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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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VOL. III.

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THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER XXIX.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 18th of June the evacuation of Philadelphia was commenced, and at ten o'clock the British troops were encamped on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, opposite the city. About 3,000 persons left their homes and properties for ever, and of those loyalists who remained several were banished more thrown into prison and tried for their lives, and two gentlemen of worth and respectability, named Roberts and Carlisle, both Quakers, were hanged, seemingly for no other reason than that they were the possessors of property and did not choose to forego their allegiance.

It has often been asked why Sir Henry Clinton did not withdraw his troops with the fleet. The answer is obvious—the refugees had to be carried away, and the consequences of overloading the vessels in case of adverse winds were too grave to warrant any such proceeding, and the same reason will hold good for not putting the baggage on board.

The distance from Philadelphia to New York by the Northern road was 90 miles, the Raritan River would have to be passed, and as there were many advantageous positions in which an army could be posted on its eastern bank, and the country to its source was in possession of Gen. Gates, with the Northern army of the United States, such an operation was not to be thought of—it was then Sir H. Clinton's intention to march his troops to Sandy Hook, but in so doing it was necessary to follow the common road to both lines as far as Englishtown. The country to the northward of that road is broken and mountainous, and Washington, who had crossed the Delaware on 22nd June with 20,000 men, had occupied all the passes and had pushed forward his left wing so as to overlap the line of retreat, while he fol-

lowed cautiously along the main road having a corps of 600 men on the right flank of the British army. No obstruction worth recording occurred on the line of march although, from the quantity of baggage, it extended for twelve miles, which was frequently delayed by the necessity of repairing bridges. In the meantime Gen. Washington, whose military abilities were of an inferior order, was most anxious to bring on a general action, but Gen. Lee (the only man deserving the title which the war produced) thought it would be unwise to attempt anything of the kind as the British troops were veteran soldiers and Clinton was evidently manœuvring to get the United States troops within striking distance. As yet they had not been able to capture a baggage cart belonging to him, and if the undisciplined American soldiers were brought into contact with those men where an equal number on both sides only could be engaged defeat was certain and might lead to the dissolution of their whole army. Moreover, although the American advance had been augmented to over 600 men still they were not able to effect anything against the retreating British. His advice, therefore, was to harass the retreat by detachments but risk nothing, and in this opinion five other General Officers coincided—only three being for Washington's idea, viz., Greene, Lafayette and Wayne, the first and last desperate and gallant leaders but no Generals, the other a young man of 21 years of age, a brave soldier but wholly without military conduct, experience or knowledge, and whose life appears to have been one grand mistake; continually placing him where he should not be as nature had denied him the necessary qualifications for successfully conducting any enterprise. He was, however, a live *Marquis*, a Major-General, a favorite of Washington's and an earnest of French alliance and assistance in all matters of importance to the United States.

In this state of affairs in the American camp the British troops took up a position on the 27th of June, on some heights in the neighborhood of Freehold Court House, while the United States troops advanced to

Englishtown, six miles in the rear. Another day's march would place the British troops beyond the possibility of attack, and Washington decided on trying the issue of a general engagement. With this view he detached Gen. Lee in command of his advanced corps with orders to attack the British rear the moment it was in motion, while Wayne and Morgan, already well in advance, should attack the advanced guard and baggage. Gen. Clinton being apprised of Washington's intention by the appearance of American troops in his rear and on his flanks the previous day, frustrated this arrangement by halting the rear till the van had moved off, allowing them a start of over four hours, and had strengthened the rear with the best troops in the army. At eight o'clock on the 28th of June he prepared to march from the heights where he had encamped during the previous night and move into the plain in front of Monmouth, or, as it is called, Freehold Court House. No sooner had he abandoned the heights than they were occupied by the American troops under Gen. Lee, and as soon as the British moved off they descended to the plain and prepared to attack them, but found to their surprise a division of 6,000 veteran troops drawn up in order of battle instead of a mere rear guard. Lee acted with promptitude and decision: he instantly withdrew the men engaged and fell back over the difficult defile he had passed in tolerable order, pursued by the British, who drove them from two positions in succession, while the advance repelled the attacks of Wayne and Morgan, who, fearing to be separated, fell back to Freehold Meeting House, over a mile in rear of the battle ground. Washington, with the main body of the American army, was stationed at this post and immediately halted the retreating troops, and with fresh supports again advanced to the position at which the British troops had halted. A fierce contest now ensued, in which the American troops were driven into the woods covering their rear while their left flank was turned by the light infantry. As no possible object could be gained by driving them from this position and the heat of the

day becoming intolerable the firing ceased by mutual consent. In this action the British lost 358 men in killed, wounded and missing, of which 59 died by *sunstroke*. The Americans lost 361 according to their own accounts. Gen. Clinton halted till 10 o'clock at night when he moved off unmolested, and continued his retreat, carrying such of his wounded as could bear conveyance away with him.

The Americans claim this day as a victory, but as they effected none of the objects for which the action was undertaken, and as Gen. Washington did not think fit to molest the British troops during their retreat but drew off even his corps of observation towards the Hudson. That claim can be hardly maintained, especially as his troops bivouacked three miles from the field of battle, and were only aware of the departure of the British at noon of the 26th, or some fourteen hours after they had moved off.

A dispute arose between Lee and Washington with reference to this action which led to the removal of the former General from the American service, although his conduct throughout was that of a good soldier and general officer. Washington's want of generalship was imputed to Lee in ordering the latter to advance and attack the British troops without supports insured what followed, and when Lee judiciously fell back Washington applied some insulting epithet to him on the field, and instead of awaiting the British attack in a strong position, advanced to be driven back with his whole force as Lee had been with the advance. The latter being an apostate Englishman had no chance against the "native American," but to be rewarded for his service, like all traitors, with disgrace.

Washington also blundered by attacking the British at Freehold, or Monmouth, with knowledge of the country the proper point to commence the attack was in advance of the Court House, where the road ran for five or six miles through a defile where the whole British army might have been entirely cut off with little exertion as there was neither room to fight or retreat. From this it would appear that his troops received a very severe check indeed, and it will explain the reasons of Clinton's march on the night of the 28th.

Stedman, the historian of this war, asks, "Why did Gen. Clinton encumber himself with so enormous a train of baggage? Why, when a rapid retreat was his object, did he halt the army without being fatigued by long marches for two days at Freehold? It was undoubtedly his business to gain a communication with the fleet as quickly as possible. At no time on the march did Gen. Clinton shew any other disposition than that of retreating to New York. Gen. Washington's caution is therefore censurable; he ought to have attacked so encumbered an army with all his light troops, and in spite of partial defeats contended in such favorable circumstances for ultimate victory."

Clinton could not destroy his baggage without serious loss of prestige, it could not be moved away by the fleet. The halt at Freehold was made to bring on the action at Monmouth for the purpose of securing a retreat. It was not in Washington's power to attack to advantage before, nor would he have done so on this occasion if Lee's counsel had prevailed, which, as noticed, was the same as that given by Stedman, and would have been the proper course for the American General to follow. In that case it is quite probable that all the baggage and a larger proportion of the British troops, if not the whole, would be captured. Sir H. Clinton was a good soldier but no General, and Washington's capacity was even less.

On the 5th of July the British troops embarked at Sandy Hook, and sailed for New York, and this city became the limits of the conquests of the British troops in the United States.

On the 15th of April a French fleet of twelve sail of the line and six frigates sailed from Toulon, under the command of Count D'Estaing, having on board a large body of troops. Owing to adverse winds it did not pass Gibraltar till the 15th of May. Authentic information of the sailing of this fleet reached the British cabinet on the 4th of May. Some of the Ministers being out of town a cabinet council was not held till the 6th, when it was decided to despatch a powerful squadron then at Portsmouth to America, but owing to the vacillating conduct of the Ministry it was detained till the 5th of June, and then thirteen sail of the line with some frigates sailed, under the command of Admiral the Hon. John Byron, better known as "Foul Weather Jack," for America.

In the House of Commons, which was about to adjourn, an appropriate address was moved by Ministers on receipt of the King's message, reciting the cause for war against France, in which the perfidy of the French in abetting and encouraging rebellion in North America, the obstinate resistance to all terms of compromise, the open preparations of Spain to take part in the hostilities so unnaturally provoked by France, the earnest desire of the British Government for peace, the measures which had been taken to accomplish that object, and their total failure were fairly stated. But the opposition, forgetting alike patriotism and honor, commenced a furious debate in which the King was accused of *falsehood* in uttering "a false, unjust, and illiberal slander on the commanders in the service of the Crown, loading them with censure, which ought to fall on Ministers alone." The address was carried notwithstanding by a majority of 263 against 113 in the Commons, and by a large majority in the House of Peers.

The reader will be at no loss to trace the cause of the success of the rebellion in North America, nor why a gallant army was dis-

graced by incompetent commanders, and the military operations purposely mismanaged.

After a voyage of eighty-seven days the French squadron arrived and anchored at the entrance of Delaware Bay. It was on the 6th of July that the French fleet arrived off the coast, the same day on which Clinton's retreating army embarked at Sandy Hook, where a British squadron, under Lord Howe, consisting of the *Eagle*, 64; *Trident*, 64; *Preston*, 50; *Nonsuch*, *Somerset*, *St. Albans*, and *Ardent*, 64-gun ships; *Iris*, 50; *Roebuck* and *Phoenix*, 44 guns; *Pearl*, 32; *Vigilant*, 20; three fireships, two mortar vessels, and four galleys lay. On the 7th July the 28-gun frigate *Maidstone* arrived with despatches announcing she had seen the French squadron off the coast of Virginia, and had seen it anchor in the Delaware on the 6th. On the 11th the *Zelra* brought information that on the evening before she had fallen in with a fleet of twelve sail of two-decked ships under French colors steering for New York. At noon on the same day the French fleet hove in sight, and in the course of the afternoon came to anchor off Shrewsbury Inlet, four miles from Sandy Hook. The fleet consisted of the following ships: *Languedor*, 90; *Tourant*, 80; *César*, *Zélé*, *Hector*, *Protecteur*, *Marseillois*, and *Guerriere*, 74-gun ships; *Provence*, *Fantassque*, 64-guns; *Sagittar*, 54; *Tlèche*, *Amiable*, *Alcmène*, *Chemero*, and *Engageant*, 28-gun frigates, and *Eclairé*, 16 gun sloop. Under those circumstances Howe's position was sufficiently perilous, and if D'Estaing possessed the dash or capability of Nelson an attempt would have been made to bring the British to action.

The sight, however, of the French colors blockading English ships so enraged the crews of the merchantmen and transports that they volunteered to a man, and masters and mates were found ready to take their stations at guns on board Howe's squadron, lots had to be drawn to decide what portion of troops would be allowed to go on board so eager were all to volunteer.

Howe had made the best possible use of his time. His squadron lay at anchor in Amboy Bay. He at once moved them out behind the bar which stretched from Sandy Hook to Staten Island, and which formed the entrance to the harbor; he formed them into two lines with the worst vessels and frigates as a reserve, and with two springs on their cables, eagerly awaited the conflict. On the south-west point of the spit or hook two batteries were erected and those were covered by four battalions posted to prevent the French effecting a landing.

The fate of the British army depended on the fleet, and only one feeling pervaded the latter, an intense desire to fight. But such was not the intention of the French Admiral, who remained taking in water and provisions till the 21st of July; the wind being then favorable he got under weigh and pass-

ing outside the bar, hauled off to the southward, fully satisfied at making an exhibition of his strength, thus relieving the British Admiral from great anxiety. D'Estaing's reasons for not attacking was that the depth of water on the bar was not sufficient for his heavy vessels; although the English had passed over it those that were competent to judge say that if he had crossed the bar he never would have got out again in command of his own ships. And now the danger was over reinforcements began to arrive; vessel after vessel of Byron's squadron, battered and weather beaten came in, but the Admiral having, with his usual luck, encountered a series of adverse gales, was obliged to put back to Halifax to refit.

D'Estaing steered from Sandy Hook for the mouth of the Delaware. On arriving off that point he immediately put about and sailed for Rhode Island, appearing off Newport on the 29th of July.

The expulsion of the British troops from Rhode Island had been for some time a favorite project of Congress. Under Major-General Sir Robert Pigot they had become very undesirable neighbors to the nest of privateers which found shelter in the various creeks and sounds and intricate water ways of that coast. D'Estaing was to have been sustained by a division of Washington's army under Gen. Sullivan, but those troops not being ready he anchored off Brenton's Ledge at the south-east end of the island, and sent two line-of-battle ships into the Narraganset passage on the west, and the Seaconnet passage on the east of the island, and in this position he remained till the 8th of August, when Gen. Sullivan's army being in readiness he entered the harbor of Newport with his fleet, returning the fire of the several batteries as he passed them and came to anchor in the middle passage of the bay of Rhode Island in front of Newport and between it and Conanicut Island. Four British frigates of 32-guns each, one sloop of 18 and one of 16 guns were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the French Admiral.

Immediately on the arrival of the hostile fleet a dispatch boat was sent to New York with advices to Lord Howe whose force now increased to eight line of battle ships, five ships of 50 guns each, two of 44 guns and four frigates, three fireships, two bombs and a number of smaller vessels crossed the bar on the 9th, and having communicated with the garrison, came to anchor the same evening off Point Judith at the mouth of the Middle passage; the French fleet was now in precisely the same condition as the British at Sandy Hook, with the difference that they were superior in weight of metal and number of vessels, but in such a position that they could have secured no advantage from these circumstances, as he could not manoeuvre and was under the fire of the shore batteries, but Howe managed to go so far to the southwest that when a northeast

gale came on next morning, D'Estaing sailed boldly out and bore down on the British fleet now to leeward; but Howe declined and standing to the southward manoeuvred to gain the weather gauge; two days were wasted in this pastime and on the third a tremendous storm severely damaged and dispersed both fleets, and this very circumstance showed that if the superior officers were imbeciles the old daring of the British seamen was to be found in the captains of the fleet. On the evening of the 13th of August during the height of the tempest the British ship *Renown*, of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Dawson, fell in with the *Languedoc*, 90 guns, Count D'Estaing's flag ship dismasted, and instantly attacked her with great fury. Night put a stop to the contest; the first broadside next morning having brought up six French vessels to the Admiral's aid, obliging the *Renown* to bear away.

The *Iris*, 50 gun ship, Capt Raynor, was chased by the French 74 gun ship *César*, Rear-Admiral Bougainville, and as the latter was superior in size, weight of metal, speed, and number of men, no doubt was made of the capture of the British ship, but Captain Raynor was aware of a peculiar custom of the French navy at that period, and prepared to take advantage of it. As he was to windward the *César* expected he would keep the weather gauge and therefore only cleared her starboard broadside for action, stowing away the lumber, &c., which should have been thrown overboard between the guns on the port side.

The *Iris* accordingly, as the French vessel closed, bore up across her bows and brought her to action on the larboard or port side where she could not use a gun, and as a high sea was running the *César* served both for a target and breakwater; after a smart action of some two hours the French ship bore away from her antagonist with a loss of 70 men killed and wounded, the rear-admiral losing an arm. Another action was fought between the 50 gun ship *Preston*, Commodore Hotham, and the French 80 gun ship *Touant*, but the *Preston* was compelled to sheer off by other French vessels arriving to the rescue.

Lord Howe returned to Sandy Hook on 17th August and found the greatest part of his fleet at anchor there and the French fleet in a very shattered state appeared off Newport, communicated with General Sullivan and then proceeded to Boston to refit.

The expedition of the American troops ended in a hurried retreat after losing a great number of men, and they left Rhode Island without taking it on 29th August. On 30th Lord Howe having refitted his fleet appeared off Boston, but found it impracticable to attack the French fleet in the harbour, and after some petty cruising returned to New York about the middle of September where such a reinforcement had arrived as made the British decidedly superior to the French fleet, and at length Admiral

Byron in the *Princess Royal* arrived with permission for Lord Howe to return to England on the laurels he did not win.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The foothold which Grant has managed to obtain in St. Domingo—on that part of the island nearest Cuba, within forty miles of the Cuban coast, is very strong and advantageous. Entering into negotiations with Baez, the President of the country, it appears that Grant contrived—while yet the question of the annexation of that part of the island to the United States remained unsettled, pending the vote of the Dominican people and the meeting of our Congress—to establish a semi-protectorate over the Baez Government, which insures permission, in the event of trouble, for the United States forces to occupy the soil and really make it a base of naval and military operations.

The grip of Grant must be admitted, therefore, to be a powerful one. He has got Spain, we may say, not only by the nose, but by the horns. He has forced her to renounce diplomatic consideration of Cuban independence, and of the concern of the United States with Cuba, thus placing the United States on a hostile footing towards Spain if we attempt to interfere in the interest of the Isle. He has pounced upon a small Spanish navy in advance of hostile operations, and he has established a base for such operations almost in sight of the Cuban coast.

And now, with an aggravating contempt of the reported demand of the Spanish Government for the surrender of the gunboats, he seems determined to fetch on a crisis, and test the strength of the situation he has arranged. Perhaps, if Spain should choose to consider the affair of the gunboats as a *casus belli* at once, or if the affair should come to so serious a test as that before the meeting of Congress, that body might not be disposed to stultify the national honor, thus committed by the President, by interfering with him, but would let the matter take its course. Otherwise, Congress may have something to say about it.

DIMENSIONS OF THE GUNBOATS.

These boats are all exactly alike; they are 105 feet in length, 22 feet beam, and 8 feet depth of hold; their draft of water, with armament and stores for thirty days on board, will be about 6½ feet; they are schooner rigged, with long, raking masts and no ~~carpets~~ the head-stays going down to the knighthead. The standing rigging is made of the best wire rope, and the running-gear is hemp instead of manila as is commonly used. They have three boats, one on each side on davits in the waist, just forward of the bridge, and a small dingy on davits at the stern. They have one funnel, raking with the masts.—*New York World*.

A report is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Brock's monument on Queenston Heights is falling into a state of decay, in consequence of neglect. As the structure was only inaugurated some thirteen or fourteen years ago, and being substantially built of stone, we are at a loss to understand how it can be so soon falling into decay. Possibly vandals are at work, and carrying on the work of destruction quietly but surely. The first monument was shattered in an attempt to blow it up, and had to be taken down. We trust there is no fear of the destruction of the present handsome monument.—*Spectator*.

THE PETITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Our readers will no doubt have noticed at intervals during the last few days accounts of a petition by the unemployed working men of London. Its terms and tenor are equally remarkable. It is impossible to conceive anything more heartily and unaffectedly loyal in the best sense of the word, or more emphatically English. The petitioners pray that they may have the advantages to which as they think, their position as members of a great empire entitles them and which, as they also think, the resources of that empire afford. The colonies, they say are part of the national freehold. They were won in some cases, and planted in others, by the energy and valour of our ancestors. Their resources would maintain in comfort all who are in want in England, and our presence, on the other hand, which is an incumbrance here, would be an advantage there. Are you, the Queen of England, our common head, prepared to cut the ties which bind the empire together? Will you not draw them closer? Would it not be possible to find means by which its different parts might be made to help and support each other, and so raise and maintain in unrivalled power and boundless wealth what would be the strongest and might be the most truly united nation in the world? Cannot your Privy Council give some help? Cannot representatives of the various limbs of the gigantic world to frame some means of overcoming our present difficulties, and welding us together into a noble whole? Why should not your majesty follow out that policy which invested your majesty with the title of Queen of India, and become by one great and easy step the head of a nation wider than Russia or the United States, instinct with separate but harmonious life in every member, and destined to take and keep the very highest place among the nations of the world? This is a paraphrase, but it is no exaggeration of the simple and manly terms of the petition. It is to think impossible for any Englishman to read it without respect and admiration, or without feeling that it will be unfortunate for the statesmanship of the country if its prayer is not heard and answered in some shape or other. Consider what such a petition is, and what neglect or refusal of it means. Working people are crying out all over Europe in favour of all manner of wild schemes of communism and revolution. We are told that land cannot be the subject of property, that property itself is a mistake, that the rich all over the world are the enemies and oppressors of the poor, that capital and labour are sworn enemies, and we know not what besides. To a slight extent these theories have found favour, and at all events they have found a voice, among ourselves; but in the midst of such voices comes this petition. How far it really represents the feelings of any large body of people we do not know, but in so far as it goes it appears to us altogether manly and honorable. These men ask for nothing wild. They look to no fantastic body of cosmopolitan dreamers to help them in their trouble, they say not a word against order or property, they ask for help from their Queen and their country, and claim the privileges as they acknowledge the obligations, of English subjects. Surely this, as

far as it goes, is a thing to be proud of. It is something which we can contrast with exultation with Irish disaffection on the one hand and socialism on the other. It will, of course, be asked how their prayer can be granted, and nothing can be easier than to point out the various difficulties which must attend any attempt to do so. Difficulties, of course, there are. It is the easiest of easy things to cut the ties which bind an empire together. It is the highest triumph of statesmanship to mould into one the various parts which might constitute an empire. It is quite impossible to do that difficult thing? It is quite necessary to fall back upon the easy and vulgar task of destruction?

To us it seems that such questions answer themselves; that it is the height of cowardice to shrink from difficulties, and that the first step in national decay is to renounce high national ambition because its accomplishment will involve trouble or it may be, risk. It seems to us as if England just at present had before it two paths, its choice between which will, when once made, be irrevocable. We may, if we will, strike the flag of the British empire; we may haul down with our own hands the colours which our fathers hoisted and which no foreign enemy has ever been able to touch. We may dismantle Malta, and present Gibraltar to Spain with a humble apology for the overbearing rudeness of six generations of statesmen and soldiers. We may make over India to the mild Hindoo and the educated Bengalee, not because we have trained them to take our place, but because the temper of Clive and Hastings and Wellesley has died out, because empire and glory has ceased to attract us. We may give Ireland to the Fenians, turn Australia and Canada, and South Africa and New Zealand adrift with the remark that the connection with them is costly and useless, and we shall have our reward. Great Britain may become the exchange and workshop of all Europe. We shall have a comparatively small population; the rich section will be bloated with wealth and will find it difficult to buy anything worth having with its money. The poor will have high wages and a chance of becoming rich, and England will cease to count for anything in the great interests of mankind. To us, at least, such a destiny appears like death in life, and to accept it would be like treason to all the principles and traditions which have for centuries given to Englishmen perhaps the first, certainly the foremost, part in the history of mankind. Another destiny is open to us if we have the manliness and virtue to work it out. From every English Colony murmurs are rising at our indifference. We may think little of them, but they do not think little of us. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Cape, one and all protest against the notion of being left to themselves. The Canadians are far more English than many English people; the Australians show their view of the enemies of the empire with a peremptory decision which looks almost grotesque; the New Zealanders behave much as a relation who, whilst he knows that he has more or less presumed on his relationship, still hopes that his kinsman will not be able to forget the tie which connects them. In theory we form one people; why should we not do so in fact? The answer, and the only possible answer, to the question is,—Because it is so difficult. Difficult of course it is, but what are men worth, and above all, what are men of our blood and breeding worth, if they are not to conquer difficulties? Was it wrong for our countrymen—for they were our coun-

trymen—to mould the United States into one nation? Was it the work of one day or one man to found the English empire in India? We should consider what a race we are—the fiercest, the most eager, the most strenuous of races. Give us high aims, noble cares, arduous tasks, set us to think or to write, or to fight, or to colonize in a worthy or magnanimous way, and for ends which we can and ought to devote ourselves to in earnest, and our race will continue to breed heroes. Deprive us of high objects, and our force is our bane. We become the most worldly, coarse, and vulgar of mankind.

Now if we could knit into one all the scattered dependencies of this country we should provide a splendid field for the highest gifts of the nation. The operation itself would make a great demand upon our highest powers. When it had been successfully performed it would produce almost unlimited employment for every class of the community. It would force upon our attention all the most vital, social and political problems of the day, and in forcing us to find a solution for them, it would incidentally confer not only upon ourselves, but upon the human race at large, benefits of which we can hardly at present form a notion. Imagine, for instance, a deliberation, call it what you will, as to the terms on which grants of land in Canada or New Zealand should be made to the unemployed poor of London. No existing body can discuss the question from an Imperial point of view. Neither the English nor the Canadian Parliament can do so; but it might be done by an imperial body—the representative and exponent of a common interest which would then be felt to be real. We are not only alive to the difficulty of constituting such a body, but have repeatedly pointed them out; but the effect which would be produced by it would, we believe, be worthy any effort which might be required for the purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUDITE ALTERAM PARTEM.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In the letter which you have been pleased to designate as "well-considered, calm and forcible," I did myself the honor to point out where, as I conceive, lies the root of many of the evils under which the Volunteer Force of the Dominion drags out a languishing existence. In doing so I endorsed (if I may use a word which has a smack of egotism) one of the main points insisted upon by "F. O.," and also by yourself additionally, I would now beg permission to turn to the consideration of certain positions in the last letter of "L. C."

I have unfortunately mislaid the Review containing one of that officer's letters, and am therefore uncertain of the period for which he gives us figures in his letter, appearing November 8th. Those figures, however, shew twenty-two battalions in which the strength of companies averages from 54 to 69.

I will not venture absolutely to dispute the correctness of statistics compiled by an officer whose letters bear so strong an evidence of intimate knowledge of the subject of which he treats, but it is only fair to point out that the state of things indicated—em-

bodily a charge affecting both Staff and Commanding Officers—does not appear to have existed at the annual drill for 1868. Reference to the Militia Report shows us the following averages, men only, without regard to fractions, in twelve of the battalions enumerated by "L. C." These are taken from Col. Taylor's tabulated return for 1868, and I have not gone into a larger number of those mentioned by "L. C." on account of space :

22nd	10)175
Average.....	47
23rd.....	5)216
Average.....	43
24th.....	8)378
Average.....	47
25th.....	2)398
Average.....	49
26th.....	7)313
Average.....	44
27th.....	8)376
Average.....	47
28th.....	6)310
Average.....	56
29th.....	5)232
Average.....	46
30th.....	9)197
Average.....	55
31st.....	6)271
Average.....	45
32nd.....	6)290
Average.....	48
33rd.....	7)335
Average.....	47

Referring further to Col. Jarvis' Report (not, by the way, a fair one, according to what he said on the ground at his inspections) we find the 16th, 40th, 45th, 46th, 47th, and 57th, to average, seriatim, 42, 43, 51, 51, 54, 40; which figures, if they demonstrate anything, shew that the military spirit is on the whole more healthy in the western than in the midland districts.

This much said, there remains but little set forth by "L. C." which does not tell home to the convictions of every officer of experience.

In appreciation of English opinion of our Militia matters we entirely agree. Nor could "L. C." have hit upon a happier illustration of his point than his anecdote of Mr. Cardwell.

I will give you another instance of the delusive form which our grandiloquent Militia statements assume when read at home, without, of course, the key of local knowledge. I was written to in 1859, by an old friend who had been captain of my Company in the Victoria (Australia) Volunteer Artillery, and who was then a Musketry Instructor of Volunteers in England. Captivated by the splendor (on paper) of the Canadian Militia he wished to ascertain if there was any opening for him here. Of course I recommended him to stay where he was already well off.

This was at the time when the old "Sedentary" looked very fine on paper, and, as "L. C." observes, it would trouble any

one to discover in what respect, except in the cost of registration, the present "Reserve" is better than the old "Sedentary."

I will not now stay to discuss whether Sir George Cartier's Act meets either the motto "To preserve peace, prepare for war," or the Hon. Baronet's own proposition, laid down in his speech introducing the bill, "No nation on earth could pretend to be a nation until it attained the military element or the power of defence," further than to say that the "power of defence" is but indifferently attained by the power of calling out, at the eleventh hour of danger, an undisciplined mob (zealous and well behaved, I grant, but still, in a military sense, a mob) to supplement a nucleus of 40,000 Volunteers, drilled for a week in the year.

One thing, however, strikes one very forcibly. We have heard a great deal of the power and the stubborn determination to use it, which enabled Sir George to override all objections to details of the present Act, during its passage.

It is impossible not to regret that these qualities were not directed to the establishment of such inducements to Volunteers as would render the service popular.

As it is the Volunteer receives \$1.00 a day for setting aside labor or business worth to him from \$1.50 upwards, and to give him that two days' drill are thrown into one, which is objectionable. He gives his personal service to an apathetic country (for the country must be judged by the results of its legislative deliberations) and pays the same taxes as the man who laughs at the idea of serving. Neither does he accomplish that sacrifice on equal terms throughout. In some favored Districts he gets his rations paid for, in others not; and in the former case it amounts to an unjust imposition on liberal sections.

He enjoys no compensatory advantage but the trifling one of exemption from juries, and no privilege but that of being sneered at by every lout who is disposed to chuckle over his own immunity.

Now the Canadian Volunteer is not so enamoured of soldiering as to volunteer to serve year after year on such conditions, and there is nothing in them to attract successors, beyond the comparatively few who love military service for its own sake.

But it is but waste of space to sum up the items which constitute the utterly false position in which the Volunteer—officer and man alike—is placed under the present system, when this has been so exhaustively done by "L. C." in the last paragraph but one of his letter in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 8th inst. This paragraph deserves to be got by heart by every officer and man in the service. I will pass on to the drafting question.

It has been sought to be implied that the draft was only intended to be resorted to in the extreme case of war. How does this theory agree with the following extract from

Sir George's introductory speech in bringing forward the Bill for its first reading.

"The Bill permitted the organization of Volunteers as under the existing laws. A certain time would be allowed within which Volunteers might enroll themselves, and then, if the number was not sufficient, the Bill proposed for the filling up of service companies, so that the number of trained men throughout the Dominion should not be less than 40,000, while at the same time the officers of the Reserve Militia, or such proportion of them as the Governor General might fix, should be obtained to train along with the service company men. If any regimental division did not furnish its full quota of active service men by means of Volunteering, then the necessary number of service men should be drawn by ballot from the regimental division."

Nothing can be plainer than the intent here so distinctly specified, and I particularly regret that it has been sought to set it entirely aside, because I believe that a Volunteer Force will not eventually be found to stand—that it is not good the Force of the Dominion, in time of peace, should be a purely Volunteer force—and that despite any little unwillingness here or there, a draft to fill up Battalions within their counties, would be submitted to without serious objection or evil effect. No doubt the moment when compulsory service might most advantageously have been urged on the country has been allowed to slip, the moment when, I will venture to say, even a direct Militia tax might have been safely imposed—but Canadians are still a law abiding people, and even those who take advantage of the present state of things, are not blind to its injustice. We are especially fond of flaunting our adherence to British institutions. Does it never occur to us that the draft for the British Militia is as absolute as it is quietly submitted to, that it has usually had to undergo a month's drill and that great public grievances are not quietly submitted to by the people of England. I do not go the length of advocating the same amount of drill here, but I fail to see any reason why what there is should not be compulsory. Those who say the people will not be drafted simply say that we are as self-willed and incapable of submitting to restraint as the people of the United States, which, I take it, is not complimentary.

There are other points also against a purely Volunteer Force. Say what its advocates will the obligations of the Volunteers are not sufficiently stringent for the efficiency of the Force. The theory is all very well, but the practice necessarily falls short of it. What does all this insisting on the personal popularity of officers mean, disguise it as you will, but that Volunteers must be honoured, patted, treated, coaxed, reasoned with, and persuaded, in order to keep up a company? I know there are exceptions

and variations, but I could bring plenty of instances in support of the general truth of my position. I don't blame them, but is this a principle on which to found an "armed nation?" As "L. C." truly says, the responsibility of keeping up the Force is, under the present Act, thrown upon the officers alone, and a good officer's popularity does not depend so much on his personal qualifications as on the kind of men he may happen to command. If he command a good style of men he will get on easily enough, if not, the Archangel Michael would not suit them.

I remember an excellent officer, Lieutenant of a company, being temporarily sacrificed to its caprice in 1866. This gentleman did his duty well and strictly. A few bad and grumbling men concocted a sort of petty conspiracy, and, on their return from duty, accused him of overbearing conduct, and intimated to their captain that, unless the lieutenant resigned, they would. Their captain, a very indulgent officer to his company, but no soldier, sacrificed his lieutenant to a dozen worthless men, and so placed the matter before him that at the next Brigade Major's inspection he resigned rather than be the cause of dissatisfaction. Moreover most of the men quitted after all. The officer in question now serves in another company from which no complaint is heard.

This is not the only instance which has served to convince me that (without in the least undervaluing the tact which goes so far to render an officer popular) the way in which that popularity has been sometimes insisted upon, would, if it were to prevail unduly, place officers entirely at the mercy of every passing caprice on the part of the men.

It may prove, however, that my views are incorrect—that the Volunteer system possesses a vitality for which I do not give it credit—that a constant supply of officers (the country being wealthy) will continue to sustain the force by supplementing out of their own means, and by exertions which are beyond the sphere of their duty, the parsimony of Parliament; that liberal municipalities will continue cheerfully to assume an undue burthen in which others take no share, that Volunteers will continue to serve and be taxed at the same time, without complaint; on these and similar points I may be utterly wrong, but I know that I speak the sentiments of a very large number of officers, and I am glad to see it intimated that an attempt to mend matters is contemplated next session.

Three broad courses seem open to the Legislature. To improve the position of the Volunteer; to sanction a draft to fill up, or to abandon the whole thing.

As a matter of detail it might not be wasted time for Parliament to consider whether while the working and self-sacrificing Volunteer is mulcted in a dollar and a half, because, forsooth, he is provided with tents;

the staff duty might not be performed by the Brigade Majors, within their present (or larger) districts, and under a more appropriate title, reporting to a Deputy (or assistant) Adjutant General for each Province? Whether, in fact, there be any real occasion for the present number of Assistant Adjutant Generals?

It may not be of so much importance, if the service be made attractive to the men, whether much thought be given to the officers; but it is none the less certain that it will take some evidence of consideration to obliterate from the minds of these latter the treatment at first proposed for them by Sir Geo. Cartier. Had the Hon. Baronet fairly asked them to give their services to the country for honor's sake, the proposal might have been thought cool, but not insulting, while the amendment was as clumsily conceived as it is unsatisfactory.

I am, Sir, &c.,

25th Nov., 1869.

G. W.

FORMS, No. 2.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—In the former article I advocated the adoption of what I called "THE COMPANY SERVICE ROLL," being No. 1 of the series of forms which I offer for acceptance and general use.

No. 2 is headed "MILITIA STORES RETURN" and is supposed to be the stay and support of No. 1. As in the former number it commences with a declaration—"We the undersigned Volunteers hereby acknowledge to have received from _____, the officer commanding the Company, the following Government stores for which we accordingly hold ourselves responsible."

Then follow columns in this order: two for date; next under the heading "ARMS" B. L. Rifle complete; M. L. Rifle complete; Bayonet and Scabbard; State at issue. The succeeding Division contains under the heading "ACCOUTREMENTS" separate columns for cross belt, or great coat straps; waist belt; ball pouch, and state at issue. The third and last division is devoted to "UNIFORM," viz: Great-coat; Tunic; Trousers; (gaiters;) Cap and Badge; State at issue; Column for Remarks.

At the foot appears the following:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing return is correct.

"Officer commanding the Corps.

"Dated at _____

"_____ day of _____ 18 .

This certificate appended (although the form is more particularly intended for the use and safety of the commanding officers) in order that the Government or any person duly authorised to enquire may at any time be made acquainted with the actual disposal of stores—whether they are in the company armoury or entrusted to the keeping of Volunteers at their respective homes.

The object of this form may be briefly

stated to be. Protection against possible loss or damage, and in the event of either a legal means of redress.

FORM, No. 3.

MUSTER ROLL.

Muster Roll of the Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Privates of _____ Company, — Battalion, at _____, the _____ day of _____ 18 , for _____.

Underneath this heading are columns in the following order: Company No.; Rank and Name; Duration of Drill; Nature of movements practised; Remarks.

At the foot of the return: Total present on parade.

_____ Officers.

_____ N. C. Officers.

_____ Privates.

Certified correct. _____

Officer commanding the Company,

This form is applicable for drill in camp, special service or private parade. In the column for remarks should be entered position or duty assigned to any Volunteer in particular.

The advantages claimed for the above are these: 1st. Correct return of drills performed with their actual duration. 2nd. Precise nature of movements practiced. By its means an Inspecting Officer can at once see what has been done and point out the remedy for any observed deficiencies.

FORM, No. 4.

TARGET PRACTICE RETURN.

Under this heading I would recommend the adoption of that form at present in use with the addition of a column for Remarks in which the state of the weather as well as any incident worth recording might be profitably entered.

FORM, No. 5.

INSPECTION PARADE STATE.

_____ Inspection parade state of _____ Company, — Battalion at _____ the _____ day of _____ 18 .

Then follows a tabular statement of all ranks present or absent, detailing the correct numerical strength of the Company, to which should be added the following certificate which I look upon as not only useful but most valuable to all officers who have the good of their corps at heart and who take a pride in keeping them up to the mark. I allude to:

CERTIFICATE OF THE INSPECTING OFFICER.

I hereby certify that I have minutely inspected the _____ Company, — Battalion, under the command of _____ as above detailed, and found them: In clothing and general appearance on parade _____

In movement under arms _____

Their arms and accoutrements were _____

_____ Here state whether for annual drill or otherwise.

The (Co. or Batt.) is _____ since my last Inspection, and I have accordingly to report _____

Inspecting Field Officer.

This completes the series—they are short and easily kept—the last mentioned is not only desirable but valuable as a certificate to be preserved in as much as it will give the history and proficiency or otherwise of any Company for the whole period of its existence, and consequently show to advantage those Officers who have succeeded in gaining credit continuously for their services.

INFANTRY.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Although I thought I had finished scribbling for the season, I must take up my pen to combat "Marksman's" suggestion that government should make grants of money to each Military District, and "G. W's" that grants be made to each Battalion. In the first place men do not care much to be merely cracks in any one district. Few men would think it worth while becoming shots merely to acquire a local reputation. Again, giving money to a Battalion merely induces competition 'stween, at the veay outside, about a dozen men, as I do not reckon as competitors men who can not average at least 25 per cent. over outers. In most matches confined to the members of any one Battalion that I have seen, with the exception of the top scores, the shooting generally is disgraceful. What we want to encourage rifle shooting and make it popular with the young men of the country is first, that Government reduce the price of the Snider cartridge and sell it rather under cost, say at from \$15 to \$17.50 a thousand, the present price \$24 being greater than the price of the finest small bore ammunition for match rifles (the ammunition for the Metford, powder included, costing about 94 shillings sterling per thousand). Then increase the grants to each Provincial Association, and let each Provincial Association make its matches open to all members, whether resident in the Province or not, reserving one match to Volunteers of the Province, then having a Battalion Match, also a Provincial affair. By such means men who cared about travelling could shoot in nearly all the matches in the Dominion and it would be quite as great an honor to take a high place in any one Provincial match as in the Dominion of Canada matches. The great difficulty in the way of rifle shooting in Lower Canada is the want of interest shown towards it by the young men of good position who occupy positions as officers, most of whom imagine if they give their men cartridges they cause them to become shots. For my part I have a belief that "a shot is made, not born," reversing the proverb of the poet. Nothing but careful instruction can teach men to shoot, and the motto of the Montreal Club, "Careful-

ly does it," though ungrammatical, is most useful in matches. If more rifle clubs were organized throughout the country it would be a great thing as it is almost impossible to get the right sort of young men to Volunteer. The great difficulty with most battalions is the want of proper officers: there are plenty of men to be had in case of any excitement, such as the Trent affair in '61 or Ridgeway in '66. All men worth having would Volunteer at once. How much more useful would they be if familiar with their rifles? It may be urged that they would be undisciplined; query, how much discipline exists in most Volunteer corps? I am sorry to say very little. Except in such cases as when the men become personally attached to their commanding officers discipline is very rare. A lot of recruits of the class which compose rifle clubs would be better disciplined in half an hour than an ordinary company of Volunteers after a fortnight's service. I must take the liberty of correcting "Marksman" when he remarks "that 'Royal' is now about the only representative of the Royals." "Royal" having in his own company upwards of fifty effectives and such shots as McDougal, Field, the Wiltons, Stenhouse, the Gibsons, Duncans, McMinn, and several others whose reputations are not merely local. "Marksman" expresses disgust at the management of the Ontario Match; if I have guessed right several of "Marksman's" shots were incorrectly signalled much to his disgust. He seems also to have disliked the conduct of many of the Toronto shots. What bad taste we both must have? Open Matches, good prizes, fair play, courteous treatment, and skilled management, are required to make rifle meetings popular, without the above they will soon die out.

Yours truly,

ROYAL,

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—During my sojourn for a couple of days in the ancient city of Quebec, I called as usual on most of the Volunteer Cavalry officers, who are always glad to meet an old friend of the same branch of the service, and on my mentioning to Lieut. Colonel Forsyth, commanding the squadron, that I would much like to visit their riding school, &c., he very kindly offered to show me round. I accompanied him in the first place to the armoury, a large room set apart expressly for the cavalry, where I saw all the saddlery, arms, accoutrements, and clothing arrayed in such perfect order as reflects the highest credit on the Colonel and officers of the squadron. In fact no saddlery could look better, bits, stirrups, collar-chains and huckles, are well burnished, systematically arranged, and ready for immediate use. The clothing of No. 1, (Major Scott's troop) is carefully packed away in two large boxes, and that of No. 2 Troop, (Major Turnbull's) neatly folded and ready

to be put up in corn bags all numbered and hung on pegs. This latter mode I consider the best for all cavalry to adopt as the men can get their uniforms without delay or having to toss over that of their comrades. The carbines were in racks, and in a clean and serviceable condition. With reference, however, to the above arm, I understand that the men, like their brother troopers in other parts of the Dominion, complain of not having been furnished with blank cartridge when undergoing their annual drill.

After a most minute and careful inspection of every article belonging to the squadron and kept in the armoury, we proceeded to the Riding School and here I found the arrangements most complete. The building is 160 feet long by 50 broad, and in a few hours could be converted into a stable large enough to contain all the horses of the squadron, 110 in number. There is also a stable attached for officers chargers, and here I saw the horses belonging to Riding Master Villairs, kept for the school work, three of these horses having formerly belonged to H. M. 13th Hussars.

Attached to the school is a Gymnasium which Captain and Adjutant Gray gets the credit of having spent time and money in putting up, and can be used if required as a barrack for the men. There is also an orderly room and quarters for one officer under the same roof. This Riding School was built entirely at the expense of the officers of the squadron some years since and at the time when the late Lieut.-Col. Bell was in command.

I fear I have given you rather a lengthened account of my afternoon's experience with the Quebec V. Hussars, but having often wondered how the squadron was kept up to its full strength when in other quarters it has not been feasible, I am now fully persuaded it is entirely owing to the energy and evident interest the commanding officer, the captains of troops and the efficient staff of this gallant volunteer cavalry corps.

Yours, Dear Sir,

Very faithfully,

KATMAKAN.

FREEMASONRY.—An announcement has just been made to the officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England that it is not the intention of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master, again to offer himself for nomination to that high office at the Grand Lodge to be held in December next. The Earl of Zetland has held this distinguished position for twenty-six years, having succeeded the Duke of Sussex in the office of Grand Master. It is believed that the Earl de Grey and Ripon, who has held the office of Deputy Grand Master since the retirement of the Earl of Dalhousie, will be put in nomination for the office of Grand Master, and from the high respect in which he is held by the craft there is every probability that he will be elected.

A Parisian has discovered Joan of Arc's sword.

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.

To new subscribers for 1870 the paper will be sent free for the remainder of the present year.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR PROPRIETOR. CARROLL RYAN.....EDITOR.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1869.

SEM-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.—We understand that Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, will inspect, during the present week, as follows, viz:—

This (Monday, 6th inst.) the four city Batteries, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, at 8, p.m.

Tuesday, 7th.—Goulburn at 2, p.m., and Richmond at 4.30, p.m.

Wednesday, 8th.—Ottawa Field Battery and Rifle Company at 8, p.m.

Thursday, 9th.—Russell Infantry at 3.30, p.m.

Friday, 10th.—Vernon Infantry at 2, a.m.

All men who cannot be present must send in their arms, accoutrements and great coats for inspection.

—No. 3 BATTERY Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieut. Perry, relieved No. 2 Battery of the same corps at Fort Wellington, Prescott, last Wednesday. So far this corps has enjoyed its turn of service greatly and has won a high character for its soldierlike bearing and the manner in which the men performed their duties. No. 2 returned home in excellent health and spirits.

—THE following from the Ontario Assessment Act should be known to all Volunteers in that Province. We wish the other Legislatures, which are neither very brilliant, or useful institutions in a general way, would copy the handsome example set by that assemblage which may fairly be considered the most practical and important among the "Locals."—

"No person in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Service on full pay, or on actual service,

shall be liable to perform statute labor or to commute therefor; nor shall any non-commissioned officer or private of the Volunteer Force, certified by the district staff officer as being an efficient Volunteer; but the last exemption shall not apply to any Volunteer who may be assessed for property. 32 Vic., Cap. 36, Sect. 79."

MILITARY EDUCATION in Canada has now become so general that it would be a hard matter to find a man who has not got a certificate from what, by way we suppose of a grim joke, is called "the schools." It is now a question whether it is not better to discontinue these institutions as it is considered that they have amply served the purpose for which they were established and are no longer necessary. There can be no doubt but they have been the means of spreading throughout the country an immense amount of military knowledge of a certain superficial sort, which, although exceedingly limited, is valuable as the A B C, absolutely necessary for the attainment of higher knowledge. Some journals have touched upon this subject and have treated it from an economical point of view which we think is about the weakest argument that could be used. The question is not one of money but of usefulness. The dollars will be spent anyway, so we should look more to the manner of its application than to the idea of saving? There are very few persons who have lately had opportunities of observing the schools as they are at present but will acknowledge that they are no longer of any practical benefit to the country. It may be presumed without any exaggeration that we have now in Canada enough certified cadets to answer every possible contingency of service, and we believe the majority will never make the remotest return to the country for the attention and money they have received. All those connected with the Force who cared to enter the Military Schools from a real desire to make themselves efficient and competent to perform the duties of their position, have done so, and it has been asserted publicly in the press and without contradiction that the majority of those who now take advantage of the institutions are mere boys and persons who in all likelihood will never be called upon to serve the country. Whilst conversing the other day with an esteemed friend, who is a member of the Force and one who takes a deep interest in its welfare, an anecdote was related to us which well illustrates this idea. A young man who had emigrated to this country found himself in Toronto without employment shortly after his arrival. A friend advised him as he had nothing better to do to enter the Military School. Some time after he met his adviser who enquired how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I have gone through the Infantry School, to-morrow I shall enter the Cavalry squad, after that I will go through the artillery and then if nothing turns up, I will go to the States or return to

England" This, we have been assured, is not a solitary instance, and we would like to know how the country is to make its own out of such cases.

Some months ago we drew attention to the working of the Schools and proposed that a military academy should be established at some central place say Laprairie, which offers every advantage for such an establishment, where a higher and more thorough education in modern military science could be imparted, and where only those who are *bona fide* members of the Force, holding commissions, should be allowed to enter. Field officers and Adjutants especially, equalizing the proportion of students to each Province. To carry out this idea properly the present schools should be closed and the money at present uselessly given to boys and men out of employment applied to training a really efficient class of gentlemen who, having a stake in the country and the service, are worthy of encouragement.

Parts of the report on military education, recently published in England, will apply with singular force to Canada, and if the Commissioners who drew up that document have reason to report adversely regarding the working of such institutions as Sandhurst, what would a similar board have to say with reference to military education in the Dominion? A knowledge of the intricacies of the goose step and the ability to put a company or battalion through a few ordinary movements is very easily acquired by a man of ordinary intelligence, but there is something more required before a man can presume to lead a battalion into active service, an event likely to happen every day, or act as an adjutant or staff officer. There are also several useless appointments, such as Inspector of Military Schools, which could be done away with without in any manner injuring the public service, and, in place of which, men of sound and practical military attainments and experience could be retained at the central institution. In such a college to quote the words of the report referred to before,—“the examinations in fortification and reconnaissance should be rendered genuine and effectual, and so amplified as to require every officer to prove himself competent, if thrown upon his own resources, to throw up an earthwork, to fortify the head of a bridge, to barricade a house or barrack, to give intelligent information of the country he may have passed through, and to put down upon paper a rough sketch of a post he may be called upon to occupy.”

This is surely not too much to require from officers who may at any moment be called upon to act on their own judgement and be responsible for the lives and honor of many of their countrymen.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where the schools have only recently been established, it might not be advisable to close them, but those in Quebec and Ontario

should certainly be abolished or altered into something like what we have endeavored to indicate. The subject is one of great importance and we believe we have correctly interpreted the feelings of the Force and the country in the foregoing remarks. It is now pretty well understood that we will in a great measure have to rely upon ourselves in case of trouble, therefore it is only an act of common sense and forethought to educate a portion at least of our Volunteer officers so as to make them competent to grapple with the exigencies of active service.

The London *Times* in an article on camps of instruction touches upon some of the most prominent features of the military revolution inaugurated by the use of breech-loading rifles. We subjoin a few extracts which will be found of interest:

“Considerable excitement was created in Berlin last winter by the appearance of a pamphlet, evidently written by an officer of talent and experience who had been engaged in the campaign of 1866. It was called ‘Tactical Retrospect of 1866.’ The author says that ‘one thing is indescribable if a man wishes to be of use—it is that he be bold enough to tell the truth; he must speak of things as they are, and not conceal himself under a hypocritical mantle of so-called patriotic feeling.’ He proceeds to criticize in detail the tactics of the three arms, their successes and their failures in the war. He points to instances where great opportunities were let slip by reason of the confusion incidental to the Prussian manner of fighting. He is extremely severe on the cavalry and artillery, and asserts that the needle-gun often concealed the blunders made by commanders and the faults of the system. ‘If,’ he says, ‘in the year 1866 the needle-gun made up for neglects of one sort or other this chance will never again return, the question now is, how can we preserve the new supremacy?’ The excitement created by his remarks sprang from the fact that their truth was recognized and felt: yet this was the army which, more than any other, had been carefully preparing itself for predetermined action. Doubtless the Prussian army has corrected some of its faults since 1866. Our correspondent praised it highly for many of its qualities, though he evidently recognized the same tendency to adhere to the means by which past battles were gained rather than face the difficulties of the new combinations likely to be necessitated by modern improvements in arms. If such be the case in that army whose men and officers are, perhaps, the most carefully instructed in the world, how can it be otherwise than probable that English soldiers, secure in their acquaintance with the pacific tendencies of the nation, unstirred by the menace of any European Power, are likely to be somewhat wanting in that zeal for progress which alone can enable them to keep abreast with the leaders in the modern military race? It is however an excellent sign that forty British officers should be found able and willing to attend at their own expense the Prussian manoeuvres as already reported in our columns. No one unaccustomed to military society can have any idea of the spirit which has lately been moving the more intelligent members of the British army, and passing from them throughout both the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. Proud of their country and glorying in her military

traditions, they yet recognize that British armies have seldom been prepared for war at the commencement of a campaign. Without grumbling or accusing this man or that, they feel strongly and as strongly as aert, the necessity for deeper studies in the region of strategy and tactics than any which have yet been possible to them. He wins in war who makes the fewest mistakes, and it is possible to provide against the frequency of blunders by careful study, though it is not possible to manufacture genius. Time was when Englishmen were the chosen leaders of foreign armies, and that side was confident of success which could secure the services of a Hawkwood, a Marlborough, or a Wellington. There is no want of aptitude in Englishmen for the military art. It merely needs cultivation.”

The fire of breech-loading rifles must not be met by old charges. We have seen that plan tried in war and its fatal results. It must be met by intelligent use of the natural features of the ground, by the use of the spade and by the freer manoeuvres of artillery. The system of mixing up field guns and infantry together simply hinders the full use of both, for at distances where infantry can fire with effect, teams of horses will inevitably be shot down. Besides, there is no position so little calculated to give effect to artillery fire as the front of the adversary's line. Whenever it is possible guns must be so placed so as to enfilade the enemy, to at least take him in the direction of his greatest depth. They must, therefore, be movable with their detachments. Half the value of field artillery will be lost, half the chances of war thrown away, if the pieces cannot carry their gunners a thousand to fifteen hundred yards a trot. Artillery officers should be told the object to be attained, and then ordered to take up the best possible position. To make guns work with infantry instead of in concert with them is to paralyse both arms.

The British infantry is fast improving in the intelligent use of natural cover, but we have never yet seen the full advantage taken of a recumbent posture, though the Queen's Regulations order that the men are to be practised in lying down to fire. Perhaps their clothes might be spoilt. Well, then, let them wear old clothes at sham-fights, and their better uniforms for complimentary parades. But the British soldier's march is slow, wearisomely slow, and speed is more than ever one of his most important accomplishments. The winter is the time for marching. Perhaps next spring they will have improved and be well practised in running. English officers wondered at the speed of the Prussian infantry at Stargard, they would equally wonder at the speed of the French Austrians, or Russians.

The British cavalry—with exceptions—is still wrapt up in the old idea of gallant charges against infantry. The French cover every manoeuvre with clouds of cavalry skirmishers. The horsemen of an army ought to have great intelligence. One of their chief duties is to watch the enemy, to collect information, and to be so thoroughly masters of the appearance of a field of battle that they are able to act instantly and almost by instinct. We do not say the days of cavalry charges are over—far from it. The Austrian cavalry and field artillery kept the whole Prussian Army at bay after Koniggratz, but they suffered terribly in doing so. Two or three Balaclava charges, however, made in greater force might ruin the morale of an army. Coolness is of primary necessity to a cavalry officer, but coolness can only come from knowledge.

There is a brotherhood of arms which is

felt more strongly abroad than in England. Officers taking their uniforms with them are well received, as a rule, by foreign military authorities. Visits of soldiers to soldiers are taken as compliments, and, without depreciating the English Army or English generals, it may be safely asserted that they have as much to learn from Continental officers as Continental officers have to learn from them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Each succeeding number of this periodical shows a decided improvement on the former. The last which has come to hand is much more artistic in the style of illustration than anything of the kind hitherto attempted in Canada. We hope it is meeting with the encouragement it deserves. The editorial department could not be better conducted.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, John Dougal & Son, Montreal, contains some excellent contributions, and, as a Canadian magazine, is every way worthy of patronage.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, republished by the Leonard Scott Company, New York, is as usual highly interesting. We would direct the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of this company which will be found elsewhere in the present issue.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1871. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. James Hope & Co., Stationers, corner of Elgin and Sparks street, Ottawa, a copy of this useful publication. It is well got up, cheap, and neatly printed, and besides calendar notices and references, contains a list of the members of the House of Commons, of the Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; rates of Postage, &c.; a list of the banks in Canada and other interesting information to the public generally.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 4th inst.:

QUEBEC, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace)—Capt. Vohl, \$4; Capt. Amyot, \$2; Riding Master Villairs, \$2; Lieut. C. E. Montzambert, \$2. Lieut. J. G. Scott, (per letter) \$2.

MONTREAL, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace)—Capt. Kingston, \$2; Col. Dyde, \$2; Major Kenneth Campbell, \$2; Dr. A. Nelson \$2.

LENSXVILLE, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace)—Capt. Hyndman, \$2.

HAMILTON, Ont.—A. Grossman, \$1.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Sergt. J. Gorman, \$4.

MEAFORD, Ont.—Wm. Robinson, Esq., \$1.

There is some stir at New York in consequence of the Spanish fleet having been ordered to rendezvous in the harbor. Considering the present relations of Spain and the United States, a little alarm is not, under these circumstances, much to be wondered at. The President has ordered two double turreted monitors and a torpedoboot to be ready for action should any emergency arise.

THE ITALIAN KING AND HIS FAITH.

Whatever may be the vitality of the political constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, there can be very little doubt as to the strength of the constitution of the Sovereign himself. A patient who has been able to resist successfully the attacks of a wild boar, a northwest tramontana wind, a pleurisy, a military fever, three copious bleedings, six physicians, and a special attack from a confessor sent by the Archbishop of Pisa, must have a frame of iron. There is no doubt that the recovery of the King is proceeding as fast as the illness itself did, and the only fear is lest his Majesty may be too incautious. Of the various details in circulation respecting his illness there are none more interesting and reliable than those published last night in the Pisan correspondence of the *Gazette d'Italia*; and as they contain a very suggestive episode respecting the King's confession, I cannot do better than give you the following extract:

The illness, which exhibited the most alarming symptoms of a pulmonitis in a man who had already an affection of the heart, assumed most alarming proportions on the evening of Friday and all Saturday. On the evening of the last day the medical men did not conceal their apprehension that the august patient might not survive the night, and an attack of syncope about midnight left them little hope of his recovery. Professor Pipriani, of Florence, then gave him a glass of wine, and it is certain that from that moment the improvement set in which still continues. As early as Friday evening His Majesty having been informed by his physicians of the serious character of the illness, determined to perform his religious devotions while his mind was calm and serene. He begged that a messenger might be dispatched to the Archbishop for a Priest. The wife of one of the physicians who attended him conveyed to Archbishop Corsi the wishes of the King. The prelate first thought of Canon Ibragia, and then finding he was absent from Pisa, sent for the Rev. President of the Pisa Hospital, who on his arrival found that his Majesty was somewhat relieved and the confession delayed. On the Saturday evening he again wished to confess, and the Archbishop dispatched the Priest Renzi with full power to absolve his Majesty from the spiritual censures which, according to the views of these reverend personages he might have incurred. On Sunday morning there was administered the Sacrament of the Eucharist, in the presence of Princes Humber and Carrignano, and it was received by his Majesty with profound devotion. As the lungs now began to be somewhat relieved from the oppression which, during the previous night, had threatened to prove fatal, and as perspiration and symptoms of an eruption were visible, the physicians replaced the priest by the bedside of the patient. The following may be accepted as an exact version of the relations which took place between His Majesty and the Church: The priest, before absolving the King, told him that it was necessary he should make an abjuration of the offences he had committed against the Church. His Majesty replied—"As a Christian I have lived in the faith of my forefathers, and am prepared to die in the same; as a King, imitating the example of my forefathers, I have done what my conscience as a sovereign commanded me to do for my country. I have always distinguished my obligations as a King I have always distinguished my obligations as a King from my duties as a Christian; as a King I have no abjuration to make." The

priest confused by his reply administered the Sacrament, but on his return to Pisa, and reporting to Cardinal Coris, the Archbishop, what had happened, he was blamed, and enjoined on pain of Church censures, to return to Rossoro and demand the abjuration. The priest obeyed, and returning to the couch of the sick man, delivered his message. Then the King told him: "If you come here to speak to a Christian of his approaching end, I will listen to you with calmness and with gratitude; but if you require to speak about politics, my ministers are in the next room." The reverend priest made his way back to Pisa.

I am able to confirm, from special information of my own, the accuracy of the above details, and to add further, that very strong remonstrances have been addressed by the Prime Minister, General Menabrea, to the Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa, on the course which his eminence thought fit to follow.

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Nov. 8.—The Government forces arrived before Maracaibo about the 23rd ult. The troops under Pulgar's command seeing this, at once revolted and hoisted a white flag. Pulgar, alarmed for his safety, took refuge with fifteen of his adherents on board the British warship *Cherub*, then in port. The commander refused to receive them until they had laid down their arms. Not long after this the Government steamship *Bolivar* was descried coming into harbour. Garcia, and the fifteen men, then went up to the commander and requested permission to go on shore. The commander granted his request by putting a boat and two sailors at his service. Being suspicious by this seemingly strange conduct he kept a watch on the boat after it had left the vessel, and when not a long distance off, he noticed that the sailors had stopped rowing. He then put off in a boat to overhaul them, and when close up Garcia suddenly rose up with pistol in hand and deliberately fired at the Commander. The shot passed close to his head. Drawing his sword the latter struck at Garcia inflicting a severe wound in his face. Garcia was at once secured and taken on board the *Cherub* as a prisoner. It was ascertained that he had requested the sailors to take him to the *Bolivar* in place of the shore, and that they had refused and ceased rowing.

The commander was inclined to hang Garcia as a pirate, but on his stating that he had some revelations to make, this idea was abandoned. His story was that Pulgar and the fifteen men that went on board armed intended to seize the vessel. After hearing this the commander called them all together and plainly told them they deserved hanging; but that he would give them their choice of two alternatives—whether they would be taken to the Island of Jamaica to be tried as pirates before a court martial there, or to be tied hand and foot and delivered over to the Government. They chose the latter. The *Cherub* shortly after left for St. Thomas, Maracaibo is now open to commerce. The commander of the *Cherub* was the officer who not long ago resented Pulgar's insolence to Mr. Morris and his wife, two foreign residents of Maracaibo threatening to shoot Pulgar if he attempted to carry into effect his purpose. On the Brazilian mail steamer leaving St. Thomas on the 14th inst., the commander of the *Cherub* was reported as dying of yellow fever.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

"The following account of the Prince's personal appearance on his entry into Edinburgh, is extracted from a work by Mr. R. Chambers, entitled the "History of the Civil War of 1745-46:"

Descending to the Duke's Walk—a foot-path through the park, so called from having been the favorite promenade of his grandfather—he stood for a few minutes to show himself to the people. As it was here that he might be said to have first presented himself to the people of Scotland, it may be necessary to describe his figure.

The figure and presence of Charles are said by one of his historians, who saw him on this occasion, to have been not ill-suited to his lofty pretensions. He was in the prime of youth, tall and handsome—of a fair complexion: he wore a light-colored peruke, the ringlets of which descended his back in graceful masses, and over the front of which his own pale hair was neatly combed. His complexion was ruddy, and from its extreme delicacy, slightly marked with freckles; a peculiarity in which he differed widely from his ancestors, whose chief personal characteristic was a dark grey complexion, a saturnine paleness, corresponding to the austere pride of their moral features, and suited but too well to the infelicity of their personal fortunes. Charles' brow had all the intellectual but melancholy loftiness so remarkable in those of his ancestors. His visage was the most perfect oval that could be conceived, and came out in strong relief from his neck, which, according to the fashion of the time, had no other covering or incumbrance than a slender stock buckled behind. His eyes were large and rolling, and of that light blue which is generally found in people, who are, what is called in Scotland, *blind fair*. The light and scarcely discernible eye-brows which surmounted these features were beautifully arched. His nose was round and high; his mouth small in proportion to the rest of his features; and his chin was pointed.

Charles was both what would be called an extremely handsome, and an extremely good-looking young man. In height he approached to six feet; and his body was of that straight and round description which is said to indicate not only perfect symmetry, but also the valuable requisites of agility and health. In the language of one of his adherents, he was as "straight as a lance, and as round as an egg." By all ladies who ever saw him, his person was excessively admired; and many of his male friends have been heard to declare, in sober earnest, that there was a *charm* about him, which seemed to be more than human. Much of what seemed so irresistible in his appearance may, no doubt, be ascribed to a polished and winning manner operating upon the faculties of a simple people, and to the influence of his supposed rank, which must, to a certain extent, have imposed upon their imaginations. Yet something should also be reserved, as the effect of high birth, which, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, so often and so unequivocally sends an air of nobility through the successive representatives of a family.

On the present occasion Charles wore a blue velvet bonnet, bound with gold lace, and adorned at the top with a white satin cockade, the well-known badge of this party. He had a short tartan coat, on the breast of which hung the star of the order of St. Andrew. A blue sash, wrought with gold, came

graciously over his shoulder. He wore small clothes of red velvet, a pair of military boots, and a silver hilted broadsword.

After he had stood for a few minutes in the midst of the people, he mounted a fine bay gelding which had been presented to him by the Duke of Perth, and slowly rode towards the palace. Being an excellent horseman, and his conspicuous situation giving him an additional *eclat*, a murmur of admiration ran, at this moment, through the crowd, which soon amounted to, and terminated in, a long and loud huzza. Around him, as he rode, there was a small guard of aged Highlanders, whose outlandish and sunburnt faces, as they were occasionally turned up, with reverence, towards the Prince, and occasionally cast, with an air of stupid wonder, over the crowd, formed not the least striking feature in this singular scene.

The Jacobites, delighted beyond measure by the gallant aspect of their idol, were now indulging themselves in the most extravagant terms of admiration. With that propensity to revert to the more brilliant periods of the Scottish monarchy, for which they were so remarkable, they fondly compared Charles to King Robert Bruce, whom they said he resembled in his figure, as they fondly anticipated he would also do in his fortunes. The Whigs, however, though compelled to be more cautious in the expression of their sentiments, talked of him in a different style. They acknowledged he was a goodly person; but observed that, even in that triumphant hour, when about to enter the palace of his fathers, the air of his countenance was languid and melancholy—that he looked like a gentleman and man of fashion, but not like a hero and a conqueror.

TURKEY, BOKHARA, AND RUSSIA.

Commenting on the despatch of a Turkish Embassy to Bokhara, that distinguished Oriental traveller, Arminius Vambery, in a letter to the *Times*, remarks that "the Sublime Porte has always abstained from entertaining a diplomatic connection with Bokhara, in spite of the frequent embassies which arrived from the last named town as well as from the rest of the princes of Turkestan, who felt attached by national and religious bonds to the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire. And it is interesting to know that Ali Pasha has chosen the moment just when Bokhara is fighting the last struggle for life to enter into diplomatic relations with the expiring head centre of Central Asiatic Islamism. The man who has been entrusted with the mission, according to the wonted qualities of ancient Mohammedan diplomacy, is certainly more versed in religious questions than in worldly political matters. In the first instance, he must be a representative of the Khalife (the successor of Mohamed), ready to answer the most minute details of religious lore, and, as he cannot be the bearer of a well-equipped army, he will convey from the Sultan condolences and friendly advices to the Emir, proving in the same time to the Usbeg nation that they are not forgotten by the Khalife in the hour of need. There is no doubt that for the present no benefit whatever can result from this mission, neither in the interests of the Tartars nor for the Turks; but should Sooliman Efendi succeed to strengthen the hitherto slackened ties between the Ottoman nation and the Turks of Central Asia, the country on the banks of the Sir Darya and the Amoo will become a very favourable point where the Sublime Porte will be able to retaliate upon Russia for her doings in Bulgaria and among

the Greeks. The Sultan's envoys or agents will always find an open road across Afghanistan, if not across Persia, and Russia will soon learn that the possession of Turkestan is a bit which cannot be so quietly enjoyed as her other Mohammedan acquisitions."

The same writer elsewhere states that our alliance with Shere Ali has prompted the Czar to cultivate the friendship of the Amoor of Bokhara. A commercial treaty has been concluded with the Amoor, in which the duty on English imports was fixed at 40 per cent., and on Russia imports at 3 per cent. only, thus completely paralyzing the English goods trade in Bokhara. The conduct of the Amoor's eldest son in seeking a refuge with Shere Ali will give Russia the pretext she has long been seeking for a rupture with the Afghan ruler. And there if no doubt that in a very short time we shall hear that the Russian governor of Samercand has marched his troops to the Oxus, if not across the river. "Herat is still threatened. . . and the enemies of Shere Ali in Afghanistan are in close connection with Russia. . . . Being thus attacked both from within and from without, he would have no alternative but to yield; and then will come the critical question: What will the English, his protectors, do, who have already given him so much money and arms, and who are so much interested in the consolidation of his power?"

REPUBLICAN EXPENSE.

An exposure has recently been made which contrasts strangely with the alleged purity of the American Congress. A paragraph went the rounds of the United States papers the other day, assuming to show the cost in several European States of maintaining monarchical forms of government. We now learn something of the same kind which does not say much for the economy of Republicanism. It appears that while in session the cost to the country amounts to not less than \$33,000 a day. The last Congress used up eleven hundred penknives—each costing about \$3. A large expenditure was also incurred for such articles as snuff, tobacco, scissors and hair brushes. One item runs thus:—"12 cotton stay laces, \$5.09." And as an extra we find the sum of \$2,244.65 for conveying a dead Congressman into the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania. The amount of stationery used by Congress averages about a ton weight to each member. In truth it must be a great republic.

CHICAGO, 2nd.—A special despatch from St. Paul says: An arrival from Pembina brings a proclamation from Governor McTavish, warning the rebels against revolutionary proceedings against the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

A later special despatch from St. Paul states that letters have been received from Fort Garry, dated November 16th and 20th, which says that a council of insurgents—half breeds—was held on the 16th, but after some consultation, adjourned until the 18th. Governor McTavish's proclamation was circulated among them, with what the correspondent calls, marked effect. A letter of the 20th says that the people will never submit to the reign of Mr. McDougal unless overpowered by the Canadian Government. This letter also states that a sufficiently large force of the insurgents are in arms to protect their frontier from any force that can be sent against them.

The priests in Mexico have commenced a anti-Masonic crusade.

PALL MALL. PROTESTANTISM.

The *Broad Arrow* under the above heading tells the following good story:—

"Once upon a time, not very long ago, there lived a private soldier who belonged to the Rifle Brigade. It was his misfortune to have been born an Irishman and a Papist, and nobody having taken the trouble to teach him better, he lived and died (last year) in lamentable heresy. Of course this private was necessarily a very wicked man. Indeed, so sensible was he himself of the fact, that in the fulness of his belief in the doctrines of the Church to which he belonged, he made a will, leaving to the Roman Catholic chaplain of the station at which his battalion happened to be stationed, the whole of his estate, in order that as much money as possible might be laid out in masses for the repose of his soul. It seemed that the soldier had neither relations nor friends, and he was therefore all the more anxious thus to dispose of his property, lest his country should step in and claim his estate for its own, which, in the event of his dying intestate, would have been the "usual course." The will was carefully drawn up and properly executed; so it happened that when the soldier died his commanding officer had no course before him but to sell the man's effects, make up his accounts, and hand the balance over to the Roman Catholic chaplain as desired. Here the matter for a while rested, and as the sum thus paid was something over £25, it is only fair to hope that the soldier's soul may have profited by the expenditure. In course of time, however, the War Office in its audit of the regimental accounts fell upon the entry of the bequest in the pay list. The authorities were horrified at a large sum of money being disposed of in such a manner, and they called their solicitor to their aid. The learned functionary at once ruled that the soldier's bequest was invalid. He showed how the act of leaving money to be spent in masses for the dead was the self-same act as leaving money to be spent in "superstitious usages." The authorities upon this took the matter up, and desired the commanding officer who had authorized the payment of the £25 to the priest to call upon his Reverence to refund the sum thus erroneously issued to him. With this demand, the masses having been said and done with, the priest refused to comply, and so the commanding officer reported to the War Office. Nothing daunted, however, the authorities determined to persevere in their attempt to recover their lost treasure: They therefore once more addressed the commanding officer, and politely explained to him the law of the land regarding the case at issue, requested that he himself without delay would make good the £25 which his ignorance of the meaning of the term "superstitious usages" had been the means of losing to the State. On this the commanding officer abused the authorities, spread the story of his grievance far and wide amongst his friends, and paid up."

The disarmament movement in Prussia and Saxony is said to give great satisfaction to the British government. Following the motion made in the parliament of Prussia, by Herr Voichow, the Prussian progressist, thirteen Saxon deputies have laid down a plan which is described as similar to Voichow's, but more precise in its form. They request the government to use its influence with the Northern Confederation to obtain a reduction of military expenses, and to work with a view to general disarmament.

TREATMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Under this heading, a correspondent of the *Toronto Telegraph* thus speaks of the dissatisfaction said to exist among the Volunteers in various sections of the Province at the present time.

"The dissatisfaction, as you say, is widespread and intense, and more particularly is this the case among the best officers. I can call to mind now some six or eight officers commanding corps, whose resignations are either in, or about to be sent in, exclusive of the numbers who have resigned already. One great cause for this, and the most serious, is the constant appointment of ex-regulars, as you state, into all the best posts. Out of the nine highest appointments, eight were ex-regulars, and the ninth was neither a volunteer, nor a regular, but a civilian. Again, the staff is excessive. The deputy adjutant generals are wanted just about as much as a fifth wheel is wanted to a waggon. But the old brigade majors were many of them Volunteer officers, and to supersede them, deputy adjutant generals were gazetted, and now the staff, being too great, it is said, the volunteers must suffer as usual, and the brigade majors, although first appointed, will be the first struck off, while the others will be retained. When we consider that, with the old brigade majors, there was not one-tenth of the dissatisfaction that there is now with deputy adjutant-generals, district quartermasters, inspectors of drill sheds, superintendents of military schools, medical directors, &c., &c., I think the sooner the country saves the expense of the superfluities, the better. Your remarks on the manning of the gunboat with field artillery and infantry, are very deserved. The treatment of Major McMaster and his splendid corps by the department, lost the country their services. Captain McCallum and his naval company resigned *en masse* from much the the same cause, and the government have to render the Dominion ridiculous in the eyes of every one, by manning a gunboat with horse artillery; and so it goes on—even the Fenians must have contempt for us and our misr anagement."

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.—The *Melbourne Age* laments the awkward predicament in which New Zealand is placed—namely, that as a mere colony, she cannot raise a war loan as if she were an independent country, and her request that the parent State should endorse a bill for her, has been harshly refused. "It is plain from all this, that the connection between the colonies and the empire at large, calls for thorough revision at an early date." The *Morning Star* acknowledges that the proposition of an Imperial Confederation, composed of Great Britain and the Colonies, appears to it worthy of earnest and candid consideration.

"A Federal Congress, composed of the representatives of each and all the constitutional elements of the Union, would assume the control and management of its intercourse and relations with foreign Powers, while the protection and defence of the whole Confederation and its parts would be secured by federal armaments, raised and supported by federal levies and taxes. Of course, this scheme is not intended to embrace dependencies like Gibraltar and Aden, or possessions like India and Ceylon. The Federal Union would include only the mother country and her colonies properly so called, the Canadian Dominion, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape.

"In relation to one another they would be regarded as so many separate States, while, in relation to the remainder of the world, they would together constitute a single undivided empire. Their domestic business would rest wholly in their own hands, but they would jointly superintend that wider range of interests which comes under the heads of imperial and international affairs."

The terrible famine which has been raging in Algeria for the last two years has obliged the French Government to look elsewhere than in that unfortunate colony for its supplies of horses for the light cavalry. The stocks of small wiry "Arabs" which were bred in Algeria, and which did such excellent service in the Crimea, in Italy, and in Mexico, has been pretty nearly exterminated, so that for the next seven or eight years, at least, it will be impossible to obtain these valuable chargers in sufficient numbers for the service. After repeated trials it has been determined to use in their stead those solid little Hungarian horses ridden by the Ullans; and the brigade of light cavalry (5th Hussars and 12th Chasseurs), which is to hold garrison in Paris during the coming year, is entirely composed of them. The first importation of these Hungarian horses was made in 1867. They vary in price between £28 and £32. They are strong, active, and very enduring, but they caused a great deal of trouble at first when they were put on the same rations as the "Arabs." It was found that they grew thin and unfit for work; and when the allowance of oats was lessened, in the hope of setting them right again, they burst out all over into purtules and became vicious. During eighteen months all sorts of experiments were tried in the way of diet; but it was not until the present year that the veterinarians met with any success. The horses are now allowed three kilogrammes and a half of oats a day and half the ordinary rations of hay and chaff. They are taken out as often as possible into the open air and kept in stables thoroughly ventilated, heat being unhealthy for them. On this treatment they thrive very well; but it is doubtful whether they will ever acclimatize themselves so perfectly to the French climate as Arab horses, and the general opinion of French cavalry officers concerning them is that they will never be of very great use.

A "Canadian Volunteer," writing to the *Leader* from Haldimand county, calls the attention of the authorities to a proposition for assisting Volunteers whose term of service has expired to emigrate to Red River. He says:—

"Would it not be advisable for our government to offer special inducements to our Volunteers who have completed their term, and can show a certificate from their commanding officer, who wish to settle in that country? We would then have a class of men on whom the country could rely in case of need, both in a civil and military point of view. I venture to assert that if inducements worthy of notice were offered, thousands of the old Volunteers of Canada would willingly avail themselves of the opportunity in the spring. I could name at least one hundred in this section of the country alone who will most likely leave for other parts unless something is done."

The British, 64 gun frigate, *Augusta*, sunk in the Delaware below Fort Mifflin, in 1777, has just been raised in a good state of preservation.

MILITARY HABILIMENTS.

It is strange how tenaciously the European Governments hold to antiquated fashions in military dress and equipments, when everyday experience proves that they are not only useless but positively injurious. Of twenty-two thousand patients, chiefly from India, admitted to the military hospital at Netley, England, there were one thousand six hundred and thirty three suffering from heart disease, caused it is admitted, by the present cumbersome style of accoutrement. What makes the matter still more serious is its incurability under the present system of dress. After an apparent cure has been effected if the patient is returned to his regiment and has donned his military dress a relaps invariably occurs.

HUMORS OF THE WAR.

It is said that when John C. Breckinridge and Humphrey Marshall met at Paris, Kentucky, recently, Mr. Breckinridge told the following story of the war:—When General Pegram was preparing to march his troops into Kentucky, Marshall, who did not like poaching upon his preserves, ineffectually warned him not to come, and at last sent word that any troops which attempted to enter Kentucky would have to pass over his dead body. Pegram replied that it would be too much to expect that of his artillery, "but if he found the obstacle in his way, he would immediately tunnel through."

In a similar vein of extravagance, a southern general, on the march of Lee's army into Maryland, called out to a magnificent colonel to "take his moustache out of the road, so as to let his brigade march by."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Farragut wants his name pronounced Farragow.

General Wade Hampton and D. H. Hill are getting up a "Military Institute" at Charlotte, N. C.

The Freemasons in Havana are under the ban of the Spanish volunteers, and have been advised by the Captain General to suspend their meeting for three or four months.

A recent letter from England says that Major General Stisted, C. B., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, is to receive a divisional command in India in the course of two or three months.

It is stated that the Persian Government lately applied to the British Foreign Office for officers to assist in the organisation and training of the Persian army; and that their request has been complied with.

The question of the armament of the native Indian regiments with breech-loading rifles has lately been actively discussed by the press of England and in India, and the subject has received a good deal of consideration at the hands of the authorities.

The Columbus Journal relates that Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Secretary of State, during a recent sojourn at an Oberlin hotel, stripped to the buff in the course of making a change of clothes, and then opened what he supposed to be the door of a closet. Instead of a closet, a sitting-room filled with ladies burst on the General's troubled vision. Fourteen screams drowned the noise of one slam.

Lord Elgin's tomb is at Dhurmsala, and the Governor-General has just despatched an officer to see to its repair. Simultaneously, a monument is being erected to Lord Elgin in the Cathedral at Calcutta, which consists of a cross enamelled on a slab of serpentine. Above this, on a slab of granite, are bronze figures of Canada, China, Jamaica, and India, surmounted by a bust in white marble, of Lord Elgin.

Yokohama, Japan, was on September 22d the scene of great rejoicing and enthusiasm. The Duke of Edinburgh landed there on that day, and was received publicly by the Mikado, who also extended to His Royal Highness such marked cordiality in private that the event was looked upon as unprecedented on the part of that potentate. The Duke was to have proceeded by the Tientsin route to Peking.

FATHER McMAHON.—A Montreal contemporary says:—Some doubts having been expressed as to the truth of Father McMahon's statement that when he joined the Fenians he was on his way to Montreal to receive a bequest left him by a deceased brother, we may say that we are assured that he was entitled to a legacy under his brother's will, consisting of a contingent reversion of an old watch, worth about six dollars, still in the hands of the executor.

Gen. Ben. F. Butler has been sued by Rowena Florence, niece of the late General Twiggs, to recover articles of silverware and the three gold-hilted, jewelled swords presented to Gen. Twiggs by the United States Government and the States of Georgia and Texas, for meritorious services rendered by him in the Mexican war. These swords, valued at \$35,000 in gold, and the silverware and table furniture, worth \$2,000 in gold, Mrs. Florence avers were taken and appropriated to his own use by General Butler, while he commanded in New Orleans, in the spring of 1863.

A correspondent of the New York World writing of the Royal family of England, has the following respecting Prince Arthur: He is studious, able, and hopes to do his duty as his godfather, the late Duke of Wellington ever did. The lad—he is but nineteen—is a noble young fellow. There is no harm in him, and he can blush like a girl if he's the subject of undue attentions. He will be a credit to the nation. And he is so outwardly, as many of your readers must know. A slight, well-set figure, with a very expressive fair face, and with a natural courtesy of behavior pleasant to young and old.

"CAN'T DO HIMSELF JUSTICE."—By the way I am reminded of an incident that transpired on the day that Gen. Hood concluded to defer his visit to the town of Nashville. A coloured man who had stuck to the rebel army through thick and thin, was in high hopes of being able to march into the city and pay his respects to a lady who belonged to the upper crust of the coloured society, and when he discovered that the besieging army was retreating, he determined to break through the lines and throw himself upon the mercy of the cruel Yankees. He presented himself to General Thomas, hat in hand, and standing very straight.

"I'se just from the army, sah."

"What army?"

"Mr. Hood's army, sah."

"Where is Mr. Hood now?"

"He's leavin' sah; he's leavin'."

"Ah! I thought Mr. Hood, as you call him, was coming into Nashville."

"No sah; Mr. Hood thinks he can't do himself justice in Nashville."

The death of Rear-Admiral Warden, C. B., senior naval officer on the Irish coast, is announced. Admiral Warden entered the service at an early age, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in September, 1828. He was commander of the *Medea*, serving on the coast of Syria, 1840, and was engaged on active service during the Russian War. He for some time commanded the Channel Squadron. By the gallant officer's death Captain Sir William S. Wiseman, K. C. B., obtains flag rank, and a captain's good-service pension is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral the Hon. John Gordon, youngest brother of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, died suddenly on the 11th inst. In early life, as lieutenant of the *Seahorse*, he was present at the operations in the Potomac and capture of Alexandria in 1814. Subsequently he was commandant at Sheerness.

The regulation which prevents officers from holding staff appointments for more than five years will, in July, 1870, cause the retirement of Lord William Paulet from the office of Adjutant General of the army. Several officers have been named as probable successors in the office, among whom Sir Alfred Horsford seems to hold the place of first favourite. A rumour, however, is prevalent in military circles, arising no doubt from the manifest exigencies of the times, that an entire remodelling of this department is in contemplation, and that the office as it now exists will not be filled up.

THE 72ND, HIGHLANDERS.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The 72nd will long be remembered with pleasure in Limerick. A pleasing and characteristic anecdote is related of this distinguished corps. When the Duke of York was commander-in-chief the regiment was stationed at Belfast, and at the time bigotry ruled supreme at the Horse Guards. The men being all Presbyterians, desired to go to their own "Kirk," as Presbyterian churches are called in Scotland, but an order was received from the Horse Guards that they were to go to the parish church. The colonel had to comply with the order; but on the first Sunday afterwards, when going to church the band struck up on the route, near the edifice—"This is nae our own house," for which they were lustily cheered by the populace, and, on the fact being reported to the Duke of York, his Royal Highness reversed the original order, and allowed them afterwards to attend their own place of worship.

When Louis Napoleon made his abortive Boulogne expedition, he drew a pistol on Captain Puygellier, commanding the troops at that place. Puygellier said to him, "Prince Louis or not, I don't know you. I only see a conspirator in you. It is useless for you to talk here. Clear the barracks." The death of this captain is just announced at Paris. He has been in the army ever since the Boulogne affair, but never received any promotion.

The members of the Prussian Royal family are remarkably tall, as the following table (English measure) shows: The King of Prussia, 6 feet 1 inch; the Crown Prince, 6 feet 1½ inch; Prince Carl, 5 feet 11 inches; Prince Fred. Carl, 5 feet 9½ inches; Prince Albrecht, 6 feet 1½ inches; Prince Albrecht, Jr., 6 feet 7 inches; Count Bismarck, 6 feet 1½ inches. The file leader of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, at Potsdam, measures 6 feet 7½ inches. English.

QUEEN HORTENSE AND HER IMPERIAL SON.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A certain M. Morel has ventured on a history of Napoleon III., his works, and his opinions, partly with the view of showing the discrepancies between the opinions of the Prince and the actions of the Sovereign. One anecdote will be quite sufficient to illustrate what M. Morel drives at. When the Prince was at Ham "his incubations appeared in a valient journal *Le Progres du Pass de Calais*, which was very hostile to the Government of Louis Philippe, and was prosecuted during the reign of the monarch twenty-nine times. The chief editor M. De gorges, was an energetic Republican, and a man of profound convictions, who afterwards in a fit of despair at having supported the candidature of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, humiliated and outraged by the success which attended the *coup d'etat* went mad." The anecdotes concerning the education of Prince Louis form the most interesting portion of the new volume. King Louis, is will be remembered, never saw the present Emperor in his infancy, and took little interest in him; but Louis Napoleon was always his mother's favourite, and she never tired of instructing him in the art of ruling, and of plotting for his sake the downfall of the Bourbons.

The eldest son (writes M. Morel) was judicially claimed and obtained by the ex-King, but was not entirely lost to Hortense; but the younger lad belonged to her exclusively. She would have liked to have seen him a little more lively, more French, but she consoled herself at seeing him of an undecided character, rather backward, and at times of almost feminine indolence. She recalled the celebrated saying of Catherine de Medicis—the world belongs to lymphic natures. Without being a *sauante* she was not ignorant that this constitution, modified by *regime* and age, becomes in time favourable for reflection and tenacity.

M. Morel then gives some of the precepts which were inculcated by the Queen Hortense:—

"You will never, my dear child, have that fecundity of sallies, that rapidity of conception, that comprehension of startling the world which made your uncle so extraordinary. Speech is an admirable power for seduction; it colours everything one desires to illuminate. Above all, it is admirable for enveloping skilful projects in calculated obscurity. There is a princely art—and you will learn it—of flashing phrases in such a manner that, by an optical phenomena, it makes people see just what they desired. One learns to employ a language which has all the diversity of aspect of the chameleon, or, if you remember it, of that harlequin's jacket which Florian shows us in his table. Every one sees in it the colour which pleases him most. Thus your uncle the Emperor was able to establish his authority in giving to all parties that particular hope which amused the foolery of Royalist or Republican. The Bourbons, who are rather stupid, commit the fault of keeping on their promises too much inflammable matter to allow the orators of the Chamber to strike a light so freely. In time a conflagration will ensue. Your uncle understood things better. As long as he was master he alone spoke to the people. He even pushed his precautions so far as to have his journals written under his own eyes. I do not know whether we shall be able some day to practice the same surveillance; but it is too clear to me that the liberty of the press during the

Hundred Days was one cause of the fall of the resuscitated Empire. The Emperor, who knew his people, had finished by suppressing the Tribunal instituted in 1799, only allowing to subsist the Corps Legislatif, obliged by the Constitution, to vote always in silence. If ever you become master and have the power of organizing the country, do not permit a word to be said without your express authorization. The additional Act of 1815, which appeared to be a necessity of the epoch, was, in fact, the negation of the Empire, whose existence it was meant to consolidate. I do not say that there is nothing absolute in the world, and that the liberty to write and to speak must never be given, but place politics as far as possible beyond the reach of public discussion. There is hardly any Government which can resist the examination of its origin and the discussion of the personal acts of the master. However, your present situation exacts that you should not disdain the aid and sympathy of journalists. They are incomparable for rendering misfortune interesting, and I may add that most of them have the taste, almost the mania, for resuscitating the vanquished."

Judge Jones, of the Superior Court of New York, has ordered the arrest of General B. F. Butler, for stealing silverware and furniture, to the amount of \$80,000, from Mrs. Rowena Florence, niece of General Twigg, in the year 1852, at New Orleans.

REVIEW AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A grand review of all the troops of the garrison of St. Petersburg has taken place in honor of the Emir of Bokhara. A force of 40,000 men were assembled on the Champ de Mars. His Majesty's special escort was composed of Georgians and of Tcherkesians, in coats of mail and helmets of steel, and other Caucasian troops, clad with great splendour in their national costume. The members of the Bokhara mission were astonished, and declared that the riches of the Czar surpassed those in Mahomet's Paradise.

We learn from New Zealand that a select committee had been for some time sitting, to inquire into the description of arm most suitable for the use of the colonial troops, with the view of procuring the best sort with the £3000 which was to be voted for the purpose. The arm which the committee had decided to recommend is a rifle or carbine of a total length of from 38 to 40 inches, with swivel loops and slings; and a knife bayonet not exceeding 15 inches in length, and of a weight not exceeding 1½ lbs., to be fixed to the under side of the muzzle. The bore of the rifle to be .45, and the cartridge one on the Boxer principle, with central fire-cap. The rifle to be a breech loader, and, if possible, on the Martini-Henry principle.

We believe that Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Windham, K.C.B., commanding the force in Canada, is strongly opposed to the idea of disbanding the Royal Canadian Rifles. Sir Charles proposes that the constitution of the regiment should be changed, so that it might be available, if required, for service in any part of the world, and, as there are at present over six hundred single men serving in it, who are in the very highest state of discipline, it would be an easy matter to reduce the married men—most of whom volunteered to it for the purpose of settling in the country—to the necessary strength. It is to be hoped that the Government may consider Sir Charles' plan, and thereby be saved the trouble and annoyance of reduction.—*Broad Arrow.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 3rd December, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

In the General Order No. 2, of the 12th ultimo, for "William Porte," to be Lieutenant, read "Andrew William Porte."

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.
No. 4 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Bellhouse Young, vice F. E. Ritchie, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Henry McLaren, Gentleman, M.S., vice Young, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Forresters."
No. 2 Company, Collingwood

To be Captain:

Daniel Hunter McMillan, Esq., M.S., vice Wolfe, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Francis Hewson, Gentleman, M.S., vice Lett, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Samuel Trott, Gentleman, M.S., vice Lett, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."
No. 4 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Léonidas de Salaberry, M.S., vice Bower, appointed District Quartermaster.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Edouard Trudel, M.S., vice de Salaberry, promoted.

The Provisional Battalion of Portneuf.
No. 2 Company, St. Raymond.

To be Ensign:

Robert George Patton, Gentleman, M.S., vice Savary, resigned.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign John Edward Baldwin, vice A.M. Ross, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign provisionally:
 Corporal Gavin Smith, vice Baldwin, promoted.
 By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.
 P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel
 Adjutant General of Militia,
 Canada,

General Dulce, lately Captain-General of Cuba, is dead.

A recent letter from England says that the rank of ensign in the British army will probably be abolished when Mr. Carwell brings down his estimates next year, and that Major-General Stisted, C. B., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario is to receive a divisional command in India in the course of two or three months.

We understand that there is a revised edition of the "Field Exercise" ready for publication. The principal changes appear to be as follows: the position of the captain of the company, is invariably to be in rear of the centre, the subalterns covering the flank files, and, in skirmishing the men are to be single rank, at four paces distance. It is to be regretted that whilst those changes were being made, a second line of skirmishers, at half distance, with an interval between the companies, was not adopted instead of the supports being retained as heretofore in close file.

Persons of a romantic turn of mind will be gratified to learn that Bronic, the leader of the Dalmatian insurgents, is a very wealthy peasant of Zuppa, very tall, and exceedingly handsome. He has the assistance of twelve lieutenants, all intelligent Bocchese, in managing the insurrection, which is maintained by 1,000 well drilled and well disciplined riflemen, who are also armed with from four to six revolvers, a sword, and a number of daggers, all of the latest patterns. They have made all the mountain paths and roads inaccessible by covering them with huge rocks. Thus far they have succeeded in repelling the most determined efforts of the soldiers,

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Ottawa, August 7th, 1869. 32-17

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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so rapidly succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following.—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '68 which led to Confederation.
 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
 4. The formation of the Local Governments.
 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo. and will be bound in cloth.

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HENRY J. MORGAN

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869. 25-1f.

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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