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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 18, 1870.

No. 29.

"THE OPERATIONS OF WAR EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED."

A single volume of 456 pages and 17 maps, carefully selected, has appeared under the above title, from the pen of Colonel Hamley, Royal Artillery.

It is written in a style that enables the non-professional reader to understand the principles illustrated, and is the first publication that embodies, with the general principles, the application of all the modern agents, steam locomotion, electricity, and breech-loading firearms, and the notice of grand tactics, coming down to the late Prussian-Austrian campaign.

The plan of the work is in six general parts. The first—describes the conditions of modern war; the second—the considerations governing a campaign; the third—the relations of opposing armies with reference to their communications; the fourth—the relations without reference to communications; the fifth—the uses of obstacles; and the sixth—the various systems of tactics, with a chapter on the minor operations of war.

The whole of the work evidences great care in the preparation, and the attention paid to the explanations of the conditions under which armies operate, renders it easy to follow the description of the narrative throughout.

The opening chapter illustrates the necessity of a secure starting point; the two chapters which follow we reproduce:—

NECESSITY OF GOOD ROADS FOR ARMY OPERATIONS.

The fortified line of magazines constituting the base being formed, it is indispensable to a sustained and dubious enterprise that good roads should exist between the magazines and the army as it moves away from its base. In mountainous districts, where the roads are so rugged and steep as to be unfit for wheeled vehicles, the necessary supplies must be carried on pack-horses or mules. But the quantity which an animal can draw is so much greater than that which it can carry, that the numbers of animals and the extent of road they occupy must be immensely increased. It is therefore very difficult, almost impossible, to supply a very large army, under such circumstances, for a

long campaign; and roads practicable for carriages are indispensable to all operations, except those which aim at attaining their results in a brief and definite time. And not only must the roads be good in the ordinary sense, but they must be great main arteries of the region, solidly constructed. Anybody who lives in the neighborhood of a newly-established brickfield, will see how quickly the parish roads are broken and wrought into hollows by the passage of the heavy brick carts. The trains that follow an army, laden as they are with ammunition, pontoons, platforms for guns, siege-artillery, and other ponderous materials, soon destroy all but the best roads. In order, then, that the enormous stream of supply may be uninterrupted, it is necessary that the roads should be of the best construction, like our own highways and the great paved chaussees of the continent. The proof of this is found in the difficulties under which armies begin to labor directly they are thrown on bad roads for their supplies. Our own experience in the Crimea shows that even seven miles of soft soil interposed in winter between an army and its depots, may be almost a fatal obstacle; and General McClellan, in his report of his campaign in the Yorktown Peninsula, tells us—"On the 15th and 16th the divisions of Franklin, Smith, and Porter, were with great difficulty moved to White House, five miles in advance; so bad was the road that the train of one of these divisions required thirty-six hours to pass over this short distance." And again, speaking of the movement from the York river to Williamsburg, he says, "The supply trains had been forced out of the roads on the 4th and 5th to allow the troops and artillery to pass to the front, and the roads were now in such a state, after thirty six hours' continuous rain, that it was almost impossible to pass empty waggons over them."

But it is not only on account of the supplies that great armies operate by great roads. It is also because the march of the troops and artillery becomes on bad roads so slow and uncertain that all the calculations on which a general bases a combined operation are liable to be falsified, and the rapidity necessary for a movement intended to surprise or foil an adversary is lost, so that the design is foreseen and frustrated by the enemy. An example of the different rates at which troops move over a good and a bad road is afforded by the campaign of Waterloo. Napoleon following Wellington, and Grouchy following Blucher, both quitted the field of Ligny on the afternoon of the 17th June. The Emperor, marching by the great paved chaussees of Namur and of Brussels, assembled his army that night in

the position of Waterloo, seventeen miles from Ligny. Grouchy, moving by country roads, had great difficulty in bringing his 30,000 men to Gembloux, five miles from Ligny, by 10 o'clock the same night. And, to quote more modern instances, General McClellan says, "On the 14th of March, a reconnaissance of a large body of cavalry, with some infantry, under command of General Stoneman, was sent along the Orange and Alexandria railroad to determine the position of the enemy, and, if possible, force his rear across the Rappahannock; but the roads were in such condition that, finding it impossible to subsist his men, General Stoneman was forced to return." And on another occasion, when the Confederates suddenly fell back from near the Potomac, just as he was commencing to advance upon them, he speaks of their retreat as "unfortunate, in that the almost impassable roads between our position and theirs deprived us of the opportunity for inflicting damage, usually afforded by the withdrawal of a large army in the face of a powerful adversary."

While, however, impressing on the reader the absolute necessity of good roads for the sustained operations of a campaign, it is not asserted that considerable bodies of troops never move by indifferent roads. Many instances of the contrary would appear in a short course of military reading. Thus, Napoleon carried 40,000 men from Switzerland to Italy, over the St. Bernard; but this was for the sake of obtaining by surprise an advantage of position over the Austrians, and, that position attained, he had the great roads of Italy for his future movements, and the territory between the Alps and Po, friendly to him and hostile to the Austrians was available for supplies. Again, Wellington, following the French in 1813 on the great road of Valladolid and Burgos, quitted it to throw his army across difficult mountain paths; but he did so for the purpose of shifting his base from Portugal to the northern ports of Spain, with which he presently opened new communications. And McClellan, crossing the Potomac after Lee, subsequent to the battle of Antietam, moved by the road from Harper's Ferry along the foot of the Blue Ridge which is probably hilly and broken; but as soon as he reached the Manassas railway he came into direct communication by that railway with Washington. Thus each of these movements was of brief duration, and made with the definite object of immediately attaining a new and more convenient communication with the depots of supply.

Whatever advantages good roads can confer must be immensely increased when railways are employed. In using them, the

first step must be the collection of the rolling stock on the required points of the different lines. To take the readiest example, if an order were issued in London in the evening, this would be accomplished on any of our lines by daybreak next morning, to an extent that would ensure the despatch of trains thenceforward without interruption. But in fact a continuous movement might be commenced in about six hours with the stock collected in that interval.

This preliminary measure accomplished, the following conditions attach to the conveyance of troops of all arms:

A train of from twenty-four to thirty-four carriages of all kinds—passenger carriages, cattle-trucks, horse-boxes, and break-vans—can be propelled by one engine; and a speed of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, though lower than what is attainable, is considered more suitable to a continuous movement by lessening the risk of breaking down.

An ordinary second or third class carriage holds thirty-two soldiers. A horse-box holds three horses, and a cattle-truck six to eight. Taking the effective number of one of our infantry battalions at 760 men and 36 officers, and allowing three tons of baggage and four tons of camp equipage, the battalion, with its equipment, can be conveyed in one train.

One train will also contain a squadron of cavalry of 120 horses, and four trains the regiment.

Each artillery waggon, or gun, with its limber, occupies one truck. A battery of horse artillery, or a field battery, with its men, horses, and equipment complete, requires two trains of from thirty-one to thirty-three carriages each.

A battalion of infantry standing ready at the station, and properly practised, embarks in a few minutes. Cavalry require twenty-five minutes to fill the train, and artillery half an hour. If all embark at the same station, only three trains could be despatched in an hour. But by creating temporary platforms the loading can take place simultaneously. A platform 300 feet long allows all the carriages of a train to be loaded at once—and such a platform can be made in three hours, by 200 men, out of materials always at hand on railways.

Under such circumstances it has been calculated that there would be no difficulty in forwarding, on an English railway, large bodies of troops at the rate of one train every seven and a half minutes, or eight trains per hour—that being the shortest interval judged safe on such occasions. The transport of a corps of all arms might therefore be thus calculated in round numbers:

20,000 infantry.....	26 trains.
2,000 cavalry.....	16 "
8 batteries.....	16 "
First Reserve of ammunition....	8 "
4 companies of engineers.....	4 "
Ambulance.....	2 "
Total.....	72 trains.

Supposing the carriages collected and the platforms made for embarking and disembarking, the corps could be conveyed sixty miles in twelve hours from the commencement of the movement. If it were required to operate in a district which could not be relied on to furnish food and conveyance, it must be followed by one day's provisions and forage filling eight trains, and transport vehicles and animals filling eight more. The whole movement would be complete in fourteen to sixteen hours.

This amount of force might be despatched on our chief railways without aid from the return carriages. Other bodies might also follow to the distance named, or even farther, since the carriages would return in

time to maintain the continuity of the movement. But if the distance were doubled the operation must be interrupted.

This calculation rests on data afforded by double lines conducting a great traffic, and possessing the maximum amount of officials, servants, and rolling stock. Such facilities would exist only in an inferior degree in many parts of the continent, or in America. The power of maintaining the movement of large bodies must also in most cases be diminished by the necessity of conveying to supply the great towns which depend on railways for food and fuel. Other drawbacks must also be taken into account in estimating the speed of movements by rail. On long journeys intervals of rest are necessary. Men and horses are exhausted by the constrained position, packed closely as they must be, and could scarcely be at once ready to march after travelling a great distance without a halt.

The modifications which railways may be expected to cause in military operations, will be noticed as occasions arise in future chapters.

(To be continued.)

The following letter is said to be from the pen of the Hon. L. Hoiton and does credit to the statesmanlike abilities of that distinguished gentleman. It is unmistakably the opinion of the Canadian people, as a whole, with the exception of the few individuals for whose benefit it has been published, and it puts that feeling and sentiment in the most concise as well as effective form:

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald:

SIR.—It may well be doubted whether the gentlemen who have taken the grave responsibility of engaging in the public advocacy of Independence, as a desirable and easily attainable measure, have formed any adequate conception of the magnitude of the revolution they are inviting us to consider, or of the nature of the difficulties that lie in the way of its accomplishment.

Their scheme involves the dismemberment of a great empire, never so powerful physically, nor so influential morally, and consequently never so well qualified to fulfil all the requirements of its commanding position among the powers of the earth, as at this moment. It involves, moreover, a change of sovereignty over three millions of square miles of territory, and a change of allegiance by four millions of people in the full enjoyment of free institutions under which they have achieved an enviable degree of material prosperity. This is *revolution*—a revolution thorough, comprehensive, far-reaching. Do any of the ordinary incitements to revolution exist in our case? If not, on what ground of right reason or of sound morals is the movement to be justified, and what prospect is there of its being sustained by a majority or any considerable portion of our people?

If England sought to abridge our political rights, or, fallen from her high estate, she were either unable or unwilling to discharge her duty as the leading member of the vast Confederacy of States composing the British Empire; or if, from circumstances equally beyond her control and ours, the connection, hitherto so advantageous to us, should become burdensome, crippling our resources and retarding our progress, then unquestionably there would be valid grounds for seeking a severance of the tie that binds us to her. But so long as none of these conditions exist or appear likely to arise in the

near future, any attempt to shake the sentiment of the people of this country in favor of British connection, will prove utterly futile, and can only end in the disappointment and humiliation of its authors.

But it will perhaps be said, as it has been already said, England has failed—is now failing to perform her duty to us by her conduct respecting the Fenian raids, and by withdrawing her troops from Canada, in virtue of a policy she has deliberately adopted towards all the Colonies to whom responsible Government has been conceded. With respect to the Fenian raids, we have shown that we can deal with them successfully ourselves, and the moral effect of that now well established fact may be taken as partial, perhaps as ample, compensation for the cost and annoyance occasioned by those wicked and lawless incursions. Admitting freely what is constantly alleged, that Fenianism is an Imperial not a Canadian difficulty, that the enmity of the Fenians is to the British Empire, and not specifically to Canada, but assuming that Canada desires to remain a portion of that empire, can it be pretended that she has so far been called upon to bear an undue proportion of the burden of maintaining and defending the integrity of the empire? We possess and assert all the rights of local and self government so completely that the Imperial Government cannot influence the appointment nor stay the removal of the humblest official in Canada. Freedom, to be of any value must be founded on self reliance. It is childish to assert your manhood to day, and plead the privileges of babyhood to morrow and we indulge in just that kind of childishness when we complain of the withdrawal of the troops in time of peace. In the event of a foreign war, it must of course be assumed that the whole power of the Empire would be directed to the point in danger. When that trust fails us, we shall have just cause of complaint, but not till then.

There is no reason to suppose that a demand for Independence, if it proceeded from a majority of the people of these Provinces, would be resisted by England. On the contrary, the uniform utterance of her leading public men, during the past quarter of a century, justify the belief that it would be freely accorded. The main difficulty, therefore, with the advocates of immediate independence will be to obtain the suffrages of a majority of their own country. The difficulty, in the present state of facts, they will find insuperable. They have wholly misjudged the depth of British feeling and the strength of the attachment to the British name which prevades the country. Even if the conditions of the problem should be changed by causes not now visible, or by events not now anticipated, their present movement will have been none the less a blunder, and public men are not permitted to blunder with impunity on a question so momentous as the national life.

That independence will come in the fullness of time few, perhaps, will be inclined to deny; but the fullness of time is a long way off unless its approach be accelerated by events which all would deplora. Meanwhile there is ample scope for all our energies in so using the advantages of our present position as to fit our country for the higher duties that await her in the future.

ANGLO-CANADIAN.

July 5th, 1870.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Public meeting in Montreal on Saturday 25th ult., and at which a futile attempt was made to create a feeling or expression

of opinion in favour of Independence, otherwise annexation:—

No. 1.

Resolved—That the raid upon the Dominion of Canada, the first in 1866, and that which has recently taken place, were the result of long and undisguised preparation upon the part of an organization composed of inhabitants and citizens of the United States, carried on with the avowed unlawful purpose of attacking a neighbouring and peaceful community, with which the United States were on the most peaceful relations, and whose sole offence consisted in living under the British flag.

That this organization and its designs progressed without concealment with the full knowledge of the people, and were published to the world by the press of the United States.

That the persons arrested by the authorities of the United States for violation of their laws in 1866, were allowed to go unpunished, the arms and munitions of war seized during their unlawful proceedings were restored, and the Government of the United States successfully interposed their active sympathy in behalf of the prisoners under sentence in Canada.

That with the experience of the raid of 1866 in full recollection, large supplies of arms and munitions of war were recently allowed to be collected, and bodies of men were permitted to assemble on the frontier of Canada, to renew the attempt at invasion, without hindrance or remonstrance, until too late to prevent the violation of our soil.

That the citizens of Montreal believe such proceedings, and the possibility of their being encouraged or tolerated in the present day amongst a civilized and Christian people, furnish just ground for the feelings of resentment and indignation which pervade this community, and the strong sense of injustice which is felt at the protection afforded to such outlaws by the frontier of the United States.

No. 2.

Resolved—That the grateful thanks of the people are due to the Home Guard of Missisquoi, and our Volunteer Militia generally, for the alacrity and gallantry with which they repelled the invaders of our soil, who only escaped the full punishment they merited, by flying to the protection afforded by the territory of the United States, from whence they came; and that this community, while fully appreciating the assistance rendered by the regular troops, also cordially recognizes the truth and justice of the tribute which has been paid to the services of our Volunteer defenders, by the Lieut. General commanding in Canada.

No. 3.

Resolved—That no adequate idea can be formed, at a distance, of the extent to which these unlawful proceedings affect the general interest of the country, paralyzing trade, interfering with the peaceful avocations of the people, and creating a feeling of insecurity calculated to prevent capital and labour from seeking investment in the Dominion, consequences which arising from such a cause, have never before been inflicted upon any subjects of the British Crown in time of peace.

No. 4.

Resolved—That it is the duty of the Canadian Executive, to come to a clear understanding with the Imperial Government as to the nature, terms, and extent of the support the Dominion will receive in future, in upholding the honour of the British flag, resisting

the invasion of British territory by the enemies of the Empire, and in demanding indemnity from the Government of the United States for repeated outrages permitted from their territory; and that, while so doing, our Executive should declare the continued willingness which undoubtedly exists among the people of Canada to fulfil every obligation, pecuniary or otherwise, involved by their connection with the Mother Country, which they earnestly desire may be long maintained, at the same time urging their right to expect that aggressions upon the soil of the Dominion will be as warmly resented as if they were made upon the soil of Great Britain herself.

No. 5.

Resolved—That, with a view to placing our true position before the people of the Empire, the following dutiful and loyal address to Her Majesty the Queen be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Dominion, for presentation to Her Majesty, through His Excellency the Governor General.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

At the Police Office yesterday, Colonel Ray, acting on behalf of the General Government, had a number—about twenty—volunteers brought up and fined for attendance to duty. The gallant one stated to the Court, in a lucid speech, the principles which actuated him in proceeding with what the men might consider a harsh course. He said that the officers of the Battalion gave time and money to the public, and their duties were very arduous. The men enlisted under certain laws. The enlistment was voluntary, but as soon as ever the duties were assumed the men were bound to perform them. He had no wish to see the men fined, but he wished to have thoroughly impressed upon them the obligation they were under to attend to duty. The Magistrate, in a few appropriate remarks, endorsed Colonel Ray's speech, and the fines were allowed to stand against future conduct.—*St. John Globe, July 6.*

The Volunteers have discovered by this time that the commands of their officers cannot now be disobeyed with impunity. A number of them were fined at the police office yesterday for neglecting to turn out for parade on Queen's Birthday.—*Ibid.*

ANNUAL DRILL—The companies composing the St. John Volunteer Battalion will this year perform their drills in the respective drill rooms, commencing on Monday evening, 18th. Forty eight hours drilling are required. Each evening the men will put in an hour and a half. The time taken up at rifle competitions will be counted in, and there will be four battalion musters which will also be taken into account. The hours will be from 8 to 9.30. Some funds now in hand will be increased and presented as a prize to the best drilled Company when the work is completed, parties outside the Battalion of course to be the judges.—*Ibid.*

ENSIGN WASTIE, of the 7th Battalion, London, has received a notice from the Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association that he has been selected as one of the team to represent Ontario at the Dominion Rifle Match to be held at Fredericton, N. B., on the 30th of August. The expenses of the passage to and from Toronto to Fredericton, and the costs of the ammunition used will be borne by the Association.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE MATCH.—On the 30th June a friendly match came off between five commissioned officers of the 47th Battalion and five officers of the 48th Battalion, then in camp at the Crystal Palace. The ranges used were those at Barrielfield Commons; the rifle the Government Snider-Enfield, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. The 47th team won on the following score:—

47TH BATT.

	200 yds.	100 yds.	Tl.
Capt. Going.....	8	13	—21
" Spooner.....	7	16	—23
" Hunter.....	11	3	—14
Lt. Baillie.....	15	17	—32
Ens. Byrno.....	17	19	—36
			126

48TH BATT.

	200 yds.	100 yds.	Tl.
Surgeon Ross.....	16	15	—31
Capt. Fairfield.....	13	14	—27
" Amey.....	14	12	—26
Lt. Murray.....	14	5	—19
En. Gibson.....	8	12	—20
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PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN.—On the 11th inst., the annual course of musketry practice of No. 5 Company, commenced on Monday on Barrielfield Common, when a number of prizes were won by the following:—

Sergt. Marcham.....	\$8,	} and the silver medal of the Company.
Pte. Smith.....	6	
" Rawson.....	5	
" Hedge.....	5	
" Thornton.....	4	
" McNeale.....	4	
" McGowan.....	2	
" Murphy.....	1	

SECOND SERIES—150 and 200 yards.

Meagher.....	\$4	32
Smeaton.....	3	31
Atkins.....	2	26
Reader.....	2	25
Hackett.....	1 50.	25
Pipe.....	1	22
Allen.....	0 50.	21

The average firing as per man was 35, 50 in the 3rd class, 1st period. 30 men fired. The highest score was made by Private McNeale, who scored 62 points, and Capt. Werner, who made 56 points. We understand that there will be two more matches during the season to keep up the reputation of the Company.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 16th inst.:—

- NAPANEE**.—(per Agent)—Capt. F. W. Campbell, \$3; Cornet M. P. Roblin, \$3; G. H. Herring, \$2.
- PIXTON**.—(per Agent)—Colonel T. Bog, \$2; Major White, \$4; Capt. Early Johnson, \$1; Lieut. B. Foster, \$2; Ensign James Tennant, \$1.
- BELLEVILLE**.—(per Agent)—Col. Brown, M. P., \$2; Lieut. Crozier, \$2; Capt. Lazier, \$2; Capt. Nunn, \$2; Capt. Hambly, \$2; Capt. & Adjutant Hulme, \$2.
- SPENCERVILLE**.—Capt. Andrew Carmichael, \$2; Lieut. Wm. Bennett, \$2.

DEPOSITING THE OLD COLOURS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT IN THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.

Another rare and highly interesting ceremony—probably the first of the kind in America—was witnessed, when the old colours of the gallant 69th Regiment, by permission of the Rector and Church Wardens, were placed in the English Cathedral of Quebec.

Prince Arthur was present with the Lieutenant-Governor; and in the very large congregation assembled, which filled the vast edifice in every part, besides Hon. Mr. Dunkin and other members of the Privy Council, Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Speaker, and other members of the Senate, we noticed Chief Justice and Madame Duval, Chief Justice Meredith, Judge Taschereau, Hon. Solicitor General Irvine, His Worship the Mayor and Madame Garnau, Consul General and Madame Gautier, Mr. Robinson, United States Consul, the Aldermen and City Councillors and City Clerk, the President of the Board of Trade, representatives of other public bodies.

The galleries were reserved for the ladies, with the exception of the Governor's pew, in which the Prince and Sir N. F. Belleau and their suites sat.

At eleven o'clock the old colours were brought from the Citadel.

The main door of the Cathedral was closed, the Rector and his Clergy being assembled at the Communion Table—Rev. Mr. Housman, and the Revd. Messrs. Hamilton, Fothergill, Ploes, King, Woolryche, Sykes, Balfour, Mathers, Plenderleath and Mitchell.

The following gentlemen of the Select Vestry were in attendance:—Capt. Ashe, R. N. W. G. Wurtele, R. H. Smith, W. White, C. P. Champion, T. H. Dunn, P. A. Shaw, H. S. Scott, T. Beckett, W. C. Scott, Dr. Sewell, and M. G. Mountain, Esquires.

The captain of the military escort of the Colours, on arriving at the west door knocked three times.

The Rector desired the Church Wardens to enquire who knocked.

The Church-Wardens having enquired, returned and informed the Rector that it was Captain Thomas Henry Charleton, of the 69th Regiment, who craved speech of the authorities of the Cathedral.

The Rector then desired Capt. Charleton to be admitted.

Captain Charleton, on reaching the Communion rails, addressed the Rector as follows:—

"I have been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Bagot to repair with the old Colours of the 69th Regiment, under a sufficient escort, to this Cathedral, in the hope that its authorities will permit these venerated emblems of loyalty, Christianity, and civilization, to find a fitting resting place within the walls of this sacred building, in the midst of a loyal and God-fearing population."

The Rector replied as follows:

"Inform Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot that we receive these Colours as a sacred trust, not only as emblems of loyalty, Christianity, and civilization, but in remembrance of a Regiment which has been conspicuous in repelling a recent invasion of this Province, whose conduct has been characterized by a singular regard to order and regularity, and

which, by its general bearing, has deservedly won the highest esteem of every member of the community."

The Clergy in procession, thereupon advanced to the west door, and returned followed by the Escort and Colours, the organ playing a slow march.

When the Clergy had assumed their places within the Communion rails, the Colours were given to the Rector and the Reverend Mr. Hamilton, the Escort presenting arms, the organist, Mr. Mills, playing the National Anthem.

The following hymn was then sung by the Choir:

Lord of all power and might,
God of the quick and dead,
Who through the tumult of the fight,
Coverest the Soldier's head.

Back from the ranks of war,
Where death and carnage reigned,
Grateful, we bring from lands afar,
Torn, shattered, but unstained.

Banners Thy servant blessed,
Ere the storm of contest came;
Lord, let their fragments ever rest,
Where dwells Thy holy name.

With them we bring to Thee,
All that our hearts can give,
Praise, honor, for the victory,
Praise, honor, that we live.

If, when the tempest roared,
A ready help was nigh,
If near us the devouring sword,
Flashed, and passed harmless by:

These were Thy Works on King,
Thine, thine, the glory be,
Hear while Thy ransomed people sing,
Eternal praise to Thee.

Lord, as on that dark day,
Bo with thy servants still—
Hear when they lift their voice to pray—
Hear, and defend from ill.

Oh in the trying hour,
When the guilty pleasure smiles,
Rise Thou, and break the tempter's power,
Rise and disperse his wiles.

So when life's march is o'er,
From sin and danger free,
Our souls may dwell for evermore,
Saviour and God with thee.

The Rev. Mr. Fothergill then read prayers—including the following:—

Most Gracious God, who has set thy servant Victoria our Queen, upon the throne of her Ancestors, we most humbly beseech thee to protect her on the same from all the dangers to which she may be exposed. Hide her from the gathering together of the forward, and from the insurrection of wicked doers: Do thou weaken the hands, blast the designs and defeat the enterprises of all her enemies, that no secret conspiracies, nor open violences, may disquiet her Reign, but that, being safely kept under the shadow of thy wing, and supported by thy power, she may triumph over all opposition; that so the world may acknowledge thee to be her defender and almighty deliverer in all difficulties and adversities, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

O Almighty God, who art a strong tower of defence unto thy servants against the face of their enemies, we yield the most humble and hearty thanks, for that it hath pleased thee to go forth with our armies; and here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, these colours, consecrated in thy name, and carried as the tokens of thy presence, to be laid up in thy House, for a memorial of thy mercies for ever. And humbly we beseech thee, who art the only giver of all victory, to defend evermore, with the power of thy presence, all, of all orders, rank, and degree, in the 69th Regiment; let thy Fatherly hand ever be over them; cover their heads in the day of battle; and all those who shall be before the enemy, or who shall sink through sickness, do thou, of thy merciful goodness, receive to thyself, through the

atoning merits of Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The Rector then addressed the troops as follows:—

The ceremony you have now witnessed suggests some thoughts, which I take this opportunity of giving expression to. And would address myself more especially, in the first instance, to those who have borne these colours, these honored and glorious colours, to this sacred building. The event which you have now witnessed must bring vividly to your recollection the past career of the Regiment to which you are attached. As you look upon these colours now so tattered and time worn, you cannot but recall the occurrences of the many years you have rallied around them in every quarter of the globe. As you have marched beneath their shadow they have reminded you of your most Gracious Sovereign and of the country to which you have the privilege to belong; they have reminded you of the loyalty you owe to your Queen, and they have served to tell you further, that "England expects every man to do this duty"—That these feelings have ever been in your minds, the achievements of the Regiment fully testify. The names inscribed on your colours call back the past, and tell you, as well as ourselves, that they were carried forth on many occasions in a righteous cause and that as you rallied around them shielded by an Almighty arm, and animated by a brave and noble spirit, you achieved the victory and won the praises of a grateful people. On the occasion to which I refer many of your comrades, or predecessors in arms, fell beneath the force of the contending enemy. Peace be with them, we would say; and may the calm and peaceful place of rest selected for these faded and well used banners, remind you of that "rest which remaineth to the people of God."—Having deposited these colours in our Cathedral, you will return to perform your respective duties under new banners, presented by a Prince of the royal blood, proving thereby that there is a link, a close and indissoluble link, between the Queen and the 69th Regiment; banners too consecrated by the Chief Pastor of the Church in this Diocese, and thereby reminding you that you owe allegiance to One even higher than her whose name we venerate, and who ever lives enshrined in the hearts of a loving and loyal community. See then, that in the future you strive earnestly to maintain that marked position you have hitherto held amongst those who are enrolled for the preservation of peace, and, if need be, for the suppression of hostile nations and aggressive foes. See, too, that you never lose sight of the fact that you are Christian men, and that if you would be faithful and dutiful to an earthly Sovereign, the surest guarantee is that you bear true allegiance to a heavenly one. An occasion like this should not be passed over by any of us without producing some serious thoughts. We all profess to be the soldiers and the servants of the Lord Almighty, and have all engaged to fight manfully under the banner of Christ against the world, the flesh and the devil. As we look then upon these time honored colours, let us ever remember how true and loyal the 69th Regiment has been to its Queen, and may we often ask ourselves whether we are, with equal zeal, and equal diligence, endeavoring to please and serve the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. And may grace be given us ever to fight under the Captain of our Salvation, keeping our eye fixed upon that standard whereupon "Excelsior" is inscribed in indelible letters. In conclusion I would say, that it is with feelings of grati-

And we accept the trust this day committed to us of preserving these venerable colours. They will always serve to remind us of our connection with the mother country, while they will also prove a bond of union between the residents of Quebec and the 69th Regiment, ever recalling to our memories those for whom we have a deep regard, when far removed from us and gaining perchance additional laurels. If I might add another word it would be to quote those spirit-stirring words which the Christian soldier may well lay to heart:—

“From strength and strength go on,
Wrestle and fight and pray,
Tread all the powers of darkness down,
And win the well-fought day.

Then having all things done,
And all your conflicts past,
Ye may obtain, through Christ alone,
A crown of joy at last.”

After the Benediction, the escort again presented arms (the organ playing the National Anthem) and filed out of the Cathedral, the bells chiming “Auld Lang Syne.” As the Prince left the church with the Lieutenant-Governor the escort drawn up in front of the building, gave a royal salute. The colours, now historical records of a stirring past, and which were deposited in the Cathedral with such pomp and solemnity, will, we believe, be placed over the Episcopal throne.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The first of July witnessed at Toronto the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the Canadian Volunteers who fell at Ridgeway in 1866 or died from disease contracted in that campaign. The ceremonies were of a most imposing character, and were attended by His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Young and the elite of the metropolis of Ontario.

The following report was read by the Secretary of the Volunteer Monument Committee:

“The Monument which your Excellency will this day unveil to the public, has been erected under the supervision of a committee of citizens of Toronto, and by means of contributions from the Canadian people. The committee was appointed in July, 1866, from among the members of the Toronto Volunteer Relief Committee, and was fortunate in securing the services of the same chairman, the Rev. Dr. McCoul, to whose indefatigable exertions the success of the undertaking is mainly to be attributed. I feel sure that I am only expressing the feelings of the whole committee in much regretting the unavoidable absence from to-day's ceremony of Mr. Gzowski, who not only discharged the troublesome duties of Treasurer for the Fund, but threw his whole energy into the accomplishment of the work. While liberal donations have been received from every Province of the Dominion, it may not be invidious to mention that the largest subscription from any one place was received from the city of Quebec, and was collected by Mr. Michael Stevenson. The County Councils of York, Peel, Huron, and Lambton, the City Council of Toronto, and several Township Councils, have also made contributions. The remainder of the fund has been made up from private subscriptions throughout the country, and from an appropriation by the Toronto Volunteer Relief Committee. A site in the Queen's Park was determined upon, from its public position, and the immediate location was chosen on account of its natural beauty. The selection of a design for the monument was made

from a large number of drawings of much merit. Mr. Robert Reid, of the firm of Mayos & Co., of the Montreal Sculpture and Marble Works, furnished the plan that has been adopted, and his firm have most satisfactorily accomplished the work as contractors. To ensure the safety of the monument from wanton or malicious acts of destruction, it will be surrounded by *chevaux de frize*, and protected by a lodge. The statuary is chiselled from Italian marble; the steps and base are composed of Montreal limestone, and the sandstone of Nova Scotia furnishes the material for the body of the monument and for the delicate stone carving upon it. The Royal Arms appear in relieve on the eastern face or front, underneath the figure of Grief. Two life-size figures of Canadian Volunteers, facing one to the north and the other to the south, surmount the arms of Toronto and Hamilton, elaborately carved in stone. The crowning figure of Britannia, cut in marble and in proportions more than human, looks down from a height of 40 feet. Upon the side of the monument furthest from public view, and underneath a statue representing Faith or Religion, there is the following inscription:

“Canada erected this monument as a memorial of her brave sons, the Volunteers who fell at Lameridge, or died from wounds received in action, or from disease contracted in service, whilst defending her frontier in June, 1866.”

The Government official list of casualties among the Volunteers in June, 1866, supplies the names of those in whose memory this monument is erected.

There were killed in action:—

- Ensign Malcolm McEachren, of Queo's Own.
- Private William Smith “ “
- “ Mark Defries, “ “
- “ Christopher Alderson “ “
- “ Wm. Fairbanks Tempest “ “
- “ J. H. Newburn, “ “
- “ Malcolm McKenzie “ “

Those who died from wounds received in action were:—

- Sergeant Hugh Matheson, of Queen's Own.
- Corporal Francis Lakey, “ “

The following died from disease contracted on service in June, 1866:—

- Capt. and Paymaster John Huston Richey, of the 10th Royals.
- Private James Cahill, of the 13th Battalion.
- Private James H. Morrison, of the Queen's Own.
- Private Daniel Laker, of the 13th Battalion.
- Private M. Prudhomme, of the Hochelaga Light Infantry.
- Private Larratt W. Smith, of the 13th Battalion.

Forming, in all, a list of fifteen brave men whose deaths are thus commemorated.

J. D. EDGAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Vol. Mon. Com.

July 1st 1870.

The Volunteer force of the city of Toronto was present on the occasion, and the whole affair, including the final ceremonial, reflects great credit on the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of the capital of the Province of Ontario. The situation chosen for the monument is both pleasant and picturesque. It is placed upon a gentle eminence, partly sheltered by encompassing trees, which surround it as if they were the forest guardians of some sacred treasure; and not far away, and serving as a massive and imposing background, is that noble building, some of whose children showed on the field of Ridgeway, how well they could interpret in action, the lessons of the *Alma Mater*—*Dulce est decorum est pro patria mori.*

CANADA AS AN ALLY.

(From the London [England] Spectator, June 25.)

“If you have a friend who is warmly attached to you, and who is efficient, who can and will help in your undertakings and wants little but friendship in return; snub him continually. It will develop his self-reliance, and self reliance is good for people.” That is the substance and moral of the extremely interesting and extremely cold-hearted speech with which Lord Northbrook, on Monday entertained the House of Lords, a speech which we greatly fear has not been read as widely as it deserved to be. No more striking testimony to the value of English institutions and English principles of statecraft has ever been given, than his account of the advance made by the Dominion towards an independent and a noble national life. A philosopher like De Tocqueville, studying five years ago to discern the chances of a future career for Canada, would have said that all the circumstances which statesmen are accustomed to take into consideration were, on the whole, unfavourable to the rise of a new nation. A people few in number, and occupying a terribly scattered territory unusually devoid of advantages of climate, made up of two races, speaking two languages, and believing two widely separated and usually hostile creeds, were compelled in their weakness to build up a State by the side of the mightiest Republic in the world,—a Republic ambitious, aggressive, and at the moment emerging victorious from a war of unprecedented magnitude and duration. This people, moreover, was by historical circumstances inexperienced in the arts of statecraft, by law compelled to submit to the policy of another State three thousand miles away, and by temperament precluded from establishing the iron organization which has so often in the history of the world enabled a petty people to defy apparent irresistible assaults. Canada could not be to North America what the Prussia of Frederick was to Europe. Above this people, thus weakened by social differences and vast material distances, was a Legislature framed by Provincial delegates, whose first care was that Parliament should not be too strong, and guided by men who seemed to the statesmen of the Old World big children playing at legislation, by a Cabinet in which the leaders were an acute Scotch-Protestant Premier, with a tendency to reckless joviality; and a light-hearted, easy-going French Catholic Minister at War, raised to his position through the implicit confidence felt in his fidelity by the Catholic priesthood. Our philosopher certainly would have predicted that such a Government, even if it succeeded in legislation, would break down in military organization, would lack the feeling of nationality and the impulse of self-defence,—that what with English control and want of experience, and social circumstances, the Dominion must be a nearly powerless State. Yet it is precisely at this point that the Canadian Government has succeeded beyond all hope or precedent. The Grand merits of the contrivance—that the people are attached to it, that they are free and happy under it, that they elect the rulers in whom efficient or inefficient, they confide; that it is left to them to stand by the State or to desert it; and that all this liberty in excess is consistent with citizenship in an empire of vast resources and a history of a thousand

years—have made up for every other deficiency, and the new State born only yesterday is as strong for battle as many a monarchy of the Old World. The Home Government contributed officers, experience, a few regiments as instructors, a military tradition, and about half a million's worth of military stores; and the Dominion itself provided all else that was required. With a courage deserving all praise, her statesmen proposed and Parliament accepted an Act placing every male between 18 and 60 at the disposal of the Crown for service in the event of invasion; and this principle once established, the rest was left to the Executive. Mr. Macdonald, the Scotch Protestant, found the means; Sir Etienne Cartier, the French Catholic, devised the system, and in less than 20 months a true, though cheap army, of 600,000 militia had been organized, and in Lord Monaghan's opinion could be actually called into the field, with its permanent staff in complete order, and with no less than 5300 officers regularly educated in military schools. Out of these men, again, an advance guard, so to speak, of 40,000 Volunteers has been organized, ready for active service on any emergency, and so real is their willingness, so thorough their discipline, that when the last Fenian raid but one tested the strength of the Canadian Government, 1095 officers, 12,394 men, 863 horses, and 18 guns were within forth eight hours on active service in motion against the enemy, and the number could have been doubled without a delay of hours. The Dominion, in fact, has an effective and moveable army of 40,000 men, just as well-disciplined as any army likely to oppose it, and a reserve almost as great, and likely to be as efficient, as the army which its mighty neighbours could summon into the field. It is no longer a mere congeries of provinces lying open to invasion, but an armed State, which it would take time, and generalship, and treasure, and bloodshed to conquer, which could maintain a struggle almost as formidable as that supported by the South, which in the very worst event could give the Empire time to bring up its forces to the struggle, which even the Colonial Office admits it would be dishonourable to avoid.

No result of a policy could be more satisfactory; but then, what is that result? Surely this—first of all, that we have in Canada an ally worth having, a friend who gives as well as takes, a child who, so far from burdening, is greatly increasing the resources of the household. Common justice, not to speak of statecraft, would seem to require that such an ally should be treated with every consideration, that the wishes of such a relative should have some weight in the family affairs, that he should be treated with the respect due to independent and most successful exertion on the common behalf, that he should be regarded as a favoured ally, rather than a burdensome connection whom it would be well to shake off. That, however, is not, so far as we can gather from Lord Northbrook's speech and the comments of their supporters in the Press, the idea of the Colonial Office. The "Department" thinks that because Canada has done so much, its own policy in diminishing aid and refusing courtesy is amply justified, inasmuch as those unpleasantnesses have created self-reliance in the Colonies, which will be further developed if the mother country declines to garrison the fortress of Quebec, and indeed if it withdraws its troops from Canada altogether. We entirely agree with the Colonial Office if the Dominion wishes the troops withdrawn, but this existence or non-existence of a wish on the matter is precisely the one point which

the Office declines to consider. It may be very wise to concentrate force at home—though we doubt it, suspecting that concentration is a mere preliminary to reduction—but then in politics, as in private affairs, one has to consider the disadvantages as well as advantages of my course of action; and it seems to us that the Office makes a mistake in the calculation. We obtain a slight advantage in money and a greater possible advantage in the concentration of power, at the cost of compelling a most valuable ally to consider whether a friendship so grudgingly bestowed, a friendship which gives nothing, not even honour, is worth the having, whether self-reliance had not better develop itself into isolation. We can, say the advocates of economy, defend Canada from attack more easily when our troops are withdrawn than when they are locked up in Quebec. Very likely; but shall we?—that is the Canadian doubt—and is defence from attack all that Canada desires? If it be, she can obtain her desire much more completely and much more easily by joining the Union; but as we understand her people, they desire not only a protection to which they now contribute at least their share, but a place in the Empire, a recognition that they are not only to be defended, but are worthy of defence—a visible proof that they are still Britons, subjects of the Queen, members of an Imperial organization, men who are to share in the good and ill fortune of this little island with its unique history. That proof they say they obtain from the presence of a few men who may not be of a very great value in a campaign, but who are only present in lands regarded as integral portions of the Empire, who are to friends and foes a visible symbol that Britain is pledged to perish before the land they "protect" can be surrendered to violent assault. While the redcoats remain, every Canadian is for all that interests the imagination also something more—a man entitled to boast of the triumphs and share the reverses of the first, or at all events the most world-wide, of existing Powers. It is merely a sentiment, no doubt, but then so is patriotism, and nobody has ever discovered an emotion which could supersede patriotism in giving vitality to States and Empires. It may take ten thousand men and a million sterling a year to keep the flag flying in the English-speaking Colonies, that is, to keep up the moral unity of the Empire, to secure the unshakable alliance of a ring of States, of which one only has within five years made itself the second power upon the American Continent. It is for the people of England, and not for the Colonial Office, to judge whether that result is worth the money invested in securing it.

A CANADIAN ON THE FENIAN RAID.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Will you permit me to present to your readers a few facts connected with the recent raid from the United States in Canada? It was with surprise and regret that the Canadians learned that the Imperial Government, through their representative at Washington, Mr. Thornton, had expressed satisfaction with the action of General Grant in regard to the raid. It is very true that when the Fenians were actually on the frontier the President issued his proclamation, and two of the leaders were arrested; but more than a month before large quantities of arms were on the frontier, actually taken out and handled, and their position made known to the Canadian and American Governments. For two weeks before the raid O'Neill and

Gleason were holding meetings, in which the movement on Canada was more or less openly discussed, and moneys collected for arms. The President took no action on these circumstances. It was not till the Fenians had been on the move for two days that the proclamation appeared. The result was that two considerable bodies did cross our borders, and might have robbed and murdered as they pleased, but for the presence of Canadian volunteers, who met and drove them back. Except the loss of life and money to the dupes of O'Neill, the whole damage of the raid fell upon Canada, which was compelled to turn out a large force at very considerable expense. The Americans only moved a couple of companies, and these never tried to stop the Fenian march. The arrest of O'Neill and Gleason was done by civil officers, and there is good reason to suppose that these persons were only too glad to be locked up, their forces being contemptible in numbers, and the movement a failure from the commencement.

It is true that the whole affair ended favourably for Canada, and that it is possible the Fenian madmen will never trouble her again. But there is no certainty on the latter point, and the Canadian people feel that to be constantly exposed to the necessity of turning an army into the field to defend themselves against inroads from a neighbouring and professedly friendly country is an injury and wrong to which they ought not to be exposed. They think that the Fenian arms, known to have been on the frontier a month before the raid, should have been seized and the leaders of the movement arrested before they reached the border. It may be said that Mr. Thornton did not demand the seizure of the arms on the frontier, nor the arrest of the Fenian leaders before the raid. If so, that was his fault, and under the rules laid down in the Alabama and other cases, the American Government may be thus absolved from blame. But Canadians are not responsible for that, and it is far from agreeable to them to see the St. James' and Washington authorities forming themselves into a mutual admiration society, and congratulating each other on the result, while they pay the piper and suffer all the risk in the future.

American journals are not slow to point the moral for Canadians, "Join us, and you will have no more raids." They speak to deaf ears; but surely we have a right to ask that same consideration should be shown for our position by the Foreign Minister, and that we should not be compelled to turn our troops into the field every summer, when, according to well-understood international regulations, we should be subject to no such necessity.

Permit me to add that it was with regret the Canadians witnessed the sale of the horses of the only battery of artillery stationed in Ontario preparatory to the despatch of the men and guns to England, just as the Fenian raid began; they felt that neither in diplomacy nor arms was the Mother Country doing her duty at the moment. I shall not trespass so much upon your space as to discuss the vexed question of Colonial defence, but only ask leave to say that while Fenianism is rife in the States, it seems to Canadians that the removal of every British soldier from Ontario to more expensive stations in Britain is not a gain to the British taxpayer, but a concession to an unreasonable cry, unworthy of a strong and enlightened Government.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

June 11.

J. G. P.

NATION MAKING.

(From the British Colonist.)

Canada is but the germ, the nucleus of the Greater Britain of America. Look at the materials—the stones lying ready to construct the new and truly great empire. Look at the map of America. Mark that island (Newfoundland) commanding the mouth of the noble river that almost cuts the Continent in twain. That island is equal in extent to the kingdom of Portugal. Cross the straits to the mainland and you touch the hospitable shores of Nova Scotia, a country as large as the kingdom of Greece. Then mark the sister Province of New Brunswick—equal in extent to Denmark and Switzerland combined, with Prince Edward Island reclining like an infant in its bosom. Pass up the St. Lawrence to the Province of Quebec, a country as large as France. Ascend that great river to Ontario, the belle Province of the Dominion—in extent, twenty thousand square miles larger than England Ireland and Scotland combined. Behold its inland seas and its magnificent rivers, its canal and railway system. Now pass over to the shores of the Pacific, and you see British Columbia, the golden land of promise—the key-stone of empire. With the coal-stores of the North Pacific securely in its grasp, and lifting its head of eternal snow to Heaven, it proudly proclaims British Dominion on the Pacific. The strong man armed, it securely keeps the door of empire; and, all conscious of its strength and destiny, it says to the great republican ocean seething and rolling on either side of it, "Hither shalt thou come, and no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." Look at the noble Fraser coursing over eight hundred miles of its golden bed, and cutting in twain its mountains of silver and copper and iron. It is equal in extent to the Austrian Empire. But, what about the vast territory between?—a territory greater in extent than the whole soil of Russia. A world within itself, with its great lakes, and its rivers sweeping through two thousand miles of unbroken fertility, it will make a dozen of Provinces, affording a happy home for as many millions. That vast region is as yet a sheet of white paper on which the institutions of a great country have for the most part to be written. Such is an imperfect outline of the materials at hand out of which to construct the Greater Britain of America. And what a responsibility devolves upon the builders. We are all builders in this great and glorious work of empire. "Only remember, my friends," said an American orator to a company of Yankee troops, "Only consider as you're makin' history, just do it clean and let's have no splashes." Let those who are engaged in makin' the history of British Columbia "do it clean" and avoid "splashes."

THE IMPERIAL POLICY.

L'Evenement says:—British policy in America can have only one end; to weaken American power, to divide the United States. Two means might have been adopted for this purpose. The first was in 1861 to recognise the South; to assist France in establishing herself in Mexico; to erect on solid foundations, the Canadian Confederation, surrounding her with all the advantages which might retain population and attract emigration; in one word to make war openly on the Great Republic. Britain did not care to take this bold step; she adopted half measures. She did not recognise the South, but by secretly supplying arms and assistance, she deeply offended the North;

she allowed the French attempt in Mexico to become abortive; she urged, it is true, the Canadian Provinces to unite, but without furnishing them, the means of increasing in strength and prosperity. This policy of half measures having completely failed, and the South having fallen, there remained to Britain only one line of conduct to pursue; to leave America, to withdraw from Canada as France did from Mexico, and allow the United States to absorb everything and become so overgrown as to advance to certain dissolution. This is the policy we now see becoming developed. The British Government urges the American Government to take possession of everything beside it. The *Times* presses it to purchase Cuba, and the London bankers have arranged a plan, by which Spain would negotiate a loan of \$130,000,000, and give Cuba as a pledge. When the time expires, not being able to pay, she would let Cuba fall into the hands of the United States. At the same time they offer Canada, and from all sides at once comes the cry—when will you rescue Mexico from a state of anarchy? The United States hesitate, for if they are tempted by the glory of so many pacific conquests and the advantages of such vast territorial acquisitions, they are deterred by the danger which the introduction into their political organization of many diverse elements, so ill prepared for free institutions would involve. The Republicans, masters of the situation, say that the balance of power might be changed, thus causing their fall. Far seeing men say that it is better to tolerate as neighbours powers which are not unfriendly rather than absorb countries which may introduce discord into the National Councils. We are thus placed in a singular position, between two countries neither of which desires to have us. The Imperial Government says: If we keep Canada, we will sooner or later have a war with the United States and that must be avoided at any cost, for we can hope to derive no advantage from it. On the other side the American Government says: If we take Canada, we must take all the rest. In this situation the Independence of Canada may be accepted as a mean term by the two rival powers, which might come to an understanding to guarantee us against all exterior dangers. In this fashion, Independence would become possible, and would be established under the protectorate of Britain and the United States. It would give us still greater security than that of which we were formerly assured under the protection of Great Britain, and would offer us all the Commercial advantages of Annexation.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND OUR FUTURE.

It will be seen by the news from Quebec in another column, that Prince Arthur embarked on the Troopship *Crocodile* yesterday evening, and sailed for England early this morning. Now that our royal visitor has left our shore, it may be profitable as well as pleasant to take a retrospect of the past few months of his stay amongst us. We may say that his visit has been exceedingly agreeable in many ways. His pleasing manners, and courteous deportment to all, have made him very popular wherever he became acquainted; and we feel assured, that if certain arrangements were completed, by which each group of Colonies of the Empire—such as our Dominion and the Australasian groups—were erected into independent kingdoms with an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain, and a member of the royal family allotted to each as Viceroy

or King, the Canadian people would gladly hail Prince Arthur as our future ruler.—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

THE PRINCE.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur set sail for England in her Majesty's Ship *Crocodile* yesterday morning. He took passage on the vessel the evening previous at Quebec. He received a parting address from the Mayor, and hearty cheers, and "God bless you," from the crowd which assembled to see him off. A royal salute was also fired in his honor from the guns of the citadel.

During his brief sojourn in Canada, Prince Arthur won golden opinions in every portion of the Dominion which he visited. People were prepared to give him a welcome befitting his exalted rank, but they were not prepared to surrender to him so much sincere affection. The honest, kindly lad came among us with so much dignity and yet so little ostentation that he carried the hearts of the people by storm.

Will he ever come back again? Ah! there is more in that question than we should care to attempt to answer to-day. Should he return, however, it would not be in the capacity of a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade and should a higher destiny await him in Canada we are sure that his return would be welcomed with even more warmth than was his first appearance in the Dominion last fall.—*The News and Frontier Advocate*.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur embarked, with his suite, on Her Majesty's steamship *Crocodile* on Thursday for England. We are sure we but express the universal sentiment of Canada in saying the Prince has been a welcome resident, that he has won golden opinions wherever he has shown himself in this country, and that he leaves it with the best wishes of its people for himself and all the members of the illustrious family to which he belongs. Nothing could have been more unassuming than his demeanor, nothing more gracious, kindly and polite than his bearing to all, even the humblest, who had the good fortune to approach him.—*Richmond Guardian*.

OUR POSITION.—Last evening's *Mercury* in commenting upon a statement made by the *London Times*, relative to the removal of troops from Canada, concludes an able article in the following words:—"The *Times*, in proposing this, suggests a termination to the British Empire, like to nothing in history, save the death of Vitellius. That tyrant is described in the pages of Suetonius as retiring to a porter's lodge and hiding under a truckle bed, after tying a dog before the door, which he barred behind it. Similar is the usage Canada is forewarned, will be the reward of fidelity to Britain. "Forty million" of Americans suffice, it appears, to cow the once bold spirit of the nation which, under Pitt, faced a world in arms and came off victorious. But if John Bull has resolved, in the matter of his desertion of empire, to imitate the vilest of the Cæsars, and in the porter's lodge of democracy to crouch beneath the peaceful truckle-bed of Broadbrim Bright, we trust Canada, commanded by England in 1856 to be merciful and conciliating to her Fenian foes, will have too much intelligence and spirit to actively or passively play the part of the dog thrown out, unaided, to the enemy, while tied at the portal his master dared not defend."

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The first detachment of troops was to embark on Lake Shebanowan Wednesday, 13th inst. The troops had all arrived at the Lake from Thunder Bay.

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.

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AGENTS.

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

We shall be obliged to such 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.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 18, 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.

Full reports of the recent debate in the House of Lords, on the motion of Earl Russell—

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, stating that this House has seen with great satisfaction the spontaneous expressions of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which have lately emanated from many of the Colonies; that this House humbly prays Her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the means best fitted to guarantee the security of every part of Her Majesty's dominions"—

has been received, and from the assertions of the speakers it is evident that no grounds exist for supposing that any attempt at dismembering the Empire will be made. The noble Lord, in moving the address entered into an able review of the relations between the Colonies and the Empire, especially regarding the position this country holds towards Great Britain. He deprecated the withdrawal of the troops, and warned the administration of the consequences of the

course they were pursuing, and advised that means should be taken by which the whole of Her Majesty's dominions should be protected.

Lord Northbrook, one of those newly created peers, whose lineage, pretensions or public services are presumed to be great, but of which there are no proofs, and whose elevation forms one of the curious problems of Whig Radical Government, as well as the puzzles of the Red Book, replied on behalf of the administration with a perfect hurricane of historical quotations, in which he lays it down as an axiom "That Colonies exercising the right of self government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security, and ought to assist in their own defence," but carefully keeps out of view the fact that in the case of Canada the whole burden of defence is altogether thrown upon her. His Lordship then goes on to show that Her Majesty's Government had laid down as a principle that a garrison at Halifax was all they could do for the defence of Canada in the time of peace,—that works valued at £120,000 sterling had been given up to the Dominion Government, (what a pity they could not be transported to Woolwich and sold at their own valuation to some of his Lordship's mercantile friends, as another member of that Government is reported to have sold portions of Her Majesty's navy), that the militia had been armed with Snider-Enfield Rifles, and that the government had guaranteed a loan to build the Inter-colonial Railway. The rest of his Lordship's speech is simply a rehash of old blue books and reports on the efficiency of the Canadian militia, a fact never questioned by any party but the Whig Radicals. The wonder is that a speech of this description was not replied to by some one on the grounds of its absolute absurdity.

If the Canadians have the right of self government, so have the people of Cambridge, and Lord Northbrook will not surely argue that they should alone provide for their own defence, and allow some other principle to be applied to every other shire in England. When the Imperial Parliament delegated legislative powers of the most ample kind to the Dominion it did not add those executive powers which would constitute an independent state, and consequently in the adjustment of all our relations with the outside world Canada is as much governed by the acts of the Imperial Legislature as if she had no Parliament and simply returned her members to St. Stephen's—if, therefore this sovereign power rests in the hands of the English people, and it does beyond doubt, this country must be as much a part of that realm as any shire within it and should, as a matter of course, share equal protection; the only difference being that Canada possesses more extended municipal power. Will Lord Northbrook pretend that the safety of England would not be compromised if a foreign power held the Isle of

Man, or will he say that it would not be necessary to maintain garrisons there, yet that mite of a Kingdom has its own local legislature, enacting its own laws, furnishing in every respect, except in size and importance, as complete a case of analogy with the position of Canada as could be desired. Lord Northbrook's opinion on banking and currency may be valuable, on the political relations between the Colonies and the Empire, they are worthless, and worse, mischievous.

Earl Grey followed in a smart speech, supporting Earl Russell's motion. It only amounted, however, to a repetition of the arguments used by the first speaker, and sustaining the fallacy that because the Colonies were entrusted with the management of their own local affairs (with which experience had shown the Imperial Parliament could not deal), they were therefore to furnish means for defence in quarrels not of their own making. His Lordship was opposed to the withdrawal of the troops and the throwing of the whole burden of defence on the Colonies. He was followed by Earl Grenville, who at once started with the assertion that "with respect to Canada it was impossible for the people of that country to obtain further assistance in the way of English troops, and I believe that is the conviction of the British public." But he gave no reasons for the assertion why they could not be obtained, or on what grounds the British people would refuse them, and after a good deal of nonsense, wound up by requesting Earl Russell to withdraw the motion, as it contained a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and with this request Earl Russell complied.

It is evident enough that the Whig Radical administration dare not push matters to extremity. They have, as a settled policy, the idea that a reign of harmony and brotherly love would be established by separating the interests of Great Britain from all outside entanglements and therefore the non-intervention policy is pleasing to a section of the British people—the moneyed, manufacturing, and commercial class. But as those don't constitute the people of Great Britain the fate of Gladstone's administration is doomed when the first serious complication arises. That they are drifting into difficulties admits of no doubt. They are disbanding and reducing the army and reorganizing the navy in such a manner as to ensure the break down of both systems on trial, with grave and difficult questions existing between Great Britain and America, not to talk of European troubles, the experiment is dangerous in the extreme. On this continent the San Juan difficulty and the Alabama claims, with the Fenian complications have to be settled. If those knotty questions can be solved no better than John Bright's peace missions, we all know what will be the result, and should rejoice thereat if it drive the Whig Radicals from the power they have abused.

We believe Lord Grenville misrepresented public opinion in England when he asserted it was with the Government, and we are sure he dare not put his policy to the test of it. Englishmen are not fools to throw away half a continent because a Quaker has conscientious scruples about going to war, or because one of her hereditary Legislators is a doctrinaire and a fool. While Lord Northbrook proposes to defend Canada with a garrison at Halifax, he only announced the idea of the redoubtable Lord Loudon, who in 1757 proposed to encamp on Long Island for the defence of the Continent.

It is England's interest to preserve the connections between the Colonies and the Parent State. The Dominion covers 754,000 square miles, while the British Isles only cover 12,000. Are the four millions of people in Canada to keep those preserves for the benefit of Great Britain at their own expense. Lord Grenville talks of withdrawing the troops as a means of preserving peace. Let him ask his friend Lord Northbrook whether the withdrawal of the watchman would prevent burglars operating on a Bank. As far as the people of Canada are concerned they do not care whether the soldiers remain or not, they are prepared to do their own duty, but they must have a clear understanding of what that duty towards Great Britain, and, *vice versa*, is. At present Imperial politicians and legislators have rather vague ideas on the subject.

It has been too much the practice for leading papers on both sides of our local political parties to abuse without stint or reason the chief politicians and statesmen amongst their opponents. No man in Canada has been so persistently misrepresented as Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., and no man within the bounds of the Dominion deserved it less. As a statesman his course has been singularly fortunate for this country, and as a politician he has been unselfish in no ordinary degree, a fast friend, a brave, generous, and vigilant foe, he displays on every occasion the chivalry of the gallant race to which he belongs with a scrupulous regard for his plighted honor. He has written his name in lasting characters on the history of Canada.

We re-publish, on another page, two letters, one addressed to the *British Whig* on the much abused Manitoba bill, written by a party evidently acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who is independent enough and honest enough to do the Hon. the Minister of Militia justice. The other is from the *London Spectator* in which due homage is paid to the ability of the statesman who has solved the great problem of an armed nation as against a national army and who has successfully laid the foundation of a Greater Britain in North America in which there is no more loyal or true hearted subject than himself. All honor to his colleagues and to those noble-hearted men who have aided in the great

work of national consolidation and whose example in due time will be followed by the press and people of the Upper Province, whose unfounded prejudice clouds the judgment of people who would warmly and truly appreciate the ability, energy and great services of Lower Canada's noblest son. The articles alluded to are recommended to the careful perusal of our readers.

Political opposition is a necessity of free government but it should and ought to be carried on without national, personal, or sectarian bitterness. Unanimous as the people of Canada are in the maintenance of British connection, valiant and noble service as their leading organs have done in giving expression boldly and fearlessly to public opinion, it is time that pure patriotism should be freed from the stigma of personal and party abuse. Sir G. E. Cartier has nobly set the example by describing himself and his fellow countrymen as "Englishmen speaking the French language;" let us be wise: Quebec cannot suffer without Ontario feeling the pain, which would also pervade New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A great era is dawning on Canada and there are great men on all sides to take advantage thereof.

We republish to day an article from the *London Spectator* well worth the attentive perusal of the people of Canada, as it is the only true statement which has ever appeared in an English paper of the actual position this country holds with regard to the Empire—its political value and resources, and what the duty of the Parent State towards the Dominion should be. The *Spectator* points out how much is due to the statesmanship of Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier, in the formation not only of a Canadian Army of great proportions, but in the organization of a power for offensive and defensive purposes only the second in importance on the continent, out of a parcel of isolated Colonies, in the short space of three years, and placed beyond the reach of intrigue or accident the fortunes of half the North American continent. In reference to our military power, the *Spectator* says:—"It is no longer a congeries of Provinces lying open to invasion, but an armed State which it would take time and generalship, and treasure and bloodshed to conquer, which would maintain a struggle almost as formidable as that supported by the South." Canada has a history and traditions that her strength alone on two different occasions was measured against her huge antagonist, and on each occasion she came off victorious. She could maintain a contest to which that of the South would bear no comparison, inasmuch as she would have no domestic foes or doubtful friends to contend with, as the unhappy but gallant Southerners had in their slave population. The whole people of Canada would go into a contest of the kind premised by the *Spectator* as one man,

with one heart, will and purpose, and of this fact recent events has given a fair guarantee. While hoping to do nothing, however, wiser or better than the gallant Southern soldiers and generals, for the reason above given, success would be on our side. We are able to hold our own, our country is impracticable, and no people knows that better than our Yankee neighbors, who also thoroughly understand that meddling with us brings more blows than pleasure, and our conquest would be too big a contract for even the Great Republic.

The *Spectator* puts it properly; we want recognition in the Councils of the Empire, and not to be at the mercy of an office administered in almost every instance by men of mediocre talents, and as such people generally always are, doctrinaires in politics, characters which plain speaking and practical colonists designate as *fools*.

The Colonial Administration of England is a lasting disgrace to British statesmanship. It is evidently the height of absurdity to have the affairs of States many times larger than great European Empires, managed by a dull, stupid man, in a Bureau with half a dozen of clerks, all equally cynical and careless of the great interests committed to their charge. The *Spectator* is the only English paper which truly appreciates the value of these Colonies, and their relative importance to the British Empire.

Our telegraphic advices report serious misunderstanding between France and Prussia. A contest for political existence seems to be lowering in the near distance between those States, and it will involve the whole of Europe in a war, the end of which it is difficult to foresee. On the one side would be France, England, Austria and Italy; on the other Prussia, and that mightiest of European States, Russia. Spain, the ostensible prize contested for, could aid no party. The cause of the present complication is to be found in the fact that the modern King maker, Gen. Prim, has offered the Spanish crown (which has been going a begging) to Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, a Prussian subject, and although bearing the title of the head of the Prussian Royal family, is declared by the King of Prussia to be no member thereof. France demands that the Prince not only withdraws from the candidature for the Spanish crown, but that Prussia compels him to do so, and disavow any intention of meddling with the succession thereto, or if this ultimatum is refused it will be considered a *causis belli*.

Matters certainly looks squally in Europe, and a contest may be inaugurated which will change the face of the civilized world politically. Prussia, since the battle of Sadowa, had been the dominating power on the continent. The vacillation of the British Cabinet and the shameful desertion of Denmark by the Whig Radicals, enabled her to use and abuse Austria, and the question

will now be tried, if this contest is precipitated, whether a military despotism is to be the rule in Europe for the remainder of the nineteenth century, or whether constitutional government is to succeed. The speculation would naturally arise as to whether this crisis would affect America. We think it would. The United States has long wished to take a prominent part in European politics, either as a principal or ally of some power or other. It is hardly necessary to state that her leanings are notoriously on the side of Russia, and as Spain is now *the sick man*, the Island of Cuba would be the perquisite for administering to his effects, especially as the present British Cabinet, covertly and openly, through their organs of the press, recommended the acquisition thereof. We copy in another page an article from *L'Evenement*, which puts this matter in the clearest possible light, and shows conclusively that the Whig Radicals, with the *London Times*, are playing precisely the same game with America, and possibly Prussia, that they played with the late Emperor Nicholas, the result being the disastrous Crimea war. It is needless to say that we do not coincide in opinion with the conclusion *L'Evenement* arrives at. We believe Canada is perfectly able to take care of herself if circumstances should compel her to do so, and if the people of England cast us adrift we do not want, nor will we have any protection from them or the United States, as it would only furnish an excuse for intermeddling in our affairs, and that the people will not suffer. In the event of serious complication in Europe it behoves us to look well to our own affairs, and to this end a little preparation may not be entirely amiss. We have a splendidly organized force of some 43,000 soldiers of all arms, and a reserve of say 600,000 men. Would it not be a piece of wisdom to put every available man of the latter under training, so as to ensure proficiency in a certain amount of drill. The militia law, thanks to Sir G. E. Cartier, is so elastic that the training of the whole available population can be effected wherever it is deemed necessary by the Government; and the spirit of the people recognizing the necessity will place in the hands of the Executive a force sufficient to deter any foe from meddling with us. That this is not an extraordinary proposition the example of Nova Scotia will prove. That gallant Province, with a population of less than 450,000 souls, had a reserve force partially trained of 50,000 men, with a Volunteer contingent of 5,000 men; the latter, held by competent authorities to be equal in every respect to the best disciplined regiment in the British service, while the former were as well trained as the average of our Volunteers. Prudence would undoubtedly point out the necessity of securing against the possibility of chance our means of successful resistance, and that will be secured when we have 100,000 men ready to take the field within twenty-four hours, Canada

is justly proud of the alacrity with which 13,000 soldiers were placed on the frontier at once. The same efficient administrator of our Militia department could as easily provide for a similar movement of the greater numbers. An unwise economy on the part of the House of Commons has hitherto restricted the full development of our military strength, but events have occurred, and are occurring, that will place the well meaning but very injudicious political economists in the background. An army cannot be supported by individual patriotism alone, and that element has hitherto entered too largely into the economy of our existing military force. It is evident the patriotic spirit of the people prompts them to make large sacrifices, but it is not for the benefit of the State that this should be left to individuals, as it is a dissipation of resources on small objects which properly economised would produce great results. During the late American invasion the crops of nearly all the Volunteers on frontier duty from the rural districts were planted by their neighbors. The various municipalities to which they belonged voted sums of money for the support of their families, and, in addition to their daily pay, they were feted and complimented on their return, and the enthusiasm of the people was without alloy. Advantage ought to be taken of this spirit to make provision for:

1st. The establishment of a shooting range target and buttes in every township in the Dominion. The cost of a six hundred yard range, exclusive of the land, need not exceed \$500, of which the targets would cost less than \$100.

2nd. That each and every municipality in Canada should have a drill shed and armory attached thereto, with proper care-taker, at its own cost. The buildings need not exceed \$3000.

3rd. That each and every municipality should become accountable for all stores, clothing, arms and ammunition supplied to the militia thereof. This is to relieve commandants of corps from a very disagreeable, onerous and costly charge, and put it in the hands of the Township Councils, where any infraction of the law respecting the improper use of stores, clothing, arms or ammunition could be properly dealt with. The empowerment of these provisions could not fail to add to the efficiency of the Canadian army, as well as to the management of its resources in a spirit of true energy. The necessity for careful training in the use of the military rifle is apparent enough, and a certain amount of practice is indispensable, and should be strongly enforced every year. In fact, the safety of the country depends on the skill of its soldiers with arms of precision, and the training of the whole population a necessity of our position. If the present crisis passes away without war there is no certainty when the struggle is for political life and death; at what moment it may be upon us, therefore, it is true wisdom to be thoroughly prepared;

THE *Hamilton Times* has a rabid, wanton, and uncalled for attack on the character of the Deputy Minister of Militia, Major Futvoye, in which a tissue of untruths are strung together without the slightest regard to probability, and supported on the following slender foundation:—"To the volunteer officers who have to do business with him, he is reported to be unaccommodating and frequently insulting, putting them to all the trouble he possibly can, and carrying out a system of "red tapeism" that is positively disgusting." Thus the *Times* bases its abuse on report. It appears to have started on the principle of throwing as much dirt as possible, in hopes some of it would stick, and it did well to keep the report to the last, because, if that was first stated, it would have marred the effect considerably. Allowing that veracious journal to wallow in the filth of its Billingsgate, we have only to say to the latter part of its article that Major Futvoye is a gentleman, and incapable of insulting or putting any officer to trouble. He fills, and fills well, a very important and onerous position, and is probably the hardest worked official in the department of Militia, apart from the Adjutant General's branch. As he has nothing to do with the discipline of the Militia, it is a matter of surprise to those acquainted with the routine business of the Department to find him doing business immediately with any Volunteer officers, whose communications ought, in all cases, to pass through the regular military channel. The supposition naturally would be, if the *Times* statement is worth anything, that some officers unacquainted with the usual mode of transacting military business addressed communications to the Deputy Minister, or, to use a new phrase, interviewed him on subjects which properly belonged to the Adjutant General, and which should have passed through that officers hands before it reached Major Futvoye. In this case the usual curt official answer would be given, and no other. If the individual was offended, it was only what has happened great men, in their own estimation, before, and will again to the end of time, the *Hamilton Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. Those best acquainted with the Deputy Minister of Militia will tell the *Times* his character is exactly the reverse of the beautiful but false photograph that journal has taken.

News has been received from Red River that the Manitoba Bill was accepted by the people as a solution of all difficulties; that the troops are to be received as friends, a large party of settlers having gone to Fort Frances to receive them, and that half-breeds, whites and Indians were perfectly contented with the liberality of the terms of the Bill. All the previous fuss and excitement might have been spared if those people only knew Canadian institutions better. It is pleasant at all events to find that there will be no bloodshed and that what threatened to be a troublesome complication has ended so satisfactorily to all parties.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR sailed from Quebec in the *Crocodile*, troop-ship, for England, on the 7th inst., taking with him the good wishes and love of the Canadian people. The address presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec to His Royal Highness embodies the feeling of the Canadian people towards him and it is to be hoped that when our present Governor General, deservedly popular as he is, will be recalled, Canada may have as Viceroy the gallant Prince that fought beside her soldiers in the field.

It is evident this country has outgrown the care of the Colonial Office, and we want no more of its nominees, but a Viceroy of the Royal family will best represent British sovereignty in Canada and be more in accordance with her self-respect and growing importance, in this connection the people have regarded the third son of their beloved Queen, and there can be no doubt but he possesses every qualification to do honor to their choice. His residence, though for a short period, has given him an insight of Canadian manners, feelings and thoughts and we venture to say they are as favorable of the people and country as can be. The Queen may well feel proud of her son having won the love and respect of a gallant people.

Prince Arthur embarked on board the *Crocodile* this evening. His Royal Highness was escorted to the wharf by a troop of Volunteer Hussars, and accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Belleau and the Governor of Prince Edward Island, the Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Morris, and a large number of citizens. A guard of honor and the band of the 69th regiment were present.

The Mayor met the Prince on his way to the landing stairs, and surrounded by the Corporation, read the following address:

To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS:—We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the city of Quebec, cannot allow your Royal Highness to leave this city on your return to your native land, without once more approaching Your Royal Highness for the purpose of wishing you health, prosperity and happiness through life, and continued success in the elevated and distinguished positions which your Royal Highness will be called upon to occupy during, we most sincerely trust, a very lengthened career. Allow us to avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving expression to our feelings of unbounded satisfaction and just pride, arising out of events lately transpired on our frontier, that your Royal Highness, holding a commission in Her Majesty's Prince Consort Rifle Brigade, should have most cheerfully fallen into the ranks with the other officers of that gallant corps when lately called upon to join our Volunteers at the front, and to valiantly repel the late Fenian raid, thus adding to your other titles to our esteem and admiration, that of "Soldier Prince." In conclusion, may we cherish the hope that the sojourn of your Royal Highness for the last ten months in this country has not impressed you unfavourably with its inhabitants or its vast or varied resources; and we now beg to take leave of

your Royal Highness, assuring you of our lively attachment to yourself, and deep loyalty to your royal mother, our most Gracious Sovereign and beloved Queen.

(Signed) P. GARNEAU.

Mayor of Quebec.

His Royal Highness replied as follows:—

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN:—Your expressions of goodwill and affectionate interest in all that concerns my future welfare and usefulness in the career which, by God's will, may be before me, are such as to demand most cordial response on my part, and most sincerely do I offer to you my heartfelt thanks. I shall never cease to rejoice that I have been enabled to visit this portion of the empire. The impressions made upon me during my most interesting and agreeable sojourn among you can, I assure you never fade from my mind. It is impossible for me ever to forget the kindness that I have met with, and I shall never cease to take the deepest interest in all that concerns this vast, this magnificent Dominion, earnestly praying for its happiness and prosperity, I shall always think of its people with sincere regard, sympathy and affection. I shall carry back with me to England the confident feeling that the self-relying spirit of patriotism and gallantry, which I saw manifested the other day at the frontier, will ever induce the people of the Dominion to protect the National honor. Thanking you once more for kind wishes on my departure, let me at the same time tender to you my most affectionate farewell, and my earnest prayer that God may watch over and protect this land, and pour down his choicest blessings upon its people.

(Signed,)

ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur then bade farewell to the Governor, Mayor and Corporation, and several ladies and gentlemen present.

Love cheers were given as His Royal Highness went into the boat which was to convey him to the *Crocodile*, and on the boat pushing off from the wharf a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the citadel and the band of the 69th regiment played "Auld Lang Syne," amid continuous cheering.

The Royal Standard was lowered from the Citadel flagstaff as the Prince left the wharf, and when his Royal Highness reached the deck of the *Crocodile*, that distinguished flag was hoisted at the main mast of the troop ship.

The embarkation of Prince Arthur was witnessed by crowds of spectators on Durham Terrace, wharves, and other commanding positions, and it was evident from all that His Royal Highness bears with him the fondest hopes of the citizens of Quebec.

Several bouquets were presented to the Prince by young ladies along the route, and on the wharf an old woman pushing through the crowd, was overheard to say, "I want to shake hands with the Prince," which His Royal Highness hearing, he kindly extended his hand, saying, "Here it is," and the old woman's wish was gratified, to her great delight.

The *Crocodile* sails at daybreak to-morrow morning.

—It is with much pleasure we notice the enlargement of the *Belleville Intelligencer* this week, and trust that the enterprising proprietor of that ably conducted journal will reap the success his energy and its own literary ability merits.

THE HENS IN COUNCIL.

BY E. N. LAMONT.

(From the Scottish American.)

Published at the request of a Scottish friend who respectfully dedicates it to "A HAN BLEU."

There's tumult in the hen-coop,
There's clockin' on the rail;
Is this a fowl proceedin'
Or is't a ludles' sale?
Methinks I'll softly enter—
What's this? Some scartin' here?"
"The Clockin' Hens' Convention—
Nae rooster need appear."

Losh! what a fearful talkin';
I'll stand here by the door—
An ancient hen is clockin',
And noo she has the floor.
Her neck looks rather withered,
Her feathers much decayed;
That nob is slightly redder
Than when she was a maid.

Out spoke this ancient layer—
Her voice was thin and shrill—
"My sisters, O my sisters,
This row will make me ill;
Ye ken I'm no a chicken,
I'm twenty-one the day."
"Her twenty!—sic a lee'er—
I heard a wee hen say."

She coughed and she coughed—
She couldna speak, puir thing—
Oot cam' a wee bit bottle
Frae underneath her wing.
"Ma greens, I'll tak' my mixture
Afore oor woes I tell."
I heard a whisper, "Speerits,
I ken it by the smell."

"The subject of my lecture
Is on our rights ye ken—
'Tis time that we were crowin',
Assure us I'm a hen.
Too long hae we been hatchin'
For ither people's shelves—
The time's arrived, my sisters,
To hatch eggs for ourselves."

"Shall we gie a' oor scraplins
To feed another's maw,
And hae him crawin' ower us
A stoppin' o' oor jaw?
Let us be slaves nae longer,
Far better let us die!"
"I want to be a rooster,"
I heard a maiden cry.

"I hate the steek up monsters,
Wha strut, and fume, and fret,
And think that we puir females
Are only made to pet,
Thank guidness I hae never
Yet listened to their crow—
"Because," remarked a chicken,
"Ye never had a beau."

"The day is no' far distant,
Instead of 'conscia mens,'
Oor motto shall be altered
To 'conscia recti hens.'
When we shall walk in freedom,
And strut around the street,
Wi' kames upon our noddles,
And spurs upon our feet.

"When we shall hae oor Senate,
Composed of female brains,
To legislate on bonnets,
And regulate our trains,
We'll hae oor lawyers, doctors,
Oor commerce and oor trade,
And cus the horrid monsters!"
"Don't see it," said a maid.

"Of course we can't ignore them,
Altho' we cease their yoke;
We'll keep some bonnie roosters
Wha neither drink nor smoke,
Noo hand around the saucer,
We're finished for to-day—
Three chicks for female suffrage!"
"Ra!—chick!—erick!—eray!"

She ceased, and as she hobbled
Upon the spar below,
An ancient spyin' rooster
Set up an awfu' crow—
"Gang hame, ye clockin' granples,
Ye've got yer wark to do—
Gang hame and mind the chickens—
A-cock-a-doodle-doo!"

Oh, sic a fearful' clockin'
Was never heard afore,
Each spinster end each granny
Made a rush for the door,
And thus I thought, "Oh, woman,
God sent you here below
To help your fellow mortal,
To bless him, not to crow."

The County Council of Simcoe, in addition to the grant for a county cup for volunteer shooting, have voted \$100 to be given away annually to the best eleven shots.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XX.

The American garrison at Detroit continued to send out detachments during the winter of 1813 for the purpose of plundering the farmers on the Western and North Western frontiers of Canada, left defenceless by the foolish and insane order for disarming the local Militia, consequent on Proctor's defeat, but experience demonstrated that if the Militia had been allowed to conduct the defence of the frontiers no Yankees would dare or be allowed to invade or plunder them. Early in December Major General Cass, commanding at Detroit, detached a foraging party of 41 regular soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Larwell for the purpose of plundering the farmers in the counties of Kent and Essex. Information of their depredations reached a young Lieutenant of the Norfolk Militia, Mr. Henry Medcalf, residing at Long Point on Lake Erie; he also ascertained that they were ascending the River Thames, distant from his residence 120 miles. With patriotic gallantry he determined to give those hen roost robbers a lesson which they would not forget and he accordingly assembled three sergeants and seven rank and file of his own regiment, and on the 16th December commenced his march. At Fort Talbot he was joined by one lieutenant, one ensign, one sergeant and seven rank and file of the Middlesex Militia, and by a sergeant and six rank and file of a troop of Provincial Dragoons; at Chatham he was joined by a lieutenant and eight rank and file of the Kent Militia, making his total number, including officers, thirty-seven. At this place it was ascertained that the marauders were at Macrao's house on the river side. Owing to the rapidity of the march eight of the men were worn out with fatigue and were left as a guard over the horses while the gallant commandant at the head of twenty eight officers and men at once proceeded to the attack. They found the house closed and preparations made for a most determined resistance, but the door was beat open by one of the Sergeants of the Norfolk Militia, and after a short scuffle, in which two of the American soldiers were killed and three made their escape, the remainder, consisting of three lieutenants, two sergeants, two corporals and thirty-three rank and file, making a total of forty men of the United States army were captured; for this gallant action Lieut. Medcalf was promoted.

The re-possession of the Niagara frontier enabled General Drummond to afford some assistance to the defenceless and harrassed North Western frontier; accordingly early in February, 1814, he had pushed forward a small force of troops, consisting of the two flank companies, Royal Scots, the light company of the 89th regiment and a detachment of Militia, making in all 195 rank and file, to Delaware on the Thames. Late on the night of the 3rd March information was re-

ceived that an American foraging party had advanced to within fifteen miles of the station, and at daylight next morning Captain Basden of the 89th, with the flank companies of the Militia and about 50 Indians moved forward to attack them. The American party consisting of 160 mounted infantry on the approach of the British fell back five miles to Twenty Mile Creek, at which point a wide and steep ravine crosses the road, on the western bank the Americans felled some trees to form a log breastwork, covering three sides of the position, and coolly awaited attack.

To understand what followed it is only necessary to say that the surface on both sides of the ravine was nearly level, but to reach either a descent of fully fifty feet had to be made in one hundred yards. Within three hundred yards to the North or right of the British advance the ravine could be crossed on the level as it terminated at that point. Being filled by an annual stream supplied by the melting snows by marching across the head of the ravine the Yankee position could be uncovered.

On the arrival of the British in front Captain Basden had this peculiarity pointed out to him and he was advised to let the Militia and Indians operate on the left flank of the Americans before he attacked in front, he directed the Militia to make the movement on the right, the Indians on the left; as the ground was covered with a dense growth of hardwood, a little delay occurred before the Militia could get into action, and Captain Basden impatiently attacked in front his men having to ascend the face of the ravine over frozen snow, actually succeeded in reaching within three yards of the breastwork, but exposed to a murderous fire had to fall back with a loss of fourteen killed, forty-nine wounded and two prisoners, total sixty-five. The Americans were immediately afterwards compelled to abandon the breastwork by the fire of the Militia and retreated by forced marches to Detroit, the British being in no condition to follow. On the 19th March General Wilkinson advanced to Chazee, a village on the road to Champlain, distant three miles from the boundary line. His force concentrated here consisted of 4000 infantry, 100 cavalry, 205 artillerymen and 11 guns. He detached a corps of riflemen and a brigade of infantry in sleighs across the ice on Lake Champlain to Isle la Motte and thence to Vermont near Missisquoi Bay; on the 22nd this corps crossed the lines and took possession of Philipsturg a village of sixty or seventy houses, and on the next day a detachment of artillery with field pieces joined, but on the 26th the whole suddenly retreated and re-crossed Lake Champlain.

At La Colle Mill, distant eight miles from Lake Champlain and seven from Isle-aux-Noix, a garrison of seventy men of the Royal Marines, one corporal and three men of the Royal Marine Artillery, a company of the 13th regiment and a small detachment

of Militia, in all 180 rank and file, had been placed. The mill was a stone building 50ft. by 36ft., two stories in height, walls eighteen inches thick, with a shingled roof; it was situated on the south bank of the La Colle river about three quarters of a mile from its junction with the Richelieu. The mill had been placed in a state of defence by filling up the windows with logs leaving horizontal interstices through which to fire. On the north bank of the river a little to the west of the mill was a small house connected with it by a bridge, it was converted into a block house by a breastwork of logs in rear of this was a large barn to which nothing had been done. The breadth of clear ground in front or to the southward of the mill was about 200 and to the northward 100 yards, but on the flanks the woods were much closer.

At Whitman's on the left bank of the Richelieu, distant two miles below the mill, was a company of the 13th regiment, at Bartonville, two miles up La Colle River, two companies of Canadian Militia were posted; the direct road into the Province crossed at this point but the bridge had been removed. At Isle-aux-Noix was a garrison of 550 rank and file, and at St. Johns, twenty-one miles from La Colle, about 750 rank and file, the whole British force within twenty two miles of La Colle Mill and thirty miles of General Wilkinson's headquarters, amounted in regulars to 1000 men and in militia to 450. The American army commenced its march for the fourth attempt at invasion of Canada on the morning of the 30th March, at 10 a.m., along roads ankle deep in snow; owing to a blunder of the guides they took the road to Bartonville and did not discover their mistake till they had fired upon and driven in a small picquet of the garrison, they then countermarched and after a second mistake entered the main road near Odeltown about three miles from the mill. The road had been purposely obstructed by felled trees which the advancing army were compelled to remove and after a smart action with a picquet in which they lost one officer and twelve men killed or wounded they arrived before the mill at half-past one in the afternoon. The results of the action that ensued is told in the following despatch:—

LA COLLE, 31st March, 1814.

SIR:—I beg leave to acquaint you that I have just received from Major Hancock of the 13th regiment, commanding at the block-house on La Colle river, a report stating that the outposts on the roads from Bartonville and La Colle Mill, leading from Odeltown, were attacked at an early hour yesterday morning by the enemy in great force, collected from Plattsburg and Burlington, under the command of Major General Wilkinson. The attack on the Bartonville road was soon over when the enemy showed themselves on the road from the Mill that leads direct to Odeltown, where they drove in a picquet stationed in advance of La Colle about a mile and a-half distant, and soon after the enemy established a battery of three guns (12 pounders) in the

wood. With this artillery they began to fire on the Mill when Major Hancock, hearing of the arrival of the flank companies of the 13th regiment at the block house, ordered an attack on the guns, which, however, was not successful from the wood being so thick and filled with men. Soon after another opportunity presented itself when the Canadian Grenadier company and a company of Voltigeurs attempted the guns, but the very great superiority of the enemy's numbers hid in the woods prevented their taking them. I have to regret the loss of many brave and good soldiers in these two attacks, and am particularly sorry to lose the services, for a short time, of Captain Ellard of the 13th regiment, from being wounded while gallantly leading his company. The enemy withdrew their artillery towards nightfall and retired towards morning from the Mill taking the road to Odeltown. Major Hancock speaks in high terms of obligation to Captain Ritter, of the frontier Light Infantry, who, from his knowledge of the country, was of great service.

The marine detachment under Lieutenant Caldwell and Barton, the Canadian Grenadier company and the company of Voltigeurs, as well as all the troops employed, the Major expresses himself in high terms of praise for their conduct so honorable to the service.

Major Hancock feels exceedingly indebted to Captain Pring, Royal Navy, for his ready and prompt assistance in moving up the sloop and gunboats from Isle au Noix to the entrance of the La Colle River, the fire from which was so destructive. Lieutenant Caswick and Hicks, of the Royal Navy, were most actively zealous in forwarding two guns from the boats and getting them up to the mill. To Major Hancock the greatest praise is due for his most gallant defence of the mill against such superior numbers, and I earnestly trust it will meet the approbation of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces. I have the honor to transmit a list of the killed and wounded of the British; that of the enemy, from all accounts I can collect from the inhabitants, must have been far greater.

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

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

Lieut. Col. 13th Regiment, commanding at St. John's.

His Excellency, Sir George, Provost Barr.,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.

The British loss was 12 killed, 47 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 63. The Americans lost, 13 killed, 138 wounded, and 13 missing; total, 154. The great loss of the small British force engaged, not exceeding 340 men, is to be accounted for by the fact of the desperate charges made to capture the American artillery by two companies of regulars and militia, and so determined were these attempts that they actually reached within a few yards of the battery, killing every artilleryman and receiving its fire, as well as that of the two brigades of infantry in support, before they retired on each occasion. These facts are taken from the sworn evidence of American officers of rank on General Wilkinson's Court Martial.

The American force retreated to Champlain, and immediately afterwards in some confusion to Plattsburg, owing to the concentration of a strong British force at St. John's. Thus disgracefully ended the first invasion of Canada.

"A FOOL'S ERRAND."

Such is the language in which the principal organ of the ruling English Radicals, has chosen to describe the mission of Hon. Mr. Campbell to England.

In using such language with reference to a representative of the Dominion of Canada, sent on an errand by the people of this country to Great Britain, we are at a loss to determine whether the *Daily News* has displayed more of stupidity than of impudence. In its extreme anxiety to toady to the Washington authorities, it seems to have utterly failed to comprehend the object aimed at by the visit of Mr. Campbell, and seizes the first opportunity to fling an insult into the face of the Canadian people.

We have not sent Mr. Campbell on "a fool's errand." He has gone to England at the instance, and in compliance with the demand of the whole people of every party in the country; and there is no misrepresentation on this side, as to the necessity of the step, nor in reference to the object sought to be accomplished. We have come to the conclusion that a state suspense is not our normal condition; that with unsettled political relations, with a cloud of the most painful uncertainty suspended over us, we cannot go on and prosper as we ought to do. We desire to know also, once for all, whether we are to be constantly exposed to filibustering depredations on our border without remonstrance or interference on the part of the Mother Country. We do not wish to fight the battles of Great Britain on this continent, and then leave all the credit and all the applause due to success lavished on those who are morally responsible for the whole difficulty, and who might nip it in the bud, if so disposed. In a word, we desire to know just what our position is, what are our duties, our dangers, and our reliance in the hour of danger?

It is because we believe that Hon. Mr. Campbell's mission will have the effect of securing a definite and decisive answer to all or nearly all these grave questions, that he has been sent to England at this particular stage. We believe it will have the effect of evoking a final declaration of the Imperial policy with reference to this country; that it will force on a crisis and rid us of that miserable state of suspense, which is the most disagreeable of all possible situations for individuals or nationalities.

The last Fenian raid has aroused the public sentiment of the country in the vital questions relating to our public existence; and the public feeling has found expression in the sending of a representative to learn positively what is to be and what is not to be. Such a mission as this cannot by any kind of fairness be described as either "a fool's errand," or "a wild goose chase;" and we regard the application of such odious and offensive terms by the *Daily News* as a distinct, international insult to Canada, which is disgraceful to the journal which has so far lost its sense of decency and self-respect as to notice it.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

LONGEVITY IN THE BRITISH NAVY.—It would seem that the army and navy are very healthy professions. Out of 876 general officers in the British and Indian army who were alive on the first of January last, eight had seen 70 years of active services. There are, we take it, but few professions in which one man in every hundred sees 70 years of work without retiring. But the army is in this respect behind the Navy. Out of 307 admirals who were alive at the same date, no fewer than 26, or nearly nine per cent. had served before the year 1800.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The heat, though not quite so oppressive as during the previous weeks, is still intense enough to make one sigh for the cool, delightful shade and fresh air of the country, or the invigorating breeze of the sea side, and sea bathing. The well to do and wealthy are able to enjoy these to their privileged luxuries, while your poor devil of a correspondent, who has neither time nor money to spare, must content himself with what fresh air he can inhale by getting up *de bonne heure*, or a run out to city limits. True, your poverty-stricken and much abused correspondent did, thanks to the Fenians and the Yankees, sniff for a few days a little fresh air and enjoy the blessings of country life, assisted materially by being closely buttoned in a tight fitting, well padded tunic, that brought involuntary tears out all over him, giving him such a desperate and killing look that he very narrowly escaped promotion for that very reason, and for which he has every reason to be thankful. But *revenons a nos moutons*, the hot and sultry weather seems to have given every one the blues, and inaction now is almost the state of all matters, military and volunteer not excepted.

In the concluding portion of my last letter, by the typographical omission of the words "in London," I am made to admit what I previously contradicted.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW being now extensively read, I am anxious to have this incongruity rectified before it becomes the subject of a correspondent's letter.

The *Daily News* of this city evidently does not love and reverence the officers of the Rifle Brigade. The editor has doubtless been disappointed in an invitation to a dinner, as, excepting the Prince, he accuses the whole mass of officers of snobbishness, conceit, and a lack of the necessary polish and bearing of gentlemen; so different, he goes on to say, from the line of conduct carried out by H. R. H., now lately departed from our midst. All this may or may not be true, your correspondent not being personally acquainted with many of the officers, but I should imagine it better to have left such a statement for those who were on visiting terms, and so clearly able to form correct opinions on the matter, than for a journal to give publicity to such a sweeping charge, the result, it might be traced to private pique or personal feeling, and so prejudice the general public against them. The tone of the whole article is offensive, sneering and coarse, and, I am convinced, does not represent the feelings of the citizens at large towards the officers of the Rifle Brigade, who, if they have not mingled so generally with the citizens as might be

wished, have always conducted themselves as gentlemen, and who, on several occasions, have shown much courtesy to the good people of Montreal. H. R. H. was no doubt the most polished and courteous officer of the Brigade, but the *Daily News* must have exceeded the limit of decent criticism when it insinuated that the contrast between H. R. H. and the rest of the officers of the Regiment was so great that the Prince retired from them in disgust, despairing of communicating his nobility of manner to his brother officers. As to the rank and file, I question whether there was ever a regiment quartered in Montreal who ever conducted themselves so well as the Rifle Brigade, and although they are deserving of no extra claims on our friendship and regard, I feel confident that I echo the sentiment generally, when I state that the officers of the Brigade have done nothing that should deserve the slight thrown upon them by the *Daily News*.

Messrs. Harper & Charles, jewellers of this city, have placed in the hands of Capt. Tulley, of the G. T. Rifles, a silver medal, to be competed for by the members of the corps next week. The design of the medal is very appropriate, and it is a very neat specimen of workmanship.

As many are in ignorance of the reason why the annual drill money has been reduced from \$8 to \$6.50, I might say that it is because the number of days drill has been reduced from 16 to 13.

Daily practice is going on for the coming matches of the Quebec Rifle Associations, the beginning of next month.

I understand that the Victoria Rifles are organizing a Rifle Club of their own, and are in process of electing officers for the same.

Col. Lord Alexander Russell being away on leave, the command of the Rifle Brigade devolves on Major Buller.

B.

NOTES EN ROUTE THROUGH
ONTARIO.

COBourg.

July 9th.—The North Durham Squadron is commanded by Lieut. Col. Boulton; 1st Troop, or Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, Capt. Hogan, 2nd Durham Light Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Smart: Squadron has a mounted band and kettle drums, only cavalry corps in the Dominion having a band; turn out very strong, horses all owned by the men; total force of the squadron 123, have only 70 set of saddlery. Colonels Boulton and Smart Volunteer officers of long standing, Colonel Boulton held a Captain's commission in the Queen's Own Incorporated Regiment in 1837. 40th Batt., good band.

PORT HOPE.

JULY, 10th.—Armoury in Drill Shed, cavalry armoury kept in excellent condition, everything in its place. carbines, swords, accoutrements and saddlery evidently well looked after; infantry and battery ditto.

Port Hope Troop have all new cloaks. Met Grant of the *ci-devant* dashing Montreal corps of Guides. The Durham Light Cavalry (now uniformed as Hussars) were raised by Col. Smart in 1855 and then wore the same uniform as the 4th Light Dragoons, British service; formed the escort for the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited Ottawa; 31 members of this troop hold certificates from the cavalry school; mounted band of 17, all instructed by the band master of the 13th Hussars; headquarters of the Troop at Millbrook. Some time ago Municipality of Caven presented the band with instruments of the latest pattern, cost \$500. On 1st July town of Port Hope presented band with bass drum, Royal Arms highly emblazoned on it, cost \$80. Only half this troop have government saddlery. K.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

On the 1st of July a splendid bass drum, purchased by the inhabitants of Port Hope, was presented to the Millbrook Cavalry band, with the following address, which was read by Coun. Janes:—

To Lieutenant Colonel Smart, and the other Officers and men of the Durham Light Cavalry Troop.

COLONEL SMART:—I have been deputed on behalf of the inhabitants of the Town, to present to your troop this Drum, and I do so with sincere pleasure.

The alacrity and willingness with which the Troop under your command, has always responded to every call of duty, the unvarying good conduct, and soldier-like deportment of your men, and the creditable proficiency in drill which they exhibit, have called forth the recognition of those excellent qualities; and I have been requested to convey to you, in connection with it, the hearty appreciation of the public of your own services in bringing the corps to its present efficient state, and their earnest good wishes for the welfare of yourself and the officers and men of your command.

We all feel a just pride in our local Volunteer Militia, and we have confidence that, in whatever sphere of duty they may be called upon to act, they will, one and all, acquit themselves with credit to this County and honor to the Dominion of whose army they form a part.

Port Hope 1st July, 1870.

REPLY.

Lt.-Col. Smart made a short and appropriate reply, thanking the people of Port Hope, on behalf of the Durham Light Cavalry, for this substantial manifestation of the esteem in which they hold the Troop; as well as on behalf of the individual members of the band, who, in common with the excellent band of the 46th, were a credit to East Durham. He concluded his remarks by saying that he desired to join his own thanks with those of the officers of the Troop for the handsome present given their band—the only Cavalry band in the Dominion. R. L.

Canandaigua, July, 13.—The jury in the case of Starr, tried for violation of the neutrality laws, in connection with the Fenian raid, brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts. The indictment was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

The case of Thompson, similarly charged, occupied the rest of the day, and resulted in a similar verdict.

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“ “ 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
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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
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To be Published in October, 1870.

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

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off railway and steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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