Vincent to evacuate all the British posts west of Kingston, on which fortress he was to fall back without delay, but the latter was a thorough soldier, knew the consequences of such a manœuvre would be most disastrous, and felt satisfied that he could hold the American army in check, besides he did not like to abandon the gallant militia who had fought through the cam-

paign with a devotion, steadiness and bravery unequalled by any troops; he, therefore, called a council of war to whom he represented that Kingston, on which he was ordered to fall back, had not more than one week's provisions, that at Burlington Heights and York there were a large number of sick and at that season of the year and with such roads the whole of them should be abandoned to the enemy, that for the same reason the artillery, ordnance stores, and baggage should be abandoned, that it would at once alienate the Indian allies, that the position occupied could not be turned and in fair fight they had nought to fear, and lastly he would not abandon the militia who had served so well and faithfully. As a matter of course the council coincided in opinion and the tide of disaster was at once arrested; Sir George Prevost's orders were not obeyed. The advanced posts of what had been the right division of the British army were called in and orders issued to disembow and disarm the militia; it is a pity General Vincent did not disobey this order also, as the local force was amply sufficient to have dealt with the Yankees, as after events proved. It was ascertained that the London district was infested by a body of marauders composed of traitors and American adventurers, and that they had been plundering the houses of the inhabitants while the men were away on militia service. The officer immediately charged with receiving the arms of the militia soldiers agreed to leave a supply of arms and ammunition in their hands. The men thus favoured formed themselves into an association, marched against the band, overtook them at Detroit, nine miles from Dover, on Lake Erie, defeated them with great loss after a sharp engagement, captured eighteen prisoners which they marched to Ancaster jail where they were tried for high treason and fifteen convicted, eight of whom suffered the penalty of the law; this gallant action was noticed by the following General Order:—

## DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, KINGSTON,

25th Nov., 1813.

The Major General commanding and president having received from Major General Vincent a report of the very gallant and patriotic conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Bostwick and an association of forty-five officers and men of the militia of the county of Norfolk in capturing and destroying a band of traitors who in violation of their allegiance and of every principle of honor and honesty had leagued themselves with the enemies of their country, to plunder and make prisoners the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of the Province. Major General de Rottenburg requests that Colonel Bostwick and every individual of the association will accept his best thanks for their zeal and loyalty in planning and gallantry in carrying into execution this most useful and public spirited enterprise.

The Major General and President hopes that so striking an instance of the beneficial effects of unanimity and exertion in the

cause of their country will not fail of producing a due effect on the militia of this Province. He calls upon them to observe how quickly the energetic conduct of forty-five individuals has succeeded in freeing the inhabitants of an extensive district from a numerous and well armed banditti who would soon have left them neither liberty nor property. He reminds them if so much can be effected by so small a number what may not be expected from the unanimous exertions of the whole population guided and assisted by a spirit of subordination and aided by His Majesty's troops against an enemy who comes for no other purpose than to enslave, plunder and destroy.

By order,

H. N. MONSON,  
Lieut., A.D., A.G.

General DeRottenburg's failing was that of sermonising a little too much; he took every opportunity and often no opportunity at all to improve the occasion, and in this instance while thanking the handful of militia whose gallantry had achieved a great success, he preaches the doctrine of combined resistance to their fellows who had been disbanded under his orders. It is not too much to say that those very militia soldiers had practically enforced the principles about which the General theorised, and that Major General Vincent would have utilized the military element which existed in another fashion. General McClure, in command of the American garrison of Fort George finding he could not shake the loyalty of the inhabitants in its neighborhood, systematically set to work to pillage and burn the farm houses in the vicinity of his garrison; the inhabitants represented this to General Vincent and urged that a small force of soldiers and Indians be sent to check these operations. Accordingly a force of 379 rank and file of the 100th regiment, 20 Volunteers and 70 Indians marched under Colonel Murray to Forty Mile Creek; the American troops had advanced to Twenty Mile Creek, but were no sooner apprised of this forward movement than they fell back to Twelve Mile Creek and on the advance of the British to Fort George, the dastardly fellow having heard of Wilkinson's defeats determined to evacuate the Fort, and on the evening of the 10th of December as a preparatory step burned every house except one in the town of Newark leaving the owners to seek shelter where it might be found during the inclemency of a Canadian winter night. Upwards of 400 women and children were thus at one blow deprived of food and shelter; one in particular was carried out in her bed and laid in the street while the torch was applied to her happy home, while the husband was a prisoner in Fort Niagara. Colonel Murray had pushed on with his small detachment and that cowardly wretch McClure abandoned the fort leaving tents for 1500 men standing, the new barrack recently built intact, and a large quantity of stores and artillery; the following despatch will detail the operations which compelled the Yankee General to this hasty flight.



FORT GEORGE, Dec. 12th, 1813.

Sir:—Having obtained information that the enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season I deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command which not only frustrated his design but compelled him to evacuate Fort George by precipitately crossing the river and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On hearing of our approach he laid the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which were evidently so much strengthened whilst in his possession as might have enabled General McClure (the commanding officer) to have maintained a rigorous siege, but such was the apparent panic that he left the whole of his tents standing. I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country by rescuing from a merciless enemy the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land stored with cattle, grain and provisions of every description, and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti composed of the disaffected of the country organized under the direct influence of the American Government who carried terror and dismay into every family.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. MURRAY,  
Colonel.

To Major General Vincent, &c.

The capture of Fort George by a force every way inferior to its garrison shews what terror had fallen on the United States officers and soldiers by the defeats at Chateaugay and Chrysler's Farm, but more humiliation was in store for them: they had been driven out of Canada in headlong flight by less than one-third their own numbers; they had ruthlessly and cruelly set at defiance the rules of civilized warfare, and applied the torch of the incendiary to the dwellings of the non-combatant as well as plundered the helpless women and children without mercy or stint, they were now about to be made feel the effects of retaliation which did not cease till their frontier was laid waste and their capital utterly destroyed. Early in November, Lieut.-General Drummond and Major General Rial had arrived from England, the former to relieve General de Rottenburg in the military command and Presidency of the Upper Province; they had been detained till after the battle of Chrysler's Farm and then moved on to Kingston and York where General Drummond being sworn into office both Generals then hastened to join Major General Vincent at St. David's, soon after the capture of Fort George.

Colonel Murray planned an attack on Fort Niagara which was approved of although no more than two batteaux could be procured for the enterprise, but Capt. Kerby, a militia officer of the district, at once transported overland a sufficient number. Every thing being in readiness, the troops, consisting of a small detachment of Royal Artillery,

the grenadiers of the Royal Scots, the flank companies of the 2nd battalion 41st regiment and the effective men of the 100th, in all 550 rank and file, crossed the Niagara river on the night of the 18th Dec., and landed at the Five Mile Meadows on the American shore about three miles above Fort Niagara and at about four o'clock in the morning commenced their march on that point; the following despatch will detail the result:

FORT NIAGARA, Dec. 19th, 1813.

Sir:—In obedience to your Honor's commands directing me to attack Fort Niagara with the advance of the army of the night, I resolved upon attempting a surprise. The embarkation commenced on the 18th at night and the whole of the troops were landed three miles from the fort early on the following morning in the following order of attack:—advanced guard, one subaltern and twenty rank and file; grenadiers 100th regiment, royal artillery with grenadiers, five companies 100th regiment, under Lt. Col. Hamilton, to assault the main gate and escalate the works adjacent, three companies of the 100th regiment, under Captain Martin, to storm the eastern demi-bastion, Capt. Bailey with the grenadiers royal Scots was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification and flank companies of the 41st regt. were ordered to support the principal attack. Each party was provided with scaling ladders and axes. I have great satisfaction in acquainting your honor that the fortress was carried by assault in the most resolute and gallant manner after a short but spirited resistance.

The highly gratifying but difficult duty remains, to do justice to the bravery, intrepidity, and devotion of the 100th regiment to the service of their country, under that gallant officer, Lieut. Col. Hamilton, to whom I feel highly indebted for his cordial assistance. Captain Martin, 100th regiment, who executed the task allotted to him in the most intrepid manner merits the greatest praise. I have to express my admiration of the value of the Royals' Grenadiers under Capt. Bailey, whose zeal and gallantry were very conspicuous. The just tribute of my applause is equally due to the flank companies of the 41st regiment, under Lieut. Bullock, who advanced to the attack with great spirit. The Royal Artillery, under Lieut. Charlton, deserve my particular notice. To Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, who conducted one of the columns of the attack and superintended the embarkation, I feel highly obliged. I cannot pass over the brilliant services of Lieut. Dawson and Captain Fawcett, 100th regiment, in command of the advance and Grenadiers, who gallantly executed the orders entrusted to them by entirely cutting off two of the enemy's piquets and surprising the sentries on the glacis, and at the gate, by which means the watchword was obtained and the entrance into the fort greatly facilitated, to which may be attributed in a great degree our trifling loss. I beg leave to recommend those meritorious officers to your honor's protection. The scientific knowledge of Lieut. Gengueben, Royal Engineers, in suggesting arrangements previous to attack, and for securing the fort afterwards, I cannot too highly appreciate. The unwearied exertions of acting Quartermaster Pilkington, 100th regiment, in bringing forward materials requisite for the attack demand my acknowledgments. Captain Kirby, Lieutenants Ball, Scroos, and Hamilton, of the different Provincial corps, deserve my thanks. My Staff Adjutant, Mr.

Brampton, will have the honor of presenting this despatch and the standard of the American garrison; to his intelligence, valor, and friendly assistance, not only on this trying occasion, but on many former, I feel most grateful. Our force consisted of about 500 rank and file; annexed is a return of our casualties and the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The ordnance and ammunition stores are so immense that it is totally out of my power to forward you a correct statement for some days, but twenty-seven pieces of cannon of different calibres are on the works, and upwards of 3000 stand of arms and many rifles are in the arsenal. The store houses are full of clothing and camp equipage of every description.

J. MURRAY, Colonel.

His Honor Lieut. Gen. Drummond.

The British loss was six men killed and five wounded. The Americans lost 65 killed 14 wounded, and 344 prisoners. Amongst the valuables found in the fort were eight patriotic Canadians, who were treated to a taste of dungeon life in the home of the brave and the free.

#### TERMS OF UNION WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We now know exactly what are proposed by British Columbia as the terms upon which it is willing to enter the Canadian Confederacy. They are briefly as follows:—

1. Canada to be liable for the debts of British Columbia, at the date of union.

2. Population, for the purposes of financial arrangements, shall be placed at 120,000; and British Columbia, not having incurred debts equal to those of other Provinces which now constitute the Dominion, shall receive interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the amount of indebtedness at the date of union and on the proportion of the public debt of Canada, which sum shall be paid in half-yearly instalments, in advance.

3. For the support of the British Columbia Local Government and Legislature the following sums shall be paid:—An annual grant of \$35,000; and a further sum, equal to 80 cent per head of the population per annum, both payable half-yearly in advance. Such grant of 80 cents per head is to go on increasing with the population until the population amount to 400,000, when the grant shall remain stationary at that point.

4. A first class graving-dock shall be constructed at Esquimalt, the Dominion guaranteeing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on such sums, not exceeding \$500,000 in the aggregate, as may be required for that purpose.

5. The Dominion to defray the charges of the following services: (a) Salary and allowance of the Lieutenant-Governor; (b) salaries and allowances of the Judges and officers of the Supreme Court and the County Courts; (c) charges connected with the Customs Department; (d) ditto Postal Department; (e) ditto lighthouses, buoys, beacons, lightships and all such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which, by the British North America Act of 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may afterwards be allowed by the different Provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, to be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Dominion Government for those of her Majesty's servants in the colony, whose position and emoluments derived therefrom will be affected by changes conse-

quent upon the admission of British Columbia into the Union.

7. Efficient and regular fortnightly steam communication to be provided by the Dominion Government between Victoria and San Francisco, by steamers adapted for both passengers and freight.

8. Inasmuch as no real union can subsist between this country and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by coach road and railway, the Dominion shall, within three years of the date of union, construct and open for traffic such coach road from some point on the line of the main trunk road of this Colony to Fort Garry, of similar character to said main trunk road, and shall further engage to use all means in her power to complete such railway communication at the earliest practicable date. Surveys to determine the proper line for such railway shall at once commence. A sum of not less than \$11,000,000 shall be expended in every year from and after three years from the date of Union in actually constructing the initial sections of such railway from the seaboard of British Columbia to connect with the railway system of Canada.

9. The Dominion shall erect and maintain a marine hospital and Lunatic Asylum at Victoria, and a Penitentiary in some other part of the colony.

10. Efficient coast steam mail service, in connection with the Post Office, shall be established and maintained at the cost of the Dominion Government between Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and such other points on the seaboard as may require such service.

11. All encouragements and protection extended to the fisheries of the other Canadian Provinces to be guaranteed to British Columbia.

12. Same in regard immigration.

13. British Columbia to be represented in the Dominion Senate by four members, and eight members in the House of Commons, until the year 18—and thereafter the number shall be increased in accordance with the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, 1867.

14. Provides for the election of Senators, and day of formal admission to Union, as Her Majesty, in Council may direct.

15. Provides that the Constitution of the Executive authority and of the Local Legislature of British Columbia, subject merely to changes necessary under B. N. A. Act, shall continue as existing.

16. Applies the law to particular cases, especially "with reference to defence," respecting which (a) it shall be an understanding with the Dominion that their influence will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of the naval station at Esquimalt; (b) encouragement shall be given to the development of the efficiency and organization of the Volunteer force of British Columbia.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE CITIZENS ADDRESS TO THE 69TH REGT.

On Wednesday evening, a little after five o'clock, our citizens, in large numbers, repaired to the Esplanade to witness the presentation of the address from the citizens of Quebec to the officers and men of the 69th Regiment. The Mayor and City Clerk, in official costume, accompanied by a number of the Aldermen and Councillors, were received with a general salute, while the band played a regimental march. The regiment having been formed into three

sides of a square, the Mayor then read the following

#### ADDRESS.

To Colonel Bagot, and to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment of Foot:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Quebec, in the name of the citizens of Quebec, hasten to welcome you back to this garrison, whence you were so precipitately summoned about a fortnight since to the defence of our frontier, endangered by the incursions, as cowardly as they are unjustifiable, of a band of lawless marauders called Fenians.

You bravely responded at the call of duty, to co-operate with our Militia force, then also on their way to the scene of action. True to the well merited and unsullied reputation of British regular troops, you quickly joined our brave, though less experienced volunteers, and led them to the front to protect the homesteads of their countrymen, invaded by these lawless banditti; and the victory you achieved on the occasion was as complete as could have been desired, and well worthy of a more honourable enemy.

It is with feelings of no ordinary pride that we read in our city journals, the opinion you entertain of our volunteers, expressed in the following language, attributed to your worthy Colonel, "that whether on the march or side by side in action, the 69th need no better comrades than the Canadian Volunteers"; which flattering testimonial we appreciate the more as coming from one so competent to judge.

Hoping that circumstances may prolong the stay, in our midst, of the 69th, whose conduct since their arrival has been, on the part of the officers, most deserving of their world renowned name of gentlemen, and on the part of the non-commissioned officers and men, most irreproachable and honourable, we trust that the same good feeling and cordiality between the military and citizens, for which Quebec has always been remarkable in the past, will continue to exist in the future.

P. GARNEAU.

Mayor of Quebec.

L. A. CANNON, City Clerk,  
City Hall,  
Quebec, 8th June, 1870.

Colonel Bagot, in a loud and clear voice, replied as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.—The 69th Regiment, with great pride and most grateful thanks, acknowledges the honour you have this day conferred upon it. This document will be deposited in the records of the 69th Regiment, a precious keepsake from this ancient city, and men who read it in after time will learn the lesson, that active service has proud rewards, with which it repays soldiers for the toils or privations it requires them to undergo.

You have done me the honour of quoting my words. I had good reason to use them. I regret that the exigencies of service prevented me from carrying with me my own Quebec Brigade; but I am bound to say that, in the Volunteers placed under my command on the frontier, I found the same unswerving loyalty, the same irresistible enthusiasm, that distinguished the corps here—on the march, in the bivouac, in action, their proud bearing was that of free soldiers of a free country.

You have expressed a wish that circumstances may prolong the stay of the 69th Regiment in this garrison. That desire every individual of the corps cordially returns, but should that stay be destined to be of

shorter duration than our wishes would lead us to hope, we shall at least carry away with us the recollection of a friendship which each month of our stay has served to increase.

The cordiality which has existed between the citizens and the military of this city, is the natural result of that glorious past which lies behind Quebec,—the man would be dull indeed whose heart did not acknowledge a livelier throb at the memories which lie so thickly around its time-worn walls.

I have deemed it fortunate that we shall be able to consecrate the new colours which we are soon to carry, upon a spot which has been long consecrated to glory by some of the grandest deeds in our nation's history; and it is my hope that the colours we bear this day, and which we have carried through four continents, may repose at length in your midst, to add an additional link to the memories which will bind us together.

(Signed,)

Geo. BAGOT,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Comd'g 69th South Lincolnshire Regt.

Quebec, June 9, 1870.

The address and reply having been read, the Colonel called for three cheers for the Mayor, Corporation and Citizens of Quebec, which were heartily given by the troops. Cheers were also given for the Queen, and for Col. Bagot and the 69th. The Regiment then executed with admirable precision several military evolutions, after which they were marched to their respective quarters—the main body to the citadel and two companies to the fortifications at Point Lévis.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—The *Rowland Tribune* says:—While the Volunteers were on duty at Chippewa during the late raid, a small detachment was stationed at Montrose bridge, with orders to stop and search all waggons passing over and all vessels passing through said bridge. On Thursday a farmer named Alex McGeorge, while crossing the bridge was stopped by the guard, but in stead of allowing his waggon to be quietly searched he resisted, and struck first the sentry on duty and then the corporal of the guard with the butt of his whip. Upon an attempt being made to arrest him, he seized hold of one of the rifles, upon which were fixed bayonets, and in the struggle that ensued received one or two rather severe stabs. Mr. McGeorge was under the influence of liquor at the time, and will likely be careful in future how he trifles with a sentinel on duty. He is fast recovering from his wounds. Two Volunteers on guard at the time of the fracas were examined before a court martial at Chippewa, which, we believe, decided that the guard acted within the bounds of their duty.

The following is the section of the United States Neutrality Law, for breaking which the Fenians now in goal, or under bail, can be tried.—"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare, the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$200, and imprisoned not more than three years."

The daily life of a "black-fellow" has been very graphically described in a few words. He gets a large melon cuts it in two and scoops out the inside; one-half he puts on his head, he sits on the other, and eats the middle.

The sum of \$20 has been granted by the County Council to the Pembroke Volunteers, as prizes for target practice on Dominion Day.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 31st May, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 28th July, 1868, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established:

1st. It having been enacted by Chap. 9, Sec. 23, 23rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licenses to British vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal, although such vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby ordered that the Bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, on taking out such License shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 3 of said Regulations, "that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade," but that it shall be a condition of such bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in a voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the master or other proper officer thereof, shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such Coasting License.

2nd. Representations having been made of serious inconvenience to the Master and Owners of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets, between the port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Ports of Digby, Annapolis, and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail, it is hereby further ordered that the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. John may grant any such Steam Vessel, a yearly coasting license, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province, with the additional condition that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel, shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during alternate months, and that at the end of each month, he shall surrender the book used during that month to the Collector of the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book with which he had been furnished, so that the record of the trade of each month shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.  
27-31.



TENDERS will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July next, at noon, for the supply of 200 tons of Grate Coal (2000 lbs. per ton) to be delivered at Ottawa.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 20th June, 1870. } 26-41



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, July 4, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 10 per cent.

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

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

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A large and varied assortment of India Rubber Goods, including

AIR CUSHIONS, CAMP BLANKETS,

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

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

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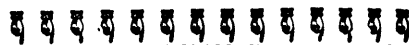
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Volunteer Review Office, }  
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

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Will be ready for delivery

On the 25th of April, 1870.

LAURIE'S MAP OF THE

North-West Territories!

This map supplies a desideratum long felt, and shews:—

I.—The whole of the Fertile Belt, and those parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota through which the wagon roads pass to Fort Garry.

II.—The actual survey of the Selkirk Settlement with all the roads, churches, etc., including the New Government Road from Fort William to Fort Garry.

III.—The Canoe Route from Fort William to Fort Garry.

IV.—A Sectional Map giving all the Railway or Steamboat Routes by which St. Cloud can be reached—(St. Cloud is the present terminus of railway travel).

V.—Table of distances on the Overland Route.

Emigrants can see at a glance where every good camping Ground or Station (Hotel) on the road is situated, and calculate the rate of travel accordingly.

Newspaper readers will find it an invaluable aid to a proper understanding of the news from that interesting region.

The map has been compiled by D. CODD, Esq., of Ottawa, from official maps and reports never yet made public; and in this work he has been assisted greatly by a practical knowledge of the country laid down.

The Map is 24 by 48 inches, beautifully lithographed, and will be furnished at the following prices:—

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Five mounted maps, to one address, sent by express prepaid.

Address orders to

P. G. LAURIE,  
Windsor.

Windsor, April 6, 1870.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

WM. P. LETT,

Division Registrar  
In the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870.

13-8f

# N. McEACHREN, MILITARY TAILOR,

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

### RIFLES.

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

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

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

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars made to order.

### ARTILLERY.

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