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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

No. 13.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLV.

The despatches requiring that a portion of the British troops under Lord Cornwallis's command be sent to New York reached that General at Williamsburgh, and he at once prepared to comply, but as it was evident that he would be unable to hold so advanced a post he resolved to cross the James River and retire to Portsmouth. As it was found that the most convenient place for crossing was at James Island, the Royal army on the 4th July marched by the left from Williamsburgh, and the same evening arrived opposite James Island; in order to cover the right flank and rear of the army Lieut. Colonel Tarleton with the legion cavalry and two companies of mounted infantry moved to a church eighteen miles from Williamsburgh which the Americans had fortified and garrisoned by riflemen as an advanced post covering the front of their army—this work was carried by surprise and the garrison dislodged with some loss—the victors then proceeded to Tyre's plantation where they drove in the pickets and communicated a general alarm to La Fayette's corps.

The position occupied by the King's troops to cover the embarkation was very strong, the right was covered by ponds, the centre and left by swamps over which a few narrow causeways connected it with the country. On the morning of the 6th July the cavalry foragers reported the enemy were advancing, Tarleton sent a negro and dragoon as deserters to inform the Americans that the legion and a detachment of infantry composed the rear guard the main body of the Royal army having passed James River: this ruse succeeded, the Americans advanced rapidly and in the afternoon beat back a patrol of cavalry over one of the causeways on the left, and soon after the outposts were fired upon by their riflemen while a division of their army advanced towards the morass. The British

army supported the pickets on the left in order to prevent the American army passing the woods till their whole force was fully committed. Just before sunset the Marquis de la Fayette passed the swamp on the left with about 1500 men and some artillery, the remainder of his troops took post at a brick house beyond the swamp. Upon the first cannon shot being fired the British army formed and advanced, and after a smart action of an hour's duration drove the Americans over the swamps with a loss of 300 men, and their artillery; night alone prevented the destruction of the whole, for the American troops were so exhausted by a long march that they bivouacked within six miles of the British lines for twenty-four hours unable to move—nor was any advantage taken of their circumstances beyond the advance of a party under Colonel Tarleton who drove in the pickets on the main body who were found at Green Springs unable to move and could have been captured or dispersed by the advance of a division of the British army, but the opportunity was neglected for striking a fatal blow, and fortune was wearied of favoring Generals unable to take any advantage of her gifts.

The British army having crossed James River the troops ordered to New York proceeded to Portsmouth for embarkation, but before they could put to sea an order arrived to countermand their sailing, while Lt. Col. Tarleton was ordered to proceed to Prince Edward Court House and thence to New London in Bedford County, to destroy on his march all military stores or provisions for the American army and to relieve any British prisoners which might be sent Northward. The information on which this expedition was founded was very defective; after reaching Prince Edward Court House they found the stores there had been forwarded to Gen. Greene upwards of a month before, and it was discovered that he had not sent any expedition northward but was engaged in the siege of Ninety Six; these facts induced Tarleton to return to the Royal army which he rejoined at Suffolk fifteen days after starting from Cobham, having completed a march of 400 miles in that time with more loss and damage to his men and horses than they in-

flicted on the enemy. After this junction had been effected the remainder of the troops marched to Portsmouth, Lord Cornwallis having received a letter from Sir H. Clinton in which he expressed his surprise that he should have left the Peninsula at Williamsburgh without consulting him and directing that it should be re-occupied for the purpose of establishing a post for the safety and protection of ships of the line either at Old Point Comfort or Yorktown.

It seems to have been Clinton's intention to try and transfer the seat of war to Virginia, as his predecessor Howe had transferred it from Boston to New York and thence to Philadelphia—there can be no doubt that if the British fleet had been properly commanded such a movement would have placed the rebels at the mercy of Great Britain from simple exhaustion alone, not because they had been compelled thereto by the successful strategy of the British Generals, but simply because the preponderance of force was against them.

It now remained with Lord Cornwallis to decide which of the stations submitted for his consideration should be selected as that best adapted to meet the requirements of a port and a defensive position commanding the entrance into Hampton Roads—a survey of Old Point Comfort elicited the fact that it was not in any way adapted as a good defensive harbor—Portsmouth was altogether out of the question as it afforded no anchorage for line of battle ships—it appeared therefore to the British General that Yorktown on the York River met all the requirements of the case, and on the 1st of August it was occupied by a division of the army, the remainder being employed in dismantling Portsmouth which was effected by the 21st, and on the 22nd Lord Cornwallis's whole force was concentrated at Yorktown and Gloucester, the first on the right and the latter on the left bank of the York River, which is about a mile in width—the river or more properly inlet expands to nearly double that dimension for a considerable distance inland furnishing a desirable anchorage for line of battle ships.

The village of Gloucester is situated on a point of land on the north side of York

River, and consisted at the time of its occupation by Lord Cornwallis' army of about a dozen houses—the position was a good one—a marshy creek covered the right, the river the left and rear, while in front the ground was clear and level for a mile, at that distance stood a belt of wooded land forming a gorge of narrow width between a creek (called Severn river) on the right and the river; beyond the gorge the country was open and cultivated. The village was covered in front by a chain of three redoubts connected by lines and protected by abatis.

Yorktown occupies a more commanding position on the river, its front from nearly left to right was covered by a swamp through which a rivulet ran—the end of this swamp on the right was covered by several frigates anchored in the river—a large redoubt close to the river road from Williamsburgh on the south or further side from Yorktown of the swamp covered the extensive defences on the right; at the head of the swamp two redoubts, one on each side of the main road from Williamsburgh, covered the centre which was further protected by a narrow strip of woodland the trees of which were felled with the branches outwards; the left of the centre was covered by a field work mounted with artillery which also commanded the Hampton Road—from this point a creek and ravine which increased in depth till it reached York River below the town covered the left of the works, but the defensive redoubts were placed on the left or inner bank of the ravine, thus making this part the weakest of the *cintre* which occupied a segment of a circle with both ends resting on the river whose chord would be about 7000 feet, and versed since less than half that distance, embracing an area of less than 900 acres. The inner line covering Yorktown had a chord of about 3500 feet, and versed since of about 1200 feet, was fortified on the right by redoubts and batteries with a line of stockade in the rear which supported a high parapet of earth—the redoubts were furnished with fraizing—on the inner side of the marshy ravine a large redoubt with a good ditch fraizing and abatis. The edge of the swamp extended along the centre and was defended by a line of stockade and by batteries commanding all the avenues through it—on the left of the centre was a low work with a ditch, a row of fraizing and an abatis, some embrasures for cannon were completed in this work. The left was fortified by redoubts, communications of earth and batteries which were all fraized but without stockade or abatis—two redoubts were advanced to the inner edge of the ravine on the left which were small and not so well furnished as those in front of the right—by the injudicious contraction of the works at this point the commanding positions were left open to the besiegers and it was precisely here the approaches were made—the space thus inclosed by the inner line was narrow, not large enough for retrenchments and exposed by the uncovering

of the left to be unfladed. Such was the position in which Lord Cornwallis with over 6000 effective veterans shut himself up to await the issue of events at New York.

General Washington had assembled the army which Clinton's imbecility allowed the Congress to keep together at Peek's Kill, towards the end of the month of June, and marching from thence to White Plains was joined on the 6th of July by the French troops from Rhode Island under command of the Count de Rochambeau; on the evening of the 21st the whole force marched towards King's Bridge, and next morning were drawn up in order of battle before the British lines—whilst French and American officers reconnoitered the position of the works—the same scene was repeated on the morning of the 25th, and in the afternoon both armies marched back to their former encampment.

This display of force had the desired effect of confining Clinton within his lines and increasing his anxiety for the safety of New York—although it was well known to him that the combined army could do nothing without a covering fleet, and that the way to prevent any movement on their part was to forward advices of the fact to Sir George Rodney requesting him to look well after the Comté de Grasse in the West Indies, while a movement of Cornwallis's troops on Philadelphia would have compelled Washington to fight at a disadvantage or abandon that town to its fate—either movements being decisive of the contest—but Sir Henry appears to have been a puzzle-headed man incapable of conceiving or executing any plan.

Towards the middle of August despatches arrived from the Comté de Grasse announcing his intention to enter the Chesapeake about the end of the month, and intimating that an attack on the force under Lord Cornwallis would be the most feasible project and most likely to lead to a favorable issue—he also requested immediate co-operation as he could not remain long on the American coast. Letters were immediately despatched by the American and French Generals approving of this plan, while a series of manoeuvres were undertaken to deceive Sir Henry Clinton, and in this though clumsily enough executed they were completely successful, when suddenly breaking up their camp they marched across New Jersey to Philadelphia where they arrived on the 30th August.

It had been no secret in New York that a movement of this description was intended, Washington's despatches containing an outline of the whole scheme had been intercepted and carried to Clinton, and he had been also advised thereof by the Ministry in England. Sir George Rodney who commanded the fleet in the West Indies also warned him that the Comté de Grasse was to be expected on the American coast and that his probable destination was the Chesapeake, and the British Admiral commanding on the North American station was advised of the movement and informed that a reinforcement

would be sent sufficiently powerful to enable him to frustrate all the French Admiral's intentions. But neither Sir Henry Clinton, Admiral Greaves, nor Sir George Rodney appears to have appreciated the importance of the crisis which was approaching, or understood the momentous issues with which they had to deal.

Clinton appears to have acted like an idiot, Admiral Greaves as a senile fool, and Rodney as a slothful careless man of pleasure to whom the idea of a movement by which the whole French fleet would abandon the West Indies and seek the American shores at the expense of so much toil and trouble, appeared perfectly incomprehensible, and therefore he contented himself with detaching Sir Samuel Hood with *fourteen* sail of the line to reinforce Admiral Greaves at New York—this squadron made the land to the southward of the capes of Virginia on the 25th August, and not meeting with the lookout frigates proceeded to Sandy Hook where they arrived on the 28th. At New York he found Admiral Greaves with seven sail of the line, of which only five were ready for sea, two being under repairs. Sir Samuel Hood brought intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet from the West Indies, it became necessary at once to sail for the Chesapeake, especially as intelligence had arrived that the French squadron under M. de Barras, at Rhode Island, had sailed on the 25th August. As the distance between Newport and New York is only 160 miles, it argues a lack of ordinary vigilance that information of the movements of the enemy's fleet were not known at the latter place till five days after it sailed—the English fleet sailed from Sandy Hook on the 31st August.

LONDON, 22nd.—The authorities are taking measures for the establishment of a mail and passage route to Europe *via* San Francisco.

The commercial journals comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. Statistics show the receipts of wheat from the United States to be 3,500,000 quarters more than in any previous year.

MEXICO, 11th.—The State of San Luis Potosi is entirely free of revolution. The insurgents in that State rebelled against their leaders, who were compelled to fly for their lives. The Prefect of Pocolalpa has been lynched by the people.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18th.—Rudolpho and Deery played a billiard match last night, 1,500 points for \$3,000. Rudolpho won, making 1,500 while Deery was making 970. Rudolpho's greatest run was 312; Deery's greatest run 174.

NEW YORK, 22nd.—John Savage has issued an address of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, reporting the organisation financially strong, and declaring opposition to attacking the British in Canada, claiming that the organisation is merely intended to spread the benefits of a just political system; and stating that the tenure bill in Parliament is not a settlement of the Irish land question, but the best that can be hoped for, and if passed it will not embarrass the brotherhood in the least, and hoping for the time when the leaders of the home organisation are prepared to unfurl their banner on Irish soil.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

In a late number of the Review your talented correspondent "G. W.," whose remarks are always worthy of attention, suggested changing the designation of battalion, as applied to the Volunteer corps in the Dominion, to that of regiment.

I am sure this idea will meet with very general approval among the Volunteers, and if adopted will tend to increase that esprit de corps which is so necessary.

To the same end I would suggest the following:—The present tunic of the rifles and infantry, which in most respects is a very nice one, would be very much improved by substituting a neat cloth shoulder strap with the number of the regiment on it, as is worn in H.M. service, (the strap to be the same color as the facings) instead of a braided cord as at present. And for infantry corps instead of having the facings invariably blue why not have different colored facings for each Province in the Dominion? say blue for Ontario, white for Quebec, green for New Brunswick, and buff for Nova Scotia. The shackles too would be improved by having the number of the regiment cut in the plate. Some of these alterations, such as new shoulder straps, could be made with the present uniform, and others could be done at headquarters before new issues of clothing are sent to each corps.

These changes, although they may appear trifling, would, I am sure, go a long way towards making the Volunteer service more popular.

It is to be hoped that some changes will be made this session in the Militia Law—why not exempt Volunteers from serving on juries and from personal municipal taxes? Too little attention, in view of the early departure of the remainder of the regular troops, is paid by our Parliament to military matters, and the country may yet suffer for it.

Rifle practice is in full blast again here, several matches have taken place and others are on the tapis.

To prevent the recurrence of accident such as that which befel the Toronto Drill Shed lately, the roofs should always be shovelled clear after every heavy fall of snow—this is always done with such buildings in this part of the country and we do not have any accidents of that sort.

A match between ten officers and ten non-commissioned officers and men of the 8th Battalion, "Stadacona Rifles," took place on the Beauport Flats on Saturday last. The ranges were 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yds., four rounds at each. The scores were: officers 476 points non-commissioned officers and men 474 points. Majority for officers, 2 points.

Advices from the West Indies make it probable that the steamer "Atlantic," so long missing, is safely harboured.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 25th March, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Captain, to date from 20th January, 1870:

Lieutenant Alexander Huggins Moore, M. S., vice Watson, deceased.

To be Lieutenants, provisionally: Ensign John Little, vice Roy, promoted. Ensign Thomas Herbert Marsh, vice C. R. M. Sewell, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Ensigns, provisionally: Sergeant Peter Benjamin Barnard, vice H. C. Baker, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Charles Hyla Holden, Gentleman, vice Cory, left the limits.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Aylmer.

To be Captain, provisionally: John Charles Weisbrod, Esquire, vice J. Campbell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally: William Faulds, Gentleman, vice A. Taylor, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally: Robert Henry Lindsay, Gentleman, vice A. Wickett, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Aultsville.

ERRATA.—In General Order of 15th inst., read "Joel Adams, Gentleman," instead of "Ensign Joel Adams."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Battalion Rifles.

To be Captain: Lieutenant George Gilman Bryant, V.B., vice C. Blackwell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenants: Ensign Robert McGlaughlin, V.B., vice A. M. Saunders, left limits.

Ensign George Boswell, (provisionally), vice Bryant promoted.

To be Ensign: Alexander Frazer, Gentleman, (provisionally) vice Boswell, promoted.

Charles Richard Jordan, Gentleman, G.S., M.S., vice McGlaughlin, promoted.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert Atkinson, M.S., to have the rank of Captain.

2nd Battalion Rifles.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

Henry P. Nottingham, Gentleman, vice J. Melville, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally: Prosper Giroux, Gentleman, vice Hennessy, left limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery."

To be Assistant Surgeon: John Ferguson Black Esq., M.D.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel, A. G. of Militia, Canada.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—By an Order in Council of the 4th inst., the rates of pay per day for each non-commissioned officer and man shall be as follows for their respective grades:—Sergeant Major, \$1; Quartermaster Sergeant, 90c; Paymaster's clerk, 90c; Orderly room clerk, 90c; Hospital Sergeant, 90c; Pay Sergeants, 80c; Sergeants, 70c; Corporals, 60c; Buglers, 50c; Privates, 50c. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall receive in addition to their pay free lodgings and rations, and the officers and men of mounted corps shall receive forage in addition for their horses, or a daily allowance of 25 cents in lieu thereof for each horse.

Major Robinson, of St. John, N. B., formerly of one of the West India Regiments, is in town, and has had an interview with the Adjutant-General, at which he submitted the pattern of a rifle recently invented in New Brunswick, which is an improvement on the Chassepot, and said to be superior to that weapon in several ways.—Evening Mail.

PERSONAL.—Such of our readers as are members of the Volunteer force will learn with regret of the retirement of Captain James White from the Adjutancy of the Oxford Rifles—a position he had held since the organization of the battalion in 1862. He was an efficient officer, and his affable demeanour made him a favourite with all ranks. In the appointment of a new successor, however, Col. Richardson has made an excellent selection, and we are pleased to notice the advancement of our old friend Lieut. John Matheson to the position with the rank of Captain. In Captain Matheson the 22nd will possess an officer whose lengthened experience on frontier service and thorough knowledge of the interior economy and field manoeuvres of a regiment eminently qualify him for the position of Adjutant.—Embryo Planet.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

In 1854 we established Reciprocal Trade with the British Provinces, in certain articles; that trade continued with annual increase, and to the great profit of both countries until the treaty was terminated in 1864. The course of the people of Lower Canada during the rebellion had an important influence in causing this discontinuance. The trade itself was mutually advantageous, the principal objection being, perhaps, that it did not include many other products of the two countries. The Canadian people have been anxious to renew the treaty in almost any shape that the United States may ask, and we are informed, upon good authority, that in consideration of such a treaty they would undertake the immediate enlargement of the Welland Canal to the capacity of ship navigation at their own expense, and bind themselves to complete the work.

The articles admitted under the treaty of 1854 were breadstuffs, animals, fresh and salted meats, seeds, vegetables, fruits, fish, poultry, eggs, undressed hides and skins, unwrought stone or marble, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horis, manures, ores, pitch, tar, turpentine, coal, unmanufactured timber and lumber, firewood, plants, trees, pelts, wood, fish oil, rice, broom corn, bark, gypsum, burr or grindstones, dye stuffs, unmanufactured flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured tobacco and rags. The treaty also admitted us to all the privileges in the fisheries, including the right to land for the purpose of curing and drying fish. It also gave us the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of all the Canadian canals, which right we now enjoy only by sufferance. There were also some local advantages secured to the people of Maine, which have since been cut off.

The only advantage which has accrued to the West from the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty has been to teach certain narrow minded communities in New England the miseries of a protective tariff. The prices of Western produce have not been increased, because the Canadian surplus, which formerly competed with us in New York, now competes with us in Europe, which comes to the same thing. But the repeal of the treaty has deprived the New England States of cheap coal and cheap lumber, and, worse still, has cut off one of the best markets for their productions, while the unsettled fishery question has ever hung upon the horizon, ominous of trouble with Great Britain. Moreover, a large amount of American capital, invested in coal in the Mines of Nova Scotia and the oil districts of Canada, has been literally destroyed by the tariff, which, in effect, prevents us from getting possession of our own property.

One of the stock arguments against reciprocity with Canada is, that by keeping up a stiff tariff we shall in the end force the British Provinces to apply for annexation. The argument proceeds upon the incomparably absurd idea that mutual irritation, if sufficiently protracted and intensified, will finally make the Canadians so friendly to us that they will want to be admitted to the Union. There is no doubt that the repeal of the treaty has been extremely unpleasant to Canada; that it has inflicted losses upon her by compelling her to seek more costly channels, but we assume that her people are not essentially different from ourselves, and if losses, difficulties, and embarrassments, with occasional taunts, would not lead us to yearn for a closer union with

a people who should impose them upon us, neither will they have that dulcet and harmonious effect upon them.

The enlargement of the Welland Canal to accommodate the lake steamers would be an extension of lake navigation to the port of Oswego, if not to Montreal. It would relieve the West of the delays and the excessive tolls of the Erie Canal, and much of its charge for freight. It would be equivalent to five or six cents per bushel on all the surplus crops of the Northwest, and the sum would annually be added to the income of the producers and consumers. The difference in freight would be not less than \$9,000,000 a year. Assuming that the Dominion Government is willing to enlarge the Welland Canal in the manner proposed, we ask where can the United States obtain so large an advantage at so little cost or rather at no cost, for it is only removing an obstacle which we have raised by a vote in Congress and which another vote may sweep away?

HOW TO SETTLE THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The victims of the Alabama depredations, despairing of any relief from the wild goose policy of Mr. Sumner and others (the *Journal of Commerce* informs us), now propose another plan for recovering their own. The petitioners ask for the appointment of a mercantile commission (by the President), who shall ascertain the actual losses sustained by the claimants, and that certificates issued by the commission shall be good for the amount specified—the holders to be paid out of any sums received from Great Britain in final settlement of our differences with that country.—*N. Y. Evening Express*.

"We second the motion. We are desirous to see on paper a plain, honest statement, such as a committee of merchants could prepare, of the actual Alabama losses. There is little doubt, (indeed, the English Government has almost as good as said so), that a bill for literal damages inflicted by the Alabama School of Cruisers would receive prompt attention in Mr. Bull's counting house. After some little haggling and clipping it would probably be paid. This would not satisfy Mr. Sumner's extravagant notions, and nothing will that is practicable, but it would pay the just claims of worthy Americans who are now kept out of their money by the dilatory do-nothing policy of our Government.—*N. Y. Journal*.

We admire the spirit of the press, and recognize the inventive genius of our neighbours in the clever plan they have suggested for regulating the Alabama claims. We have but one suggestion to make. Let the Federal Government cash the certificates by allowing them to rank for taxes or duties. It is manifestly unfair that individuals should be victimized. The entire community should shoulder the burden. The Government asserts that the demand for damage is equitable and just. Let it practically affirm that truth by compensating the sufferers. "The hundreds of worthy Americans who are now kept out of their money by the 'dilatory, do-nothing policy'" would then be appeased, and the cabinets of Washington and St. James secure an inexhaustible topic of correspondence, when there was a dearth of more interesting matter.

A Western orator, speaking of one of the Bull run races of the war, said: "The Federals ran so fast that the hard tack rattled in their stomachs like beans in a sheet-iron pan."

THE 40TH BATTALION.

The officers of our County Regiment held their usual annual meeting at Hicks' Hotel in this village on Monday the 7th instant, for the discussion of regimental business. The following officers were present:—

Lt.-Col. Smith, Major Wainwright, Major Elliott; Captains Gifford, Rogers, Smith (Adjutant), Vars, Floyd, Duncan and Hurl but; Lieutenant Dean (in command of No. 4, in the absence on leave of Capt. A. C. Webb); Ensigns Cumming, Butler, Boswell and Guillet; Paymaster Boggs and Qr.-Master Van Ingen.

As we mentioned last week, it was decided to hold the Battalion Rifle Match in Colborne, on the 8th and 9th June, and, as every exertion will be made by the officers to induce a large muster, we hope our village will display its usual public spirit in aiding to make it worth their while to attend, as we should bear in mind that we shall now have had the privilege of having the annual match held here for three consecutive years, even against the claims of the head quarters town, Cobourg, to say nothing of those of other places.

Many will be glad to learn that the energetic management of the Band Committee has secured the services of Prof. Chaloupka, so long and favorably known to us, as bandmaster; and that the band now numbers twenty-five performers. There is therefore every prospect of our County Regiment having, very shortly, the best band in the service, except perhaps the Grand Trunk Brigade. Our townspeople will be glad to learn that it is in contemplation to give a band concert in Colborne at an early date.

The present efficient state of the band is in a great measure due to the untiring exertions and the excellent judgement of Captain Gifford, and of Dr. Powell, the assistant surgeon of the battalion.

The annual Regimental Ball is to come off in Cobourg on the 21st April.

The officers assembled spent a pleasant hour at our friend Hicks' well-furnished dinner table. After the usual toast of "the Queen," that of the 57th "Battalion" was drunk with due honors, in compliment to Capt. Henry Rogers of that Regiment who happened to be present. Business was then resumed, and the meeting broke up about four o'clock.

The 40th has never yet lost a company from its strength, and we trust our fellow-citizens all over the country will continue to extend such sympathy towards their national soldiery that the ranks may always be found full of volunteers cheered and encouraged by the knowledge of their fellow-countrymen's appreciation of their services.—*Colborne Express*.

TORONTO DRILL SHED IN RUINS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "QUEEN'S OWN."

A frightful catastrophe occurred last night, resulting in the almost total destruction of the large drill shed. A few minutes past twelve o'clock the roof fell in with a dreadful crash, which was heard for over a circle of a mile and a half. Those residing in the immediate neighborhood were startled from their sleep and sprang from their beds in the wildest state of excitement, believing that "an earthquake" had certainly occurred; and upon looking out of their windows they beheld the dreadful accident that had occurred to the building. A feeling of uneasiness had prevailed for a length

of time regarding the insecure character of this immense structure, and frequent reports were made to the military authorities respecting it, but still it was occupied as usual, soldiers appearing, outwardly at least, not to vindicate the fears of the cautious; but still no doubt feeling insecure while in the building,* in consequence of the way in which it always quivered when a gale of wind prevailed. Notwithstanding the large quantity of snow which had accumulated on the roof during the past two or three days, and the uneasiness manifested by a few more apprehensive persons, the Queen's Own Rifles paraded there last evening and drilled till after ten o'clock, perfectly unconscious of the great danger in which they stood; and indeed it was only through the interposition of Providence that the roof did not fall in and crush that gallant battalion.

The building was erected several years ago at great expense—the city contributing \$1000 towards the cost of its construction and the government providing the balance. It is very questionable whether the authorities will rebuild the shed.—*Toronto Leader.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—We exceedingly regret to state that Mr. George O'Brien, Instructor of the Chatham Cornet Band, died, in a singularly sudden manner, last Thursday afternoon. On the previous Sunday, whilst playing at the funeral of Mr. Weir, he complained of illness, which continued occasionally during the week, but not so as to alarm his wife. At the moment of his death he was composing a Dead March for the Band, and the last words he uttered were "there are two wrong notes," and he then said he felt drowsy and would like a sleep, but it was a long one—the sleep of death. Mr. O'Brien was a thorough musician, and was for the long period of 24 years Band Sergeant and Master of the 67th Regiment. He then went to the bands of the 20th and 16th regiments, and came to Chatham last year. Deceased was buried on Sunday afternoon, the Band playing a Funeral Dirge composed by himself.—*Chatham Planet.*

BOATS FOR RED RIVER.—It is said that the Government has contracted for seventy boats to be completed by the month of April next. These boats are destined for the North-west territory, and are thirty-three feet in length and calculated to float in very shallow water. They are to be so constructed that they can be carried from one stream to another in case the navigation is impeded by artificial or natural obstacles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Amongst some Volunteer circles with whom I have come in contact there appears to be considerable discussion as to whether troops are to be sent to Red River in the spring or not, and whether in the event of any being sent, they will consist of regulars or Volunteers, or both? If any Volunteers go who they will be, and whether stated corps will be sent, or a call for Volunteers issued.

Rumours have been in circulation that the Royal Canadian Rifles were to be sent, but I have not yet learned that anything of an official nature has transpired relative to any force being sent. If an expedition is

dispatched I suppose it will be by steamboat to Fort William and thence overland to Fort Garry. Of course nothing is easier than to land a force with any amount of baggage and stores at Fort William, the difficulty being to transport the force with its immense amount of stores ammunition and provisions thence to the seat of trouble.

I am of opinion that the bulk of the Force should be Volunteers, but that a few (according to the total strength sent) companies of regulars (say from the Royal Canadian Rifles) should accompany the expedition; a squad of the commissariat staff corps (regulars) would suffice and would form a nucleus to organize a company from amongst the Volunteers of a strength according to the discretion of the commanding officer (who would perhaps inspire more confidence if a regular also.) The Volunteers selected for the expedition should be from a district where the men are inured to bush life and accustomed to the vicissitudes of a life in the woods; men who can wield the axe, (there would be a vast amount of firewood wanted every night and a goodly quantity of boughs of trees required for bedding, and these would require experienced hands to get the right sort and get it as quickly as possible), men who can make themselves comfortable in the open air at night, who are up to all the mysteries of woodcraft and who could when necessary cope with these semi-barbarous half-breeds in their own strategical mode of bush warfare with more chance of success than if the force were composed of city men, or even regular soldiers, who would be entirely lost in chopping trees, making camps, and long endurance of hard fare, fatigue, wet, cold, heat, hunger, and perhaps now and then thirst, all of which would have to be gone through to no inconsiderable extent. As for drill many of our rural battalions and companies are remarkably well up in both drill and discipline and they would soon acquire the necessary precision and obedience to all orders at the short parades which would take place morning and night on the march. A company or two at a time could have a turn at skirmishing for a half hour or so a day without any delay to the march, or extra fatigue to themselves. Everyone has noticed the great improvement at the close of an annual drill, and if a Battalion is (as I believe many are at any time) fit for service after six days drill with very little discipline, then how much more efficient would they be after six weeks service under the constant vigilance of their officers and with no temptation or chance to neglect their duty. The Volunteers would learn from the regulars precision in drill, thrift with their rations, discipline, and general soldierly conduct and habits. The regulars would learn from the Volunteers how to camp out in the bush, and how to live in the woods. There are experienced guides to be got who have traversed and are well acquainted with the route. The great draw-

back is of course the immense amount of "impediments" required to be taken along with the force not only in the usual amount of baggage and stores required together with a large supply of ammunition, but the whole of the provisions for the army must be carried with it. The affair ought to be a second Abyssinian expedition (on a small scale of course) but in Abyssinia a great quantity of the provisions were drawn from the country itself, whereas, from Fort William to Fort Garry not a mouthful, comparatively speaking, could be depended on. If the Government are desirous of settling that country no better class of settlers can be found than our backwoods Volunteers. Far better than emigrants direct from the old country, or old soldiers, and it is to be hoped that if any Volunteers are sent the Government will offer some inducement to allow some of them to settle there, and as a road into the country is a necessity there could be no better way to construct one than with an expeditionary force who would of themselves leave a good track for a road and at each night's halting place (which would be at about every fifteen miles) there would be a good sized clearing made with a couple of hundred axes ringing for an hour or so.

It is to be hoped some of our enthusiastic backwoods Volunteers will have the chance of going; they sacrifice a good deal more for the service in the country companies than the authorities at Head Quarters are aware of. I have always thought there needed some special clauses in the Militia Act relative to companies whose members reside at a great distance from one another and from their Drill Sheds. Some additional pecuniary grant to enable them to be got together without such a loss of time and money to themselves and their officers. City battalions drilling weekly have frequently no more per company than have some country companies at their weekly parades and what a difference there is between the city clerk or mechanic leaving his daily duty, going home to tea and having no distance to go to his drill, and the country farmer, farmer's son or labourer after his days hard manual labour having a trudge of some miles to his rendezvous. To the former it is but relaxation, to the latter it is an increase to his bodily fatigue; and while on the subject, consider the expense and trouble in warning men living ten and fifteen miles away and in different directions when required for special occasions, such as inspection or annual drill, (and these sometimes are countermanded and have to be done over again), or for a Fenian scare. It is a wonder that corps circumstanced like this are kept up at all.

I have made my letter rather longer than I had intended; my interest in the service has made me long-winded and must be my excuse. I will now conclude by signing myself.

BUSHWHACKER.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Volunteer matters are to use a stale phrase flat, inaction and inactivity are general, and a few companies keep up a regular weekly drill, but the majority are doing nothing in the way of drill. A good scare is what is required to show we have volunteers at all, the French regiments being about the only ones still at it, and really they deserve all praise for their pertinacity, under that very able drill instructor Capt. Labranche, one of the best instructors in the Province. The Montignards have been drilling all winter under the command of Capt. Simpson; they appear to be well uniformed and accoutred, if we except their want of fur caps, a want that has been much felt during the long and cold winter. The school house in St. Jean Baptiste Village where they drill is too small for company movement and too low for manual exercise, but under all circumstances and with these disadvantages they have achieved great progress in drill. The company is well got up, a fine lot of sturdy fellows, brimful of patriotism and a credit to their commander and one of the best companies in Colonel D'Orsennes' district.

In regard to the Military School the country I think would be benefited, in more than one way, if the payment of Fifty Dollars to passed Cadets were to be abolished; we would then have a more select lot, and men more calculated to ensure that respect for authority so necessary in commanding officers. Few I think would object to this course, and the army of loafers and poor devils out of a berth who have nothing to do and can get nothing to do, and to whom \$50 is a godsend, who crowd in ready to "bleed (for) their country" would be materially diminished. Then let the instruction be lengthened to three months duration, let the cadets undertake and perform the duties from a soldier to a captain, mount guard, live in barracks, &c., and a passed cadet will then mean one who is a true soldier and perfect in the duties of such. It is folly to suppose that we can make an officer of a man in six weeks.

A contemporary understands that notwithstanding the rumors once afloat to the contrary, the headquarters of the military department in Canada will be removed to Quebec as soon as the navigation opens. The lease of the "Donagana" has been formally surrendered, and that settles the question. The houses on either side of it have been taken up for the temporary accommodation of some of the minor departments of the officers of the Royal Brigade, prior to their departure in June or July.

Prince Arthur appeared in the costume of a Cavalier of the time of Charles the Second, at the Fancy Dress Entertainment at the Victoria rink on Tuesday. The dress consisted of satin, of a bluish gray, buff boots turned down below the knee, and a short cloak, black moustache and pointed beard,

also flowing sable curls that gave additional expression to the face, he wore the well known Cavalier hat and feather. Colonel Martindale wore a costume something similar, and Colonel Lord A. Russell was attired in Indian costume. The Prince skated round chiefly with Miss King and Miss Gordon and chatted freely with his acquaintances in the rink. H. R. H. is said to have much improved in skating, but he certainly requires considerably more practice before he obtains that graceful poetry of motion that adds such a charm to a proficient skater.

We are in a state of puddle and water, the streets are in a frightful state and outdoor locomotion sets at defiance rubbers or overalls.

The shiplaster scheme gets a good deal of abuse from a number here, and they condemn it without suggesting any other remedy for what is called the "silver nuisance."

B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—As this is my first communication to any newspaper since my connection with the Volunteer Force, now of some years standing, and without any egotism on my part I feel that the service has not lost by the connection, therefore, I will thank you to allow me a little space in your valuable REVIEW, which being the organ of the Volunteers, I may bring to the notice of those interested a fact which appears to me unfair and unjust, it is simply this: A few years ago a sergeant, late of H.M. Infantry and, I believe, only of a short period as such, was taken on the staff of the then Adjutant General of this Province (now D.A.G. of this District) as Copying Clerk, in the office; I noticed some time ago he was gazetted as Lieut.-Col. of the 71st York Battalion, with permanent rank. Now, Mr. Editor, why should he who has not passed through any Military School, or been examined before a competent board of officers, receive more consideration than gentlemen who know and do their duty well, and can be depended upon in any emergency, and who have always been faithful to every trust committed to them. I, for one, do not understand or appreciate this favouritising, if it goes on the Force will be minus some of the best officers soon. Why give the Lt.-Col. of the 71st, York Battalion, permanent rank, when other meritorious officers who know their duties equally as well, if not better, and who command, I apprehend, quite as much respect, only "provisional rank?" I can hear echo answer, oh! he was a sergeant in H.M. regular service; if he was it does not follow he is competent to command, it requires more than a mere smattering of drill to command a regiment and keep it intact and well disciplined both in drill and interior economy; with all due deference to the regular service, I have scores of non-commissioned officers who could barely drill a squad on the other hand, I have known many esti-

mable and deserving men, yet, I cannot see the justice in giving a man precedence in rank merely because he has been a sergeant in the regular service. I really think it is unjust that a stranger, and he only a non-commissioned officer, should have this mushroom growth, and made senior to officers who have clung to the service throughout evil as well as good report.

A LOYAL VOLUNTEER.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO RED RIVER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In a former communication I suggested the advisability of constructing sectional steamers to facilitate the conveyance of troops to the Red River territory. An English paper published in London, contains an account of the progress of the expedition into the interior of Africa under Sir Samuel Baker, which states that the sectional steamers built by Mr. Samuda, of Blackwall, were safely packed on the backs of camels and were en route to their destination accompanied by 1000 men, the service so performed being infinitely more difficult than that required to be done by us. As bearing on the question at issue you will, no doubt, see the applicability of my former suggestion. Whether such vessels are in process of construction or not for the present emergency I have no means of knowing, if not, I would suggest, while there is yet time, the advisability of constructing small steam launches of wood as attached to her Majesty's ships, and to be used for the purpose of towing; the boats referred to in the newspapers, as being built for facilitating the transport of troops via Fort William, and which, if commenced at once, could be easily got ready before the opening of navigation. To give you and all parties interested an idea of the value of such steam launches for this service, I give you a statement of the particulars of such a vessel, viz:—Length 36 feet, breadth of beam 6ft. 6in., depth of hold 8ft. 10in., draft of water 2ft. 6in., weight of hull 20cwt., diameter of screw 2ft. 4in., pitch 4ft. 3in., diameter of cylinder 8in., diameter of boiler 2ft. 4in., height 5ft., vertical tubes, internal fire box, revolution of engine 230, speed of boat 9 miles per hour, pressure of steam 100 lbs., mean pressure on piston 70 lbs., power indicated, 30 horse, equal to the continuous efforts in towing or rowing of over 200 men, and that with the easy labour of one man. The boiler will weigh 15 cwt., the engine, screw and shaft 14 cwt., or less than 1½ tons. These detached parts could be fitted in the boat and set to work within six hours after arriving at the navigable water; there cannot be a doubt of the feasibility of this scheme as it has been done over and over again.

The advantages cannot be overrated as rowing is out of the question if harassed by an enemy on shore or in any case is not

visible either on the score of economy or otherwise.

Mr. White of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, has built a large number of such boats for the British Government, which has answered every purpose, but they could be built as well and more quickly if ordered here. The writer is naturally anxious to see any operation that may be proceeded with, terminate successfully and would be glad to give any further information that may be required, if known to him, on this question. The immense importance of their adoption can be seen from the above figures. The cost trifling in the extreme, and in the one operation of conveying troops would repay itself 100 times, while their absence may bring failure, loss of life and disgrace to us.

Yours truly,
NAVAL ENGINEER.

Goderich, 21st March, 1870.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association took place yesterday at noon, in the Western Block of the Departmental Buildings.

The President of the Association, the Hon. Lt.-Col. Botsford, N.B., occupied the chair.

There was a much better attendance than on the previous occasion, owing to public notice having been given through the Press. Among those from a distance we noticed Lt.-Col. Skinner, and the indefatigable Quartermaster Mason, from Hamilton, and Lt. Col. Boulton, of Cobourg, and Lt.-Col. Dennis, of Toronto. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were both read by the Secretary, Lt.-Col. Stuart, in the absence of the esteemed Treasurer who, no doubt, wished to avoid the forcible discussion which took place concerning the bonus of \$200 given him at the previous small meeting. If we are to have a paid Treasurer (who can not have half the work of the Secretary to do), let it be understood, but do not rob the Association by such heavy hauls as this or public confidence will forsake it. In fact the prospects are that if they do not provide for a sinking fund, like the National Rifle Association, they will find themselves minus some day, as the Government are already backing down by granting only \$4000 this year, instead of \$5000 as heretofore. We noticed nothing of special moment in the reports referred to beyond the smaller attendance and much better scores at the late meeting as compared with that of 1867.

One item of interest was taken up and disposed of at this meeting, viz., the privileges of those who become members through affiliated Associations. According to the construction of the rules last year several distinguished members had to fork over \$2 to entitle them to vote in future, however, it has been decided that those affiliated members, whose associations affiliate before the 30th of June, shall be entitled to full privileges of membership.

The election of officers was speedily got through and resulted in but very few changes; the principal one being the striking off of the Brigade Majors. By this move several efficient officers are cut off, such as Lt.-Cols. Jackson and King, etc. As, however, the former is a prominent competitor it is as well, and probably much pleasanter for himself. The following are the Council for 1870:

ONTARIO.

- Lt.-Col. Higginson, 18th Batt., Hawkesbury.
- Major W. J. Morris, Perth.
- Lt.-Col. Hamilton, 47th Battalion, Kingston.
- Lt.-Col. Brunol, 10th Royals Battalion, Toronto.
- Lieut. Col. Fairbanks, 34th Battalion, Oshawa.
- Judge MacDonald Guelph.
- Capt. Stevenson, M. A., 24th Battalion, Chatham.
- Captain McCleneghan, 22nd Battalion, Woodstock.
- Captain J. Walker, London.
- Lt.-Col. Skinner, Hamilton.
- Lt. Col. Forrest, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, Ottawa.
- Lt.-Col. Boulton, Cavalry, Cobourg.
- Lt. Col. Williams, 46th Battalion, Port Hope.
- The Rev. V. Clementi, Lakesfield, Peterboro'.
- Lt. Col. Gillmor, "Queen's Own" Battalion, Toronto.
- J. J. Mason, Esq., Hamilton.

QUEBEC.

- Lt. Col. the hon. J. G. Blanchett, M. P., 17th Battalion, Lewis.
- Lieut. Col. Brown Chamberlin, M. P., Montreal.
- Lt. Col. R. Masson, M. P., Terrebonne.
- Lt. Col. C. J. Coursol, Montreal.
- Lt. Col. F. Marchand, 21st Battalion, St. John's.
- Lt. Col. A. McEachern, 50th Battalion, Ormstown.
- Thos. Morland, Esq., Montreal.
- Lieut. Col. C. E. Panet, 9th Battalion, Quebec.
- Lt. Col. Barwis, 55th Battalion, Halifax, E. T.
- Lt. Col. J. Grant, 5th Royals, Montreal.
- Lt. Col. Fletcher, Brigade Major, St. John's.
- Major T. H. Grant, Garrison Artillery Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Lt. Col. Hon. A. E. Botsford, Senator, Westmorland.
- Lt. Col. Hon. J. H. Gray, M. P., St. John.
- Lt. Col. Hon. J. Ferguson, Senator, Bathurst.
- Lt. Col. E. B. Beer, Sussex.
- Major R. Simons, Fredericton.
- John Boyd, Esq., St. John.
- Lt. Col. Richard Hutchison, M. P., Miramichi.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- Lt. Col. W. Creighton, 1st Batt. Halifax M. Artillery, Halifax.
 - Major Wylde, Naval Brigade, Halifax.
 - Major A. K. McKinlay, Halifax Volunteer G. Battery, Halifax.
 - Lt. Col. J. Hudson, Pictou.
 - Lt. Col. L. De V. Chipman, Kentville.
 - Hon. J. Locke, Senator, Halifax.
 - Lt. Col. Hon. J. Bourinot, Senator, Sidney, Cape Breton.
- At the meeting the Council on Wednesday C. S. Czowski, of Toronto (President of

the Rifle Association) was elected President. From the well known, honorable, energetic, and liberal character of this gentleman, as evinced by his conduct at the late Provincial and Dominion Tournaments, we may anticipate renewed success during the current year. Competitors this year, will miss, in the opening ceremony, the "Bird of Paradise," as our late President from his gay costume was dubbed by the Western Volunteers. For the Vice-President for Ontario a gentleman of Mr. Czowski's stamp has been chosen in the person of Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa. A remark of his made not many years ago shows his generous nature. On being called upon for a subscription for a rifle match he is stated to have said, "Why, gentlemen, you have not given me a fair chance, for, in common courtesy, I cannot exceed the subscription of the Governor General."

As many, no doubt, anticipated, the Dominion Matches are to take place in the Maritime Provinces; the place chosen being in the vicinity of Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 31st August, 1870, and from the well known hospitable character of our maritime brethren a most pleasant time is in store for those who can afford to attend. It is reported that one of the Government steamers will convey the fortunate few at Government expense. Last, but not least, the report of the committee (Lt. Cols. Grey and Forrest) appointed at last annual meeting of Council to consider and report on the project of sending home a colonial team to Wimbledon to compete in the "International" and other matches, was received and adopted, and to enable the admirable suggestions therein contained an opportunity to bring about the desired end an executive committee (with power to add to their numbers) composed of the two previously named gentlemen, and J. J. Mason, Esq., the secretary of the celebrated Hamilton Rifle Club, were appointed. The object of the committee is to secure the best men as well as the best method to meet the necessary expenditure. Messrs. Allan & Co., of the Montreal Ocean S.S. Co., have generously offered a reduction on the usual rates and, it is believed, if the country subscribe say \$3000, the Government will add the other \$1000. Success to their efforts and we have no fear but Canada will be proud of her representatives.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lefebvre member for Reading, replied to Sir J. Pakington in relation to the overloading of the "City of Boston." He said the managers of the Inman Line positively denied that the steamer was overloaded with corn in bulk, as had been charged. They believed her to be still afloat. The Right Hon. W. Monsell, Under Secy., for the Colonial Department, in reply to a requisition, stated, he must decline to express any opinion at present on the troubles at Red River district. He would say, however, that a delegation had gone from Canada to arrange matters, and further, that he exonerated the catholic priests from all responsibility in lawlessness.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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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.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

“It appears to be quite decided that, before the next Wimbledon meeting, a challenge shall be sent to America, asking our cousins to take part in our international shooting match.”—The Volunteer.

THEY seem to manage matters queerly in England. Here are the sapient “Wimbledon” authorities sending a challenge to the United States whose people do not shoot, and quietly ignoring the existence of the Canadians, who, as marksmen, have no equals on this continent. Let the English Volunteers remember that Canadians are not cousins but brothers, and that a recognition of the fact would be both graceful and advantageous. We can find a team able to contend at Wimbledon with either English or Yankees.

If ever a community approached unanimity of feeling and opinion on a vital political principle the Canadian people may fairly be said to have done so in their determination to maintain their position as a dependency of the British Empire. Through the press, their representatives, and by every means in which public opinion can be made known that determination has been avowed with an earnestness as unmistakable as the feeling of which it is the utterance is universal. Nor is the reason far to seek or

hard to find. Under existing conditions the people are lightly taxed, while they know their neighbors across the lines are burdened with imports which are almost unbearable; their legislature and governmental machinery are simple and easily understood, while the corresponding bonds of society in the States are cumbrous, expensive and difficult to work, and of little practical value in emergency. They have complete control of the Executive Government, while they know that the mob in the neighboring States set up an idol, neither the most wise or most virtuous of their own class every four years, clothe it with most despotic powers, fall down and worship it, and then rise up and cover it with filth. They know that rowdyism is not a British institution, and that the Bench of Justice is pure, while they know that in the most populous and busy cities in the United States no man's life is safe, nor is there any certainty that a murderer will be punished. Moreover, they know that this country has entered on a course of prosperity since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and although its renewal on a fair basis may be desirable the country is in no haste about the matter.

All these things then clearly explains the reason why the Canadian farmer (and this class compose the great majority of the community) wishes to keep aloof from the States, and will not listen to any proposition which would have a tendency to bring him to the half way station of Independence. His interests and sentiments happily combining to guide his political aspirations in the direction of a closer connection with the Mother Country.

It is not strange then that the great mass of the people are favourably disposed to wards that course which commends itself to their understanding by its practical effects, and that they are thoroughly averse to political experiments of any description involving revolutionary changes. So universal is this feeling that with the exception of two or three men in the House of Commons, of whom one has always been a political Jim Crow, another desirous of attracting attention by the enunciation of outre views of speculative politics, and the third totally unknown to legislation. No man of mark, station or influence throughout the length and breadth of Canada, from Halifax to Fort William, has adopted the idea or espoused the cause of Independence.

The country has seen a repetition of the farce of the three tailors of Tooley Street enacted on the floor of the House of Commons, and both parties in that House joined in unanimous repudiation of the doctrine and reproof of the actors.

Amongst the Press a single journal of influence, the Morning Chronicle, has been a constant and steady upholder of independence before the newly created Knight of the Eastern Townships put his lance in rest, and, like his great prototype of immortal memory, ran a tilt against the wind mills of

public opinion. The *Morning Chronicle* in its issue of the 15th inst. has a well written article for independence in reply to one against that measure from the *Globe*, in which it is asserted by the *Chronicle* that a separation from Great Britain would "ensure additional safety to the Colony," and asks the pertinent question "Were we not several times on the eve of war with the United States through this same relation?" Without following the *Chronicle* through the series of consequences deduced from the first assumption, it may be asked in return—What peculiar safeguard would Canada have against that same soreness of feeling and hostility in the American mind if she were independent?

In order to preserve a separate existence as a nation could Canada maintain as great a fleet as the States? and if not, what would follow? Would not a cause of quarrel arise with a people who know no law, national or otherwise, than their own will, or rather that of the mob, set on by some unscrupulous politician? Are not their most respectable journals trying the role of the bully already on the Fishery question, and would not that be sufficient if we were "independent" to furnish a ground of quarrel of sufficient magnitude for forcible annexation? As long as we are an integral portion of Great Britain we can set the threats of Fenians, filibusters, and the efforts of annexationists at defiance. The States came twice to take Canada, but went away without it, but with such loss as has kept them quiet for over half a century; and the *Chronicle* must have read history in the fashion the Norway witches read their prayers to find out that in "1775 and 1812 this country suffered severely;" on the contrary, the little bill and much more was paid by those States who are to swallow us whole some fine morning, the loss to Canada being the gallant fellows who went down in the act of teaching the Yankees a lesson they have not yet forgotten.

If the *Chronicle* is afraid of the States it is a feeling not at all shared by the vast bulk of the Canadian people; nor has their recent intermeddling in Mexican affairs, by which a ruffian like Juarez has been enabled to destroy at once an honest man and the only hope of his country, raised the *logie* of the *Chronicle* in their estimation. For the people know well that the claims this country has "to American good will and friendship" are not even so strong as those Ulysses had on the Cyclop's good will, which amounted to an assurance that he would be the last devoured, whereas we would be the first.

As to the question of friendship we have had abundant evidence, and can see no reason why we should recognize the drivelling manities of President Monroe as the traditional policy of America, nor are we solicitous to gratify it.

The question of defence of this country

against the States admits of no doubt—the experience of two great contests are before us, and the people would not shrink from a third. Canada can only be invaded on three lines, and those are difficult of access with a naval preponderance at sea it is more than doubtful if any invasion could be attempted. The *Chronicle* is severe on our military expenditure, but a commercial firm of any value will keep a watchman, and either dependent or independent Canada must do the same.

It is evidently the best policy to hold fast by the old connection, and if we are cast adrift, it will be time enough to think of new arrangements. In the meantime it shows wonderful unanimity on the part of the Press and people to find the advocates of Independence confined to one journal and three political adventurers, whom, however socially respectable, do not command any public confidence or political influence.

As the questions connected with the Red River Settlement have engaged a great deal of public attention since last October, owing to the unfortunate complications which have arisen from misunderstanding the intentions of the Canadian Government with reference to the policy to be pursued on the transfer of the Territory, and it has become necessary to open direct communication thereto through British territory. A short description of the facilities therefor will not be uninteresting to our readers, especially as it has been intimated by a gallant and respected correspondent (G. W.) in our last number that such an itinerary as could be condensed in a single article, was a duty we owed them.

Direct access to the Northwest Territory from Canada can only be attained at present through Lakes Huron and Superior. As far as military and political purposes are concerned, in which case any communication through the United States would be out of the question. There are two alternatives, one through Canada, which is at present only a land route through a wilderness, but must eventually within the next ten years at furthest be opened by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. This route is for present purposes impracticable; the other is by sea to York factory in Hudson's Bay, but it can only be reckoned on as accessible for two months each year, therefore for all purposes the line through the Lakes is the only one available.

Lake Huron is divided into two unequal portions by the Grand Manitoulin, Cockburn, and Drummond Islands which lie parallel to its Eastern or Canadian shores from the head of the Georgian Bay to the foot of St. Mary's River, which latter connects Lakes Superior and Huron. The boundary line between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of the Lake and the channel dividing Cockburn and Drummond Islands, leaving the latter in the United States it passes around that island and deflecting to

the south passes through the channel dividing St. Joseph's Island from the mainland, and Neebish Island in the States. Common sense would now have carried this boundary in a direct northerly course to Lake Superior, but St. George's, or Sugar Island as it is now called, would give the possessor command of both channels into which it divides the river, and control of the entrance to Lake Superior; and that extraordinary specimen of negotiators, Lord Ashburton, allowed himself to be fooled out of it for the benefit of the United States. Immediately above the island the rapids known as the Sault Ste. Marie occur at about thirty-three miles from Lake Huron. They have a fall of about 18 feet in a distance of one mile; on the American side the difference of level has been overcome by a canal of three-fourths of a mile in length, with two locks, the chambers of which are 360 feet in length each by 75 feet in width, with twelve feet of water on the sills of the locks. On the British side there are wharfs above and below the rapids but no means of communication beyond a portage road of about a mile in length.

As early as 1846 the attention of the Provincial Government was directed to the building of a canal at this point, the site being eminently favorable therefor, but owing to some of those political intrigues and complications with which the councils of the country have been cursed the design was never carried out. It is now imperatively necessary that it should be the first public work constructed. From the description given it will be seen that a magnificent channel exists from Collingwood between the islands and the eastern shore to Sault Ste. Marie, perfectly invulnerable; but for old Ashburton's folly—it may well be said of Great Britain that her politicians are her greatest curse. Vessels of 2000 tons will find sufficient water when the canal is completed from Collingwood to Thunder Bay or Lake Superior, a distance of 360 miles.

From Thunder Bay it will be necessary according to the Report of S. J. Dawson, Esq., C. E., to construct either a road or railway for forty miles, by which Lake Shebandowan is connected with Lake Kashabowio by a stream of considerable volume, which falls 29½ feet in its length of seven-tenths of a mile. This latter lake is the highest on the eastern slope of the watershed which divides the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes from Lake Winnipeg. On the water-slope Lac des Mille Lacs, one mile and three-fourths westward of Kashabowio from which it is divided by a ridge 16 feet higher than the level of the latter lake, and is the most southerly tributary of Lake Winnipeg. It follows then that any measure which would raise Lake Shebandowan 30 feet, and Lac Mille Lacs 9½ feet, with a cutting through the dividing ridge would secure an unbroken navigation of seventy miles in length across the summit level. From Lac Mille Lacs to the northwestern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, a distance of three

hundred miles, the fall is 450 feet or only eighteen inches to the mile. It would be divided at present into five or six navigable reaches, as Mr. Dawson advises that a communication of alternate navigation and portages be at once carried out, and a road of 90 miles in length between Fort Francis and Fort George, which was partly built by Mr. Snow last year, making the whole distance between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry 441 miles, of which 311 would be navigable waters, at a cost, in round numbers, of \$250,000. The character of the navigation would limit the size of vessels to 133 feet over all by 28 feet beam, with a draught of five feet, equal in burthen to 250 tons.

A correspondent of the Review suggested that steam vessels built of iron or steel plates should be placed on the navigable reaches, and this might be done by building them in sections so that they could be easily put together. If it should unhappily become necessary to send troops there to restore authority and order no difficulty would be encountered in doing so within *six weeks* from the day the order was issued at head quarters. But every interest demands that a peaceful solution of existing difficulties should be effected if possible, and if not the country will find that Sir G. E. Cartier, can act as well as talk. If it were possible under any aspect of the case the Royal Canadian Rifles, should be sent to the Red River for a period of three or four years.

Sir A. T. GALT, in the House of Commons on the 5th inst., said:

"Before the orders of the day were called, he wished to fulfil a promise he had made to the House to submit certain letters referred to in the debate on the address. He had applied to His Excellency and had obtained leave to read the reply he had received from Sir John Young:

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1869.

DEAR SIR JOHN:—I desire to offer my grateful acknowledgements to Earl Granville for the intimation your Excellency was good enough to convey to me to day, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to submit my name to the Queen for the distinction of the second grade of the order of St. Michael and St. George. It will afford me the highest gratification to accept the offer so gracefully made, but as I have already verbally explained to your Excellency I do not feel myself at liberty to do so without making her Majesty's Government aware of certain views which I hold as to the political future of the Dominion, the knowledge of which might possibly influence their decision. I regard the Confederation of the British North American Provinces as a measure which must ultimately lead to their separation from Great Britain. The present connection is undoubtedly an embarrassment to Great Britain in her relation to the United States, and a source of uneasiness to the Dominion, owing to the insecurity which is felt to exist from the possibility of a rupture between the two nations. It cannot be the policy of England, and is certainly not the desire of the people here to become annexed to the United States. But I believe the best, and indeed the only way to prevent this is to teach the Canadian people to look forward to an independent

existence, as a nation, in the future as desirable and possible. Unless such a spirit be cultivated the idea will become engrained on the public mind that failing the connection with Great Britain, annexation must ensue. I believe the existing relations would be safer and more desirable, if the future status were clearly recognized, and if possible a term fixed. Therefore it is our interest and certainly my own desire to postpone this event and to avail ourselves of the moral and physical support of Great Britain as long as possible, meantime developing our own internal strength and resources. I do not believe the advocacy of these views, as time and circumstances may warrant, ought to be offensive to Her Majesty's Government, or be regarded as detracting from my duty as a subject of the Queen. But I cannot honorably accept the proposed distinction while holding opinions that may be regarded as unfavorable, and that being known would have prevented the offer being made to me by Earl Granville. I must beg your Excellency to regard this note as confidential towards all except Her Majesty's Government, as I don't wish to find myself openly committed to a policy now which events hereafter might cause me to modify. Should Her Majesty's Government, after this communication, still consider me worthy of the proposed distinction, I shall accept it with much gratification; if not, I shall feel equally grateful for the goodness which has prompted the offer.

Believe me,

Dear Sir John,

Your Excellency's faithful servant.

A. T. GALT.

REPLY.

25th June, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. GALT:—I have received a highly satisfactory answer from Lord Granville, which he has empowered me to let you see in confidence, accordingly I enclose it, with the request that you will return when read. Pray, accept my congratulations, I hope you will wear this distinction in health and comfort for many a year.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN YOUNG.

This letter is no satisfactory explanation of Sir A. T. Galt's subsequent course and it is wholly inexplicable without Earl Granville's letter; as far as this goes it only confirms the conjectures indulged by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW that the recent trip to England enlightened the newly created knight as to the intentions of the Radical Government of Great Britain, and precipitated his action without due consideration as to consequences.

Being a fortunate man whose associations achieved distinction for him, he was, no doubt, puffed up with vanity and would try his hand also at a revolution. The Canadian people have very distinctly pronounced their verdict on his consummate assurance, and if the signs of the times are not deceptive his immediate constituents will allow him ample leisure to carry his fortunes to Yankedom if he pleases. The following from the *Richmond Guardian* of the 5th inst., is at least suggestive:

"The last summersault performed by the gallant Knight who represents the town of Sherbrooke, seems to have struck his friends speechless, and to have planted a blow calculated to shake their faith in politicians

and to question the existence of such a thing as political morality, from which they will not readily recover.

It would be charitable to believe that Sir Alexander is in his dotage—this or the other, that he has been only feigning loyalty for the 20 years which have elapsed since his previous political career, there is no escape from. We have the highest respect and admiration for his great abilities, and I have no doubt that he can justify himself to his own complete satisfaction, but we doubt if he will be successful in making converts to his new idea.

To us there appears to be no essential difference between an Irish Fenian and a Canadian Independent—if that is the right name for the party whose faith he has espoused. Both wish to throw off the, to them incubus of the Imperial yoke—and if there be any difference between the two patriots it is one of degree—more in the ragged coat of the one than anything else. We go further indeed, the former has some admitted grievances—his native country has been misruled. The iron has entered his soul from his cradle, and he has grown more and more ungovernable under the treatment of what to him is the rule of the foreigner; but Sir Alexander Galt has no such excuse; he cannot pretend to have been the victim of Imperial tyranny, nor will he pretend that the connection has been in any sense unpropitious to his own fortunes or those of Canada. We have erred in calling these mal contents a party—like the traditional tailors of Tooley St., they are only three all told, and we do not envy Sir Alexander the honor of being the leader of such a ragged trio.

"It is impossible to treat him with decent respect under these circumstances, for he has forfeited, as we think he will find out, the right to claim consideration for what he may pretend to be a change in his opinions. He is pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, and his influence in the politics of the townships has departed for ever. He will have no quarters from us—none at all. He may go to Jencho if he likes, and the sooner the better for cant as he may we doubt his loyalty, and would as soon take O'Donovan Rossa for our leader as Sir A. T. Galt, his title to the contrary notwithstanding.

"If we thought we could without any loss of self respect argue this political decalogue with him, we should be disposed first to ask him when the new light broke upon him—when he found out that confederation would lead us into annexation; and why what process of reasoning he had discovered in less more than in 1867 that independence was the manifest destiny for Canada. We are curious to know what the town of Sherbrooke think of their idol now, and more, what they propose to do with him in 1872. If Sir A. T. Galt feels honestly—bah! there isn't any honesty in the matter. If Sir A. T. Galt we say feels the Imperial connection to be an incubus upon him he can readily free himself of it.—It is only an hour's ride from Sherbrooke to the line. Why does he not go there, Canada will not send an embassy after him, he may rely on it!"

The writer evidently sees no difference between an Irish rebel and a Canadian traitor, except the former would try after his fashion to do some good to his own people, the latter being bent on effecting the total destruction of the country and ensuring the beggary of the people. The following extract from a New York paper will exhibit the fool's paradise Galt and his fellow traitors would land the people of this country in.

"By the special favor of William M. Twaed, one John Scott is a Police Justice of New York. Ho being upon the bench, a bully was degrading and disturbing the Court-room with his drunken antics, and the Magistrate was conveniently deaf and blind; but a policeman, with antiquated notions of decorum, arrested the bully, and dragged him to the bar to receive the punishment he so richly deserved. The policeman had committed a dreadful error, for the bully proceeded to demonstrate himself a power above the law. Ho defied the magistrate to punish him, and bawled to all the world that John Scott was his creature, because ho had elected him. Language that might appal a rum-hole, epithets that would have disgraced a brothel, this bully at the bar howled at this magistrate upon the bench. The law crawled to the feet of the ruffianism rampant in its sanctuary, and begged it to depart in peace. There was not a single witness of that disgraceful scene that was not scarlet with shame and rage. It is thus established that the outlaw who has the skill and daring to organize the gang of repeaters that elects a magistrate, is at liberty to defy him and the law, in any outrageous way that may please his drunken humor. It is a startling result of the great Democratic victory achieved at what is called with bitter irony the "charter election."

Any Canadian anxious to figure as a leader of a "gang of repeaters" had better communicate at once with Galt & Co., who will point out the road which, with the help of the English Radicals, he hopes to force Canada on.

It is all useless, A. T. Galt, Knight of St. Michael and St. George, represents his own belief, and for good or evil is equally impotent. A political weather cock, without followers or influence, the sooner he follows the advice of his constituents and crosses the line the better; Canada wants no man who is ready to forswear his allegiance.

RIFLE MATCH, OTTAWA.

In accordance with a challenge from H. M. 60th Rifles, a ten team match with the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, 5 rounds at 200, 300, 400, and 500 yds., took place on the Rideau range. The day was fine but the targets had owing to the splash from a pool of water in front of each—a much needed alteration by whoever has charge of the range. A most pleasant afternoon was spent and one of the best contested matches ever witnessed in Ottawa brought to a close at a late hour with a majority of three for the Brigade of Artillery. At 200 yards the Artillery had 1 point, 300 yds. resulted in a tie, at 400 yards the Artillery added 7 points more to their favor, but at the last range (500 yds.) towards the close, the appearances were greatly in favour of the Rifles, who on the sixth shot from the last had actually forged ahead 2 points, so that things looked blue for the Artillery; the last few shots however, restored confidence, the last shot settled matters with the blue coats 3 ahead. On the totals being made known three cheers were given for the Brigade and three in return for the unsuccessful but gallant 60th. A large number of spectators, includ-

ing the Colonels and Majors of both regiments, were present until the close, and each watched the contest with a jealous eye. On Friday the Civil Service will try their luck with No. 2, O.B.G.A., when a close match is anticipated.

Annexed are the scores—Gunner Russell, as usual, to the fore:

BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

	200	300	400	500	Tl
Gun. A. L. Russell.	17	11	17	14	59
Capt. Cotton.	18	10	15	13	56
Gun. Morrison.	18	12	12	11	53
" Barry.	12	9	14	16	51
" Cotton.	11	13	10	15	49
Sgt. Grant.	11	12	15	11	49
Gun. Robertson.	10	7	15	16	48
Corp. McDonald.	12	11	12	12	47
Gun. Walters.	16	13	11	6	46
Sgt. Harris.	10	9	13	12	44
	135	107	131	126	502

60TH ROYAL RIFLES.

Col. Sgt. Morrish.	14	12	17	12	55
" Underhill.	13	11	15	15	54
" McCardle.	15	12	16	11	54
Mr. Toole.	14	11	9	19	53
Col. Sgt. Kelly.	14	11	12	13	50
Sgt. Bowler.	13	8	14	14	49
" Armstrong.	12	10	14	13	49
Mr. Holbeck.	15	12	10	11	48
A.-Sgt. Ward.	12	9	12	14	47
Col. Sgt. Lawlor.	12	11	8	9	40
	134	107	127	131	499

Majority for the Artillery, 3 points

STEAMSHIP SIGNALS.

The different lines of ocean steamships have a code of signals and marks by which they are known to each other. From the conflicting accounts given by various sailing vessels who suppose they have seen the missing steamer *City of Boston*, it would not appear that those signals were well known or established, and the necessity for compiling a general code for sailing as well as steam vessels is apparent enough. The laws of the road as between vessels passing each other is well and legally defined, and so should the signals and marks by which they would be known. The following signals are in use on the various lines at present:

- Cunard Line.*—Two rockets and a blue light.
- Inman Line.*—Blue light forward, red light amidships, blue light aft, and two rockets. The lights all to be burning at the same time.
- Guion Line.*—Blue light forward, blue light amidships, and blue light aft, all burning at the same time.
- National Line.*—Blue light, on rocket and a red light.
- Anchor Line.*—Red and white lights alternately.
- Montreal Ocean Steamship Company* (Portland line).—Blue rocket, white rocket, and red rocket in succession.
- French Line.*—Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft, exhibited simultaneously.
- North German Lloyds Line* (Bremen).—Blue light forward, blue light aft, with two rockets at the same time.
- Hamburg American Packet Line.*—One Roman candle, one rocket and one Roman

candle, with about one minute space between each.

New York and London Line.—Rocket, blue light, and rocket.

Rugers Line.—Blue light and red light amidships, and both burning at the same time.

These vessels in the daytime may be distinguished by their funnels.

Those of the Cunarders are painted red with a black top; the Inman, black with a white band and black top; Guion, black with a red band and a narrow black top; the National, white with a black top; Anchor, all black; Montreal, black with alternate bands of white, red and white, with a black top; French, red with a black top; Bremen, black; Hamburg, black; New York and London, white; Rugers, black. All the vessels in this line now are side wheel steamers with white paddle boxes.

It is evident enough that the marks are not sufficient to distinguish those vessels easily at a distance; the bulwarks should also be painted with some distinguishing colors.

REVIEWS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of the 19th, is remarkably well got up, the Leggotypes are splendid and the cartoons admirable.

BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH REVIEW, for March, contains the following articles:—John, Part V.; Miss Austen and Miss Mitford; the Antagonism of Race and Color; Earl's Dene, Part V.; the opening of the Suez Canal, Part III.; In February; Cornelius O'Dowd; the passion play in the Highlands of Bavaria.

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

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

LATE INDIAN MASSACRE.

A desperate effort is making to cloak General Sheridan's Piegan massacre. It is now said that General Sully did "an unofficer-like and wrong act" in telegraphing the facts, and that Inspector-General Harbo has expressed "the opinion that the chastisement was necessary." What is all this trash? What has it to do with the killing in cold blood of ninety women and fifty children, some of them babes at the breast? Something else must be said ere this becomes other than a most base, detestable, brutal, and bloody murder. These are strong terms, but the undenied statements in this case deserve them. It is idle to tell us of rape and murder on the border. Surely the little pappasoes never killed anybody, and even Sheridan will not attribute rape to the squaws. Had it been men slain, such is the fate of war; but to cut the throats of women sick with the small-pox, and to shoot down toddling infants—even if they were red—is a monstrous crime. An investigation is imperatively demanded, and it is consonant to justice that the *Times* and the *Tribune* should concur in the necessity of the same.—*N. Y. World.*

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

BY DENN BROOKE.

Of all the favored nations
In the east or in the west,
The Canadian Dominion
Is the brightest and the best;
For our homes and halls of plenty,
We have peace on every hand,
And our people are as noble
As the lords of any land.

We have many little Edens,
Scattered up and down our dales;
We've a hundred pretty hamlets,
Nestling in our fruitful vales;
Here the sunlight loves to linger,
And the summer winds to blow;
Here the rosy spring in April
Leapeth laughing from the snow.

We have oaks to build us navies,
That have stood since Noah's flood,
And we've men to shape and steer them
Men of skill and dauntless blood.
We have lakes as broad as oceans
To transport our surplus grain;
We have mighty rolling rivers
To convey it to the main.

We have springs of healing waters;
We have ever-during hills
That encircle in their journey
Half a thousand happy hills—
Tell the oppressed of every nation—
Tell that plants and him that dwells,
If they'll cast their lots among us,
We will make them like ourselves.

For the west shall be the garden,
And its splendors be unfurled,
Till its beauty is a byword
With the people of the world;
And the east shall build us shipping,
That shall whiten every sea,
And the glory of the nation
Shall be British liberty.

And if foes too strong oppress us,
On a little island there
Dwells a lion that can shield us,
By the terror of his roar;
For its flag that rules the ocean,
Is respected on the shore;
It has braved a thousand battles,
And can brave a thousand more.

In its folds in silent sorrow
We will wrap our fallen brave;
But we'll wave it high in triumph
Over every traitor's grave,
And in spite of Annexationists,
By the world it shall be seen
That we honor our Dominion,
Love old England and her Queen.

And our fathers up in Heaven—
In the Land far away—
Looking down with pride upon us,
Shall, perhaps, be heard to say:
"These our children emulate us,
Tread the righteous path we trod,
Live in peace and honest plenty,
Love their country and their God."

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

IV.

The gallant general and soldier had fallen, the handful of men he led had fearfully avenged his death, and now outnumbered, exhausted with exertion, they awaited in front of the battery at Vroeman's Point the arrival of those reinforcements which were rapidly arriving. From early dawn till noon they had fought with changing fortune, able through all to hold their own, and now the time had arrived when the action would be renewed, it being well understood that the struggle would be final. Early in the afternoon a body of the gallant Mohawk warriors led by their chieftans Norton and Young Brant, arrived on the field and were at once thrown to the front, driving in the American outposts and skirmishers on their main body and were only compelled to retire after a sharp and protracted skirmish by being outnumbered; they fell back on the main body of the British but still maintained their position in front.

Reinforcements began to arrive, 380 rank and file of the 41st regiment had come up from Fort George, Cook's and McEwan's flank companies of the 1st Lincoln Militia, Nellis's and W. Crooks' flank companies of the 4th Lincoln, Hall's, Durand's and Applegarth's companies of 5th Lincoln, Cameron's, Howard's, and Chisholm's companies of the York Militia, Major Merritt's cavalry troop and part of Swayzee's company of Militia Artillery, numbering 375 men. A short time afterwards Colonel Clark of the Militia arrived from Chippewa with Capt. Bullock's company of the 41st regiment, Hamilton's and Rowe's companies of the 2nd Lincoln and Volunteer Reserve Militia, making the whole force of all arms 1000 rank and file of whom 560 were regular soldiers.

After carefully reconnoitring General Sheaffe, who now assumed the command, commenced the attack by the advance of his left, composed of the light company of the 41st, supported by a body of Militia and Indians. The Americans, under General Wadsworth, occupied a position of extreme peril on the heights, they could neither retreat nor advance, for the Militia and Indians stubbornly held the village and would not be driven out; the last reinforcement from Chippewa held ground on their right with their Indians well in the rear, and except over the precipice no reinforcement or aid could reach them. Some five or six thousand of their countrymen had witnessed the fighting from the opposite shore and had suddenly acquired religious and constitutional scruples about crossing the river and leaving the State of New York; reinforcements could alone save their countrymen and reinforcements they would not furnish. Meanwhile the British left advanced at the run, delivered a volley and closed with the bayonet; the American right was at once driven in and over the crest of the height, Sheaffe immediately advanced his main body under cover of the fire of two three pounder guns, and the right advancing at the same time, the Americans were driven over the crest and prepared to make a final stand almost on the very edge of the precipice. The result had better be told in the words of Lt. Col. W. F. Coffin, in his "1812, a Chronicle of the War," a work which ought to be in the hands of every Canadian militiaman:—"Among the present residents whom the fortunes of peace have cast on our frontiers, is one John McCartney who served in the American regulars at the battle of Queenston Heights. He now lives between old Newark (Niagara) and Queenston; he relates that in preparation for the last assault of the British the American officers caused their men to load and lie down with the order not to raise or fire a shot until they got the word. Twenty men were detailed at intervals in the rear with pieces loaded and directions openly given to shoot down any man disobeying the first order. He states that the British were within forty

yards before the word came, that the volley was instantaneous and fatal but never stopped the rush which cleared the hill like chaff before a gust of wind."

Nothing now remained to the survivors but surrender. Colonel Scott with Captains Totten and Gibson with Totten's cravat attached to a sword point as a flag of truce, emerged from the rocks near where the Suspension bridge now stands and were conducted to General Sheaffe, the result of which was that Major General Wadsworth with 1100 American officers and soldiers, the survivors of this eventful day's fighting, laid down their arms.

No victory could repair the loss of Gen. Brock, but there can be no doubt that this action established at once the character of the raw Canadian Militia soldier as a fighting man, and demonstrated that all other things being equal he could not be beaten, having neither a religious or constitutional conviction against fighting in a good cause. The remainder of this affair is from a narrative by Major Richardson:

The British loss at Queenstown was 11 killed and 60 wounded of the line and militia; and 5 killed and 9 wounded of the brave Indians. The number of killed and wounded of the Americans is not precisely known. The former has however been admitted by themselves to have been between 90 and 100. Independently of those killed upon the field, and dashed over the precipice, a great number perished in two or three boats sunk by the fire from our batteries.

Again, on this occasion, was the late Chief Justice Robinson conspicuous for his zeal and his gallantry. In the absence of his captain, (Howard) who was upon leave, he commanded the 2nd flank company during the whole of the day. He consequently bore a prominent part in the engagement, from the moment when he arrived at early dawn from Brown's point where, it has been seen, he was stationed with No. 1, or Capt. Cameron's company, to the late hour in the afternoon, when victory finally perched on the British standard. The officers attached to Lieut. Robinson, were Lieut. Stanton, and Lieut. Samuel P. Jarvis. The subalterns of Captain Cameron's company were Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Archibald McLean, afterwards Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Lieut. Geo. Ridout. Captain Hatt's and Capt. Chisholm's companies were the first to oppose the landing of the enemy.

The victory of Queenstown heights, although fought at a distance from the principal theatre of their service, the Right division distinctly claim as their own. The main body of the 41st, who later composed that Division, principally sustained the action, and among these were the grenadiers who had already assisted at the capture of Detroit. Moreover there were there the York Volunteers who also had participated in that memorable triumph. True, the 49th Flank Companies, and especially their leaders, had gallantly done their duty in the morning,

but nevertheless they were defeated and driven back, and the Queenstown heights had been so completely gained that no impediment was offered to the passage of the American troops who, at the moment when the 41st, under Captain Derenzy, and the detachments of the same corps from Chippewa, made their appearance, numbered not less than 1,400 men. Under these circumstances it is that the Right Division claim, and justly, the laurels won on this occasion.

As no portrait, public or private, of General Brock, seems to have been preserved in the country, it may not be unimportant here to give a slight written sketch of the hero. In person he was tall, stout and inclining to corpulence, he was of fair, and florid complexion, had a large forehead, full face, but not prominent features, rather small, greyish, blue eyes, with a very slight cast in one of them—small mouth, with a pleasing smile, and good teeth. In manner he was exceedingly affable and gentlemanly, of a cheerful and social habit, partial to dancing, and although never married, extremely devoted to female society. Of the chivalry of his nature, and the soundness of his judgment, evidence enough has been given in the foregoing pages to render all comment thereon a matter of supererogation.

The following is the Official account of the Action from Major General Sheaffe to Sir George Prevost:

FORT GEORGE, Oct. 13th, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack, with considerable force, this morning, before day-light, on the position of Queenstown. On receiving intelligence of it, Major General Brock immediately proceeded to that post; and I am excessively grieved in having to add, that he fell whilst gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it. With him the position was lost: but the enemy was not allowed to retain it long, reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia, and Indians, a movement was made to turn his left, whilst some artillery, under the able direction of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body of infantry, engaged his attention in front. This operation was aided too by the judicious position which Norton and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow, of the high ground above Queenstown. A communication being thus opened with Chippeway, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and after a short but spirited contest, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander Brigadier General Wadsworth, on the field of battle, and many Officers, with 900 men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A stand of colours and one 6-pounder, were also taken. The action did not terminate till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and their loss, in killed and wounded, must have been considerable. Ours, I believe to have been comparatively small in numbers: no officer was killed besides Major-General Brock, one of the most gallant and zealous officers in his Majesty's service whose loss cannot be too much deplored, and Lieutenant Colonel Macdonnell, provincial aide-de-camp, whose

gallantry and merit render him worthy of his chief.

Captains Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 49th regiment, who were stationed at Queenstown, were wounded, bravely contending at the head of their men against superior numbers; but I am glad to have it in my power to add, that Captain Dennis fortunately was able to keep the field, though it was with pain and difficulty; and Captain Williams's wound is not likely long to deprive me of his services.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft of the royal artillery, for his judicious and skillful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendence; their well directed fire contributed materially to the fortunate result of the day.

Captain Derenzy of the 41st regiment, brought up the reinforcement of that corps from Fort George, and Captain Bullock led that of the same regiment from Chippeway; and under their commands those detachments acquitted themselves in such a manner, as to sustain the reputation which the 41st regiment had already acquired in the vicinity of Detroit.

Major General Brock, soon after his arrival at Queenstown, had sent down orders for battering the American Fort Niagara. Brigade Major Evans, who was left in charge of Fort George, directed the operations against it with so much effect, as to silence its fires, and to force the troops to abandon it, and by his prudent precautions, he prevented mischief of a most serious nature, which otherwise might have been effected, the enemy having used heated shot in firing at Fort George. In these services he was most effectually aided by Colonel Claus (who remained in the fort at my desire,) and by Captain Vigoreaux of the royal engineers. Brigade Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron, of the Militia artillery, in terms of commendation.

Lieut. Crowther, of the 41st regiment, had charge of two 3-pounders that had accompanied the movement of our little corps, and they were employed with good effect.

Captain Glegg, of the 49th regiment, aide-de-camp to our lamented friend and general, afforded me the most essential assistance; and I found the services of Lieutenant Fowler of the 41st regiment, assistant-deputy-quarter-master-general, very useful. I derived much aid, too, from the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant Kerr, of the Glen-gary Fencibles, whom I employed in communicating with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid and experience of Lieutenant Colonel Myers, deputy quarter-master-general, who had been sent up to Fort Erie a few days before on duty, which detained him there.

Lieutenant-colonel Butler and Clark of the militia; and Captain Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James, Crooks, Cooper, Robert, Hamilton, M'Ewin, and Duncan Cameron; and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York Militia, led their men into action with great spirit. Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons accompanied me, and gave much assistance, with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton belonging to it was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness. I beg leave to add that volunteers Shaw, Thomson, and Jarvis attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first having

been wounded, and the last having been taken prisoner. I beg leave to recommend these young men to your Excellency's notice. Norton is wounded, but not badly; he and the Indians particularly distinguished themselves, and I have very great satisfaction in assuring your Excellency, that the spirit and good conduct of his Majesty's troops, of the militia, and of the other provincial corps, were eminently conspicuous on this occasion.

I have not been able to ascertain yet the number of troops, or of those of the enemy engaged; ours, I believe, did not exceed the number of the prisoners we have taken; and their advance, which effected a landing, probably amounted to 13 or 1400 men.

I shall do myself the honor of transmitting to your Excellency further details, when I shall have received the several reports of the occurrences which did not pass under my own observation, with the return of the casualties, and those of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance taken.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, Maj. Gen.
To His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c.

SILVER MINING AT THUNDER BAY.

BY PROFESSOR BELL.

The Montreal Mining Company have had Mr. McFarland at work again all last summer on Lake Superior. In addition to surveying and exploring the Company's locations, he has been engaged in mining operations on an island in front of the Jarvis location, where he had discovered a valuable vein of silver ore. He had also erected a building, and sunk a shaft on the small island in front of Wood's location, Thunder Cape, where he discovered silver the year before. Work was to be continued in this shaft all winter, comfortable quarters having been provided for the men and horses on the main land opposite. A number of barrels of silver ore have been sent down from each of the above localities.

Owing to some difficulty with the American partners, the Shuniah Mine, near Fort William, has not been worked as was intended this season. The Thunder Bay Silver Mining Company prosecuted operations with a considerable number of men, and sent down several thousand dollars worth of native silver. They also erected a stamp mill, to be driven by water power, at the mouth of the Current River; but through some defects in the construction, it had not got into successful operation at the close of navigation. Some preliminary trials, however, proved the ore on hand to be rich in silver and easily reduced. Trials have been made of the rich iron and lead deposits near the shores of Thunder and Black Bays, and extensive operations are contemplated in the spring.

The mines of the region are best known to the Americans by whom it is expected they will be principally worked.

A Brazilian schooner loaded with three hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder was blown up on the 2nd of January, at the island of Cerito, in the mouth of the river Paraguay. Seventeen persons who were on board perished. The destruction was fearful. The neighbouring trees were overthrown for a considerable distance, torn up by beams and splinters hurled into the forest by the explosion. A great number of birds were killed, and on the same day a large quantity of dead or stunned fish were washed ashore for a long way down the river.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 16th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Loatham moved the second reading of the ballot bill. The ballot, he said, was the only remedy for the great evils, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable to the protection of voters against landlords and priests.

The Marquis of Hartington deprecated any debate on the bill before the House had heard the report of the committee, which included the ballot among its recommendations.

The government has caused a search to be instituted in Belgium, for the author of an anonymous letter, threatening the life of Mr. Gladstone.

PARIS, 16th.—The *Siecle* of this city, in commenting upon the report made by Celestine Hippéan on American education, says; It must revolutionise the educational system of France.

PARIS, 17th.—Rochefort has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte Noir homicide case. Louis Noir announces that he has never been admitted as *parli civil* against Prince Bonaparte.

American newspapers have been distributed here to day for the first time in twelve days. Great dissatisfaction prevails with the transoceanic mail deliveries.

LONDON, 18th.—A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the rumour of the Pope's illness is confirmed.

PARIS, 18th.—The "Opinion Nationale" has a remarkable editorial to day. It demands the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome; renunciation of the Concordat and suppression of the budget for worship, and declares that should these measures be carried out, nothing will be left in Rome but uncivilty and fraud.

MANNH, 18th.—Owing to the attitude of the Pope this Government has decided not to send a special Envoy to the Ecumenical Council.

DUBLIN, 21st.—The funeral of Casey, the Fenian, took place in this city yesterday. Vast crowds were in attendance.

LONDON, 22nd.—Louis Blanc writes a letter in which he says that the Bill just introduced into the House of Commons for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland, will, if imposed, place that country in a state of siege.

PARIS, 21st.—The High Court of Justice was organized this morning. The Court room was crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present were Madame Noir, mother, and Louis Noir, brother of Victor. At half-past ten o'clock the jurors were called and lots drawn, at noon the jury chosen entered the box and were sworn in. As soon as these formalities were completed Prince Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into Court, attended by a Captain of gendarmes. The utmost stillness prevailed, and the scene was most solemn. The Greffier read the act of accusation, the Prince waiving the reciting of his rank and titles. The usual interrogations were addressed to the accused, who replied with great self possession. The articles tending to prove his criminality were laid on the table before the prisoner. They consisted of a pistol, cane, hat and two cards. The President of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The Advocate for Participoiler demanded that the Court require the presence of M. Rochefort, and the President in reply said he would by the necessary orders.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

W.M. P. LETT,
Division Registrar,
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-61

LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

Anti-fraud Issue, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory, and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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Montreal, March 16, 1870,

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

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



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until

THURSDAY the 31st day of MARCH, inst.,

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

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

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, March, 8, 1870. } 11-11



SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until TUESDAY the

22nd DAY OF MARCH INSTANT,

at noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont., for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto, from and after Tuesday the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a built sum for completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

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

By order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. } 11-4



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 20 miles.

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

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 21 miles.

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

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

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 65, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 30, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 70, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 27 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 19, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 23, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

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

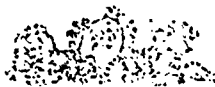
Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 31st April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday the 23rd day of May next.

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

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRIDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

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



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, March 5 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent.

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



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Feb. 22nd, 1870.

Sir,—I am desired by the Minister of Customs to instruct you to receive American Silver at the Custom House at 4 per cent. discount in payment of duties until further notice. And I have further to instruct you to give public notice that you will do so.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

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

The Collectors of Customs.
Ottawa, March 4th, 1870. 11-31

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Colours, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-37.

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

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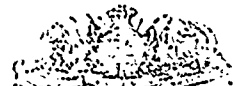
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 11 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 903 near Malfait Lake, about 20 miles in length.

Section No. 12 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 11, to Station 533, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22 miles in length.

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 64, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—in length twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 14 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18 miles in length.

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

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

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Section No. 270 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 199, about 2400 feet South of Bel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from Station No. 270, on the Amherst Ridge, to Station 9, on the Ridge about a mile North of the River Philip, a distance of about 27 miles.

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

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John, and Halifax, on and after the 11th of March next; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders" will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock, p.m., on Monday the 11th day of April, 1870.

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

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRIDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

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

N. McEACHERN, MILITARY TAILOR,

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

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered.....	32 00
Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 75
Swords.....	12 00

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

INFANTRY.

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