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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.

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No. 11.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLIII.

It having become abundantly evident that the British army should seek rest and assistance as speedily as possible, Lord Cornwallis endeavored to find both by opening a communication with Wilmington, a post at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which was taken possession of by Major Craig of the 82nd, and it was anticipated by his Lordship that a communication with Cross Creek, which is a tributary of that river about 100 miles above its mouth, could be made by water, he had therefore issued his instructions to Major Craig to form a depot of such stores as were necessary at the former place, on which he directed his troops cautiously followed by General Greene with detachments from the American army as far as Ramsay's Mill on Deep River.

On the very day that this retrograde movement was made one of those silly proclamations (for which this contest was notorious) was issued by the British General, setting forth the great victory achieved and calling on all loyal subjects to stand forth and assist in the maintenance of order and promising pardon and protection in person and property to all those desirous of returning to their allegiance if such desire was manifested by a surrender of themselves, arms and ammunition, on or before the 20th April, with permission to return to their homes on parole with the prospect of a speedy restoration to constitutional privileges; and this from a General whose troops had indeed achieved a notable victory, but whose resources did not amount to a day's provisions, or whose power was unequal to the task of protecting its own wounded, and who were then retreating before the foe whom they had driven in headlong flight from the field of battle three days before.

Upon the arrival of the British army at Cross Creek it was ascertained that the pro-

jected communication between that point and Wilmington was impossible owing to the banks being of great height, the river narrow, and the population on both sides inveterately hostile; Cross Creek however was a loyal settlement and therefore all the provisions and other supplies that could be collected within a convenient distance were freely brought into camp, but as that was at best limited, the army was compelled to march to Wilmington, where it arrived on the 7th April.

The Earl of Cornwallis sent despatches addressed to Lord Rawdon (who had been left in command in South Carolina) of the retrograde movement he was compelled to make, and of the certainty that General Greene would march directly on Camden and try to reduce all the British posts in South Carolina; but the messengers were intercepted and none of the despatches reached their destination.

Immediately on his arrival at Wilmington information reached him that left no doubt of the fact of the American army's advance on Camden, this placed the British General in an awkward dilemma, it was evident that he could not reach Lord Rawdon before the fate of South Carolina was determined; his force was reduced to 1435 effective men, and a return by sea was out of the question as it could only be done by sacrificing all the cavalry and horses of the army. A movement into South Carolina would have brought the British army on the direct line of General Greene's communications, and with such a dashing partisan as Tarleton it was quite possible to arrange a series of simultaneous operations with Lord Rawdon which would have caused the destruction or dispersion of the American army; this was strongly urged by Tarleton who offered to lead the cavalry back to Charlestown, overland if necessary. Unfortunately this judicious advice was not adopted, but a plan proposed of marching through North Carolina into Virginia in order to form a junction with an expedition which Sir Henry Clinton (with that fondness for desultory operations which characterised the school to which he belonged) had dispatched under General Philips and Brigadier General

Arnold (who had obtained the rank as the reward of his treason) in the early part of the year.

It was sagely surmised by Lord Cornwallis and his advisers that a movement in this direction would induce General Greene to hasten back to the defence of Virginia, forgetting that every march in that direction was bringing the British troops nearer the centre of the great power of Congress and within striking distance of the most numerous and best appointed troops in its service and under the operations of its most able generals; while General Greene, whose forces was steadily accumulating as he advanced, had only a small force broken up into numerous and widely separated detachments incapable of supporting each other to deal with.

The advance into North Carolina, was a blunder in its inception—it had been badly managed and the ruin of the army which attempted its conquest began at Guildford Court House was consummated by the resolutions taken at Wilmington.

Lord Rawdon appears to have had early advice of the failure in North Carolina and General Greene's advance, for which he took precautionary measures with energy and promptitude. Marion had been joined by Colonel Lee and had crossed the Pedee River separating the force under Colonel Watson from Lord Rawdon. When on the 9th April General Greene arrived before Camden, with 1500 regular soldiers of the United States army and some corps of militia, the garrison numbered 900 men including regulars and loyal militia; unable or unwilling to risk an attack on the British lines, after several changes of position the American army at length encamped on Hobkirk's Hill awaiting the junction of Marion and Lee. As a part of the American General's militia force was detached to bring up the heavy artillery, Lord Rawdon determined to attack the position, and accordingly on the 25th April he marched out his whole available force and by filing along the edge of a swamp managed to turn the left flank of the American army. This manoeuvre brought on an action in which Gen. Greene showed his capacity as a general, by such a

division of his force in order to surround the British that they were beaten by the latter in detail with a loss of 500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, with a like loss of 258 on their side.

The victory at Hobkirk's Hill, like its predecessor at Guildford, was productive of no good results; it barely prolonged the final agony. The British posts were invested, and on the 23rd of April Fort Watson, on the Santee, was surrendered to Marion and Lee, who were enabled to take such a position as compelled Col. Watson, marching with a detachment to reinforce Lord Rawdon, to abandon his line of march and make so long a detour as to delay the junction till the 7th of May.

On the night of the 8th of May Lord Rawdon marched from Camden resolved to strike a blow on Gen. Greene, who had retreated to Rugeley's Mills, twelve miles from Camden, but the astute Quaker having heard of Col. Watson's junction, decamped at once and put Twenty-five Mile Creek between himself and the British. After the latter had driven in his pickets and reconnoitred his position they found he could not be dislodged without great loss, and therefore retired to Camden, which latter town was evacuated on the 10th of May, the British army crossing at Nelson's ferry and proceeding to Monk's Corners for the protection of Charlestown, — as its works being in an unfinished state the garrison was insufficient for its defence.

Gen. Greene having strategically effected the withdrawal of the British covering force, proceeded at once to invest the detached posts which had been scattered through the country, too weak for purposes of intimidation and too far apart for support, those fell an easy prey in most instances. Fort Motte, on the Congaree, was taken by Lee and Marion on the 11th of May; about the same time Sumter captured Orangeburg, and on the 15th Lee received the surrender of Fort Granby. Thus clearing the north and north-east parts of the Province of the invaders, whose losses could not be measured by their defeats, but by the number of brave and experienced soldiers and material which fell into the hands of the Americans.

The retreat of the British force from Camden enabled Gen. Greene to act against the western frontiers and Augusta in Georgia, and Ninety-six in South Carolina were at once invested, the latter by the main army while Gen. Pickens with the militia of South Carolina, and Lee's legion appeared before Augusta, having first reduced Fort Golphin, on the banks of the Savannah. After a gallant defence Fort Augusta surrendered on the 5th of June.

Ninety-six, so named from its being that number of miles from the town of Keocree in the Cherokee County, was originally, like all frontier villages, surrounded by a stockade as a protection from the Indians. When it came into the possession of the British troops in 1780 some other works were added,

the principal of which was a star redoubt on the right of the village. It consisted of sixteen salient and re-entering angles, with a dry ditch, fraise and abbatis; but the whole of the works were in an unfinished state. Lord Rawdon was well aware of the danger with which this post was threatened and endeavored to apprise Lieut.-Colonel Cruger, who commanded there, of it, directing him to evacuate the post and retire to Augusta, and after joining his force to that garrison to act as circumstances would dictate. Advices of a similar description were sent from Charlestown, but so universal and general was the disaffection that the inhabitants guarded all the roads and intercepted the messengers so that not one reached Ninety-six. Lieut.-Colonel Cruger was therefore ignorant of the battle of Hobkirk's Mill, and the evacuation of Camden, but his scouts made prisoner of an American officer, from whom he obtained such intelligence as determined him to put his post in a position of defence. He therefore set the whole garrison to work and completed a series of entrenchments, covered with abbatis, completely surrounding the position. Block houses were erected in the village, and as the star redoubt covered it on the right, the county prison was fortified to cover a valley through which a stream of water ran, on one side, while a stockade covered it on the other. For the defence of all those works there were but three pieces of artillery, and for these a scanty supply of ammunition. The garrison consisted of 350 men and 200 loyal Militia. Lieut.-Colonel Cruger, anticipating that he would be obliged to capitulate and that treaty would not be respected by their countrymen, who would be likely to murder them when defenceless, gave them permission to retire, which they could easily have done, either to Charlestown or Georgia, as they all had horses, but to their honor they at once declared they would take all the chances, and turning their horses loose in the woods manfully prepared to vindicate their claim to loyalty as British subjects.

Such was the state of the defences and garrison when the American army sat down before it on the 21st of May, as if to intimidate the garrison the American General Greene threw up two works during the night within seventy paces of the abbatis, — if acting against raw militia this would probably have been a successful movement, but the garrison taught him a lesson which he did not forget. A platform for three pieces of artillery was erected in the star redoubt and under cover of their fire a party of only thirty men sallied from the fort, carried the American works and bayoneted every one of the defenders. They were followed by another party who demolished the works and carried off all the intrenching tools and the negroes; and all this was done in spite of the support of the American army without any other loss than an officer mortally wounded. Taught by this to prepare for a

regular siege the Americans again broke ground on the 25th of May, at a distance of 400 yards, and worked so incessantly that the second parallel was completed on the 3rd of June. The Adjutant-General of the American army now summoned the garrison by delivering a paper signed by himself setting forth in pompous terms the successes achieved, and exhorting the garrison to surrender, as everything was to be hoped from Gen. Greene's generosity and to be feared from his resentment, and the commandant of the garrison was assured he would be held personally responsible for the consequences of further resistance. To all this Lieut.-Colonel Cruger directed a message to be given to the Adjutant-General for Gen. Greene to the effect that promises and threats produced a like effect as he was totally indifferent to both, and would defend the post to the last extremity.

The operations of the siege were now directed with the greatest energy, but every attempt was met by a counter movement on the part of the garrison and by a determined and vigorous resistance which baffled the besiegers. Their efforts were quickened by an exhibition which the vanity or malignity, or both, of the American Col. Lee furnished them with. On the 7th of June he marched the captured garrison of Augusta past Ninety-six in full view of the garrison, with all the parade of martial music preceded by a British standard reversed. The American army, strengthened by this force, began to make preparations on the left of the village, which kept open the communications with the water. The operations being entrusted to Colonel Lee, and a most acrimonious feeling existing against him on the part of the garrison; they made a sortie on the 9th of June, penetrated to the enemy's batteries, bayoneted the defenders, and dismounted the guns, but owing to the want of hammers and spikes could not disable them. They also fell in with the covering party of Americans, charged them with the bayonet, killed a number of them, and brought off their commanding officer prisoner. This and other losses so enraged Lee that on the 12th of June at mid day he directed a sergeant and six men to advance with lighted combustibles and set fire to the abbatis. The men bravely attempted to carry out their orders, but they were all killed by the fire from the stockade, and he was obliged to solicit a truce to bury his dead.

The heavy artillery captured at Augusta was now sent for and by the 17th June the stockade fort was no longer tenable and it was evacuated in the night without loss; although the garrison was now cut off from water they did not despair; early on the 18th June a loyalist rode through the American picquets and into the village under fire of the enemy with a message from Lord Rawdon that he had passed Ogdensburg and was in full march to their relief. As this movement was known to General Greene

endeavoured to anticipate it by a general assault, and from the state of the works, having completed his third parallel and pushed a mine and two trenches to within a few feet of the ditch of the Star redoubt, every prospect of success was before him. Accordingly at noon, on the 18th June after a severe cannonade two parties were thrown from the trenches into the ditch and attempted to make a lodgement, while two heavy brigades were thrown into the third parallel and a cavalier made of wood at an early period of the siege, which dominated the works, was filled with riflemen; the garrison had no notion of allowing Gen. Greene to carry Ninety-six so easily; a sally was organized of two parties, of thirty men each, who entered the ditch in opposite directions and using only the bayonet quickly met in the centre of the American lodgement, killing, wounding, or taking prisoners the whole detachment; this so paralysed the assault that Green was obliged to draw off his men, and on the evening of the 19th finally raised the siege, his loss being over five hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the garrison was 27 killed and 58 wounded.

This able defence reflects the greatest credit on Lt.-Col. Cruger and his garrison, and is one of the few deeds of arms which reflected any credit on the military power of Great Britain during this contest.

On the 21st June Lord Rawdon arrived at Ninety-six and when he found Gen. Greene had retreated to the Saluda he at once started in pursuit but could not overtake the Americans, although he continued his advance to the Enoree.

It having become necessary to evacuate Ninety-six as one of the consequences of Earl Cornwallis' movement on Virginia, Lord Rawdon imprudently divided his force leaving more than half with Lt.-Col. Cruger to protect the Royalists who had decided to follow the fortunes of the British troops while himself with 800 infantry and 60 cavalry took post on the Congaree expecting to be joined by a strong detachment from Charleston, but the commandant of that town recalled the detachment in consequence of an unsuccessful attack made on Monks Corners by Marion, Sumpter and Lee. The letter sent to inform Lord Rawdon of this circumstance was carried to Gen. Greene who at once advanced by forced marches to the Congaree hoping to obtain an advantage over Lord Rawdon while waiting for a reinforcement which was not to join him, and the American general had actually succeeded in getting his cavalry under Lee well in the rear of the British troops before the movement was known. But their presence having assured Lord Rawdon that Green's army was at no great distance, he fell back upon Ogdensburg, having forced his passage over the Congaree at noonday in the presence of the enemy, although they had broken down the bridges and guarded the fords.

General Greene advanced with his whole army on the 10th July to within five miles of the British encampment which he reconnoitred without opposition as Lord Rawdon wished to provoke an attack, but the American general hearing that his old opponent the commandant of Ninety-six, Lieut.-Col. Cruger, having escorted his convoy of loyalists to a place of safety, was now retracing his march for the purpose of again trying his fortunes against him, decamped during the night in greater haste than that with which he advanced, and did not halt till he reached the hills of Santee. A cessation of hostilities was enforced by the hot weather during which Lord Rawdon resigned the command of the British troops to Lieut. Col. Stuart and returned to England to recruit his health which had been impaired by arduous service.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 5th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to day says it is unable to admire the American policy of seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people, or value of the land.

A project is on foot for laying a new transatlantic cable, which is to be smaller and lighter than those heretofore made. The estimated cost of the cable will not exceed £2,500,000.

A scheme is talked of for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5th.—The Turkish Government has abolished the collection of tolls from foreign vessels passing through the Bosphorus. Merchantmen are no longer subjected to delay and visitation during passage.

BRUSSELS, 5th.—The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which will reduce the ocean postage to one-half the present rates, has been ratified by the present government.

STERNEN, 5th.—The ice in the Baltic has broken up, and navigation will soon be resumed.

MADRID, 6th.—The Duke de Montpensier arrived here to day, and entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and enthusiasm of the people. He will not settle here with his family.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 24th.—The revolution is extending and becoming more general on the island. The revolutionists declare that the majority of the inhabitants of the island are opposed to its annexation to the United States.

QUEENSTOWN, 7th.—The steamer *Minnesota* from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, 7th.—A meeting of the representatives of the Press Association has been summoned to consider what action is required of the public journals in consequence of the continual mismanagement of the telegraph service by the postal authorities.

LONDON, 8th.—Lord Penzance has decided to hear arguments in favor of proceeding with the Mordaunt case.

NEW YORK, 5th.—The monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday, at the Cooper Institute, and the members proceeded to congratulate each other upon the appointment of a female Justice of the Peace in Illinois, and a jury of women in Yoming. Mrs. Doctor Hallock made a speech, and advanced the startling theory that women, as the Conservative in politics, ought to form the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 9th.—The steady decline in the premium of gold causes great rejoicing here, and already the resumption of specie payments is talked of by Congressmen generally. Letters have been received here from gentlemen connected with some of the largest banks in the country, indicating their willingness to resume specie payments at once, provided the government take the initiative. They do not propose to pay gold on deposits, but only on circulation.

LATER.—Secretary Fish received a despatch from the Captain of the British steamer *Bombay*, which run into and sunk the *Oncida*—in which the commander says the *Oncida* was under both steam and sail at the time, making about thirteen knots an hour, while his steamer was making but six knots. He was cognizant of striking the *Oncida* but says the jar was so slight that he had no idea any injury was done to her, and kept on in his course. He makes no reference to heaving the guns of the *Oncida*.

THE IRON-CLAD VANGUARD.

The new armor-plated twin-screw steamer *Vanguard* of the British Navy, has been floated from the dry dock in which she had been built, at the new works of Messrs. Laird Bros., Birkenhead, and taken to the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead, where she will be at once prepared for sea. The *Vanguard* is one of six vessels known as the "Invincible" class, and built to the design of Mr. E. J. Reed, the chief constructor of the British Navy. These vessels are broadside ships, fully rigged as ocean cruisers, and are built on the central battery and armor belt system. The armor belt extends from a few feet below the water line to a moderate height above, ending at a deck of which the beams are covered with iron plating, and protects the most vital parts of the ship, including the rudder-head and steering apparatus. The armor-plating is 8 in. at the water line and 6 in. on the broadside, reduced, as usual, at the extreme ends, backed by 8 in. and 10 in. of teak respectively, and by 1½ in. skin plating, with the usual arrangement of girders. The armor-plating is continued up to such a height above the upper deck for a portion of the length amidships, so as to form an octagonal battery to protect four heavy guns mounted at the angles, the ends being enclosed by transverse iron-plated bulkheads. These guns can be fired in the line of keel as well as on the broadside, and as they are such a considerable height above water, can be fought in weather when the ports of the main deck battery cannot be opened. In combination with the six guns in the main deck battery, which have the ordinary broadside training, this arrangement gives large arcs of training to protected guns, every point on the horizon being commanded by one gun or another. The accommodation for officers and crew is in the unprotected parts of the ships, fore and aft of the battery, and is very commodious and well ventilated. The principal dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 300 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 280 ft.; breadth, extreme, 54 ft.; tonnage, 3774 ft.; draught of water abaft, 22 ft.; 6 in.; draught of water forward, 21 ft. 6 in. The engines, designed and made in the establishment, are two separate pairs of the ordinary horizontal return connecting-rod type, each pair driving a separate screw propeller 16 ft. in diameter. The collective nominal power is 800-horse power, and the indicated will not be less than 4800. The four cylinders have each a diameter of 72 in., with a stroke of 5 ft. The cylinders are steam-jacketed, and the engines are provided with surface condensers.

BAGPIPES AND PIPERS.

The bagpipe and the harp are the most ancient of musical instruments. Representations of the bagpipe are to be found on the painted walls of the palaces, temples, and tombs of Egypt; on the sculptured monuments of Nineveh; on the frescoes of Herculaneum and Pompeii; and in the rude carvings of the rock-temples of India.

The bagpipe is mentioned by the most ancient poets and historians. Homer sings of it in his Iliad and Odyssey, and Herodotus refers to it in his books of travel.

The bagpipe was known in northern and western Europe long before civilization had extended thither, for we find it frequently portrayed on the fantastically sculptured Runic crosses and monumental stones, of which many perfect specimens still remain. Bagpipes are frequently met with in the decorations of Gothic architecture, and in the illuminations of missals which date back many centuries.

The bagpipe in its rudest and most ancient form is still in use among the peasantry of Italy, some of whom—poor wandering *pifferari* (pipers)—are occasionally seen and heard in our streets. The bagpipe is still a popular instrument in many lands, its most perfected form being that of the great Highland bagpipe.

In times not very remote pipers were to be found in every English and Scottish village and town, holding a position equal in importance to the bell-man or town-crier. Their duty was to play at civic festivals and other public merry-makings and they were frequently called upon to assist and encourage by their lively strains the reapers and the woodcutters in their arduous labours. No harvest-home could be celebrated without their presence.

A piper was formerly attached to the household of each Highland chief or head of a clan, whose services were required alike at festivals and funerals, and who was also bound to accompany his master to the foray and the fight. Some Highland chiefs still include a piper among their retainers, who performs on the terrace or lawn outside the dining-hall during the hour of dinner, and in the evening tunes his pipes a second time to plaintive pibrochs and lightsome reels and strathspeys for the delectation of his master and his master's guests. A piper has for many years been attached to the Royal Household.

The bagpipe in the hands of the unskilful performers who perambulate our streets sounds most discordantly, but when played by a skilful musician among the echoing hills and valleys, its notes, sometimes of triumph, sometimes of lament, fall with a plaintive sweetness on the ear.

About two hundred years ago a school for instruction in pipe music was opened and conducted in Skye by McRimmon, a native of the island, at that time the most musical district in the Highlands. "McRimmon's Lament" is a well-known air throughout the Highlands. It was written by him whose name it bears, and played by him as he strode down the mountain-side to the Bay of Uig, where the ship lay that was to bear him to the shores of America, never again to revisit "the island of the misty mountains."

Farwell to Dunvegan, its rock and its river;
McLeod may return, but McRimmon shall never.

Twenty years ago when sailing along the coast of Skye, I was driven by a gale of weather into a rock-sheltered cove not far from the rugged headland of Ru-na-braddan. I was cordially welcomed by the fishermen,

who invited me to their plentiful and humble meal of salt fish and potatoes. After the repast John Bruce, the eldest of the party, brought from a smoke-blackened sea-chest a sorely battered bagpipe which once belonged to his late brother, who had been piper to Sir Walter Scott. John played many tunes, and told many stories of pipes and pipers, the well-worn anecdote of the piper who had never learned to play a "retreat" not being omitted. John was present at the last funeral in which pipe-music formed part of the ceremony. It was the funeral of a Mrs. Campbell, who was buried in the old churchyard of Duntulm, the most northerly hamlet of the island. The effect of the pipe-music was very impressive. While the long procession of mourners wound round the bases of the hills, the wild, wailing strains of the Campbell's Pibroch floated out over the grey waters of the Northern Sea.

John was well acquainted with the piper who was wounded by a spent ball during the decisive charge at Waterloo.

"Aha! Johnnie lad," said the wounded man in relating the adventure on his return home, "though I couldna steer my legs, I could steer my pipes, and when the kilties and the red-coats were runnin' past me I struck up 'the braes o' Glenorchy,' and I can tell ye I ne'er blew wi' siccan birr nor saw sodgers rin at siccan a rate."

The piper in the following story was distantly related to John Bruce. A detachment of Highland troops was encamped near Allahabad, in India. The regiment to which the detachment belonged had been absent from home for many years, yet war and sickness had but slightly diminished its numbers. Scarcely, however, had the detachment been encamped for a week when a disease broke out among the men, the symptoms of which greatly puzzled the doctor and his staff. No deaths occurred, but those attacked were completely prostrated, and day by day the sickness spread. One evening, when the doctor was returning from the town, he heard the notes of a bagpipe at a distant part of the encampment, to which he at once proceeded. He there found a number of the men seated in a circle, listening to the strains of the piper, who with consummate taste and feeling was playing the old and plaintive melody "We'll may be return to Lochaber no more." The doctor in an instant became aware of the nature of the disease and its cause. The men were suffering from home sickness, known among medical men as *nostalgia*. On the strains of this melody, which the piper had been night after night, their thoughts were borne away from the burning plains of India to the heathery hills and the blue lochs and the firesides of their Scottish homes. On the following morning the doctor sent for the piper, and told him that he must no longer play "Lochaber," but substitute in its place the liveliest tunes in his repertory. The piper did as he was ordered, and the disease speedily disappeared.

About fifty years ago, before the great tide of emigration began to flow westwards, Lachlan McDonald left his home at Garviesmore, in Strathspey, and "settled" on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, in the Far West. While clearing his land he was wont in the intervals of labour to amuse himself with a tune on his bagpipe, which he always took to the woods with him. One day, while merrily swinging his axe, he was suddenly surrounded by a party of Indians, who gesticulated in a most threatening manner. He seized his bagpipe and "blew a blast so loud and shrill" that the Red Men took to their heels and were soon lost to sight in the

forest gloom. After this McDonald was known among the Indians of the district as "Great Screamer of the Palo Faces."

These are a few of the pipe-stories of good old John Bruce, whose bones are laid near the rocky shore he loved so well, and whose memory is revered by all the dwellers in the "East Side" of Skye.—*British Workman*.

ANCIENT MOABITISH INSCRIPTION.

A few months ago Captain Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund, heard of a stone covered with writing which was said to be existing at Dhiban, the ancient Dibon, on the east side of the Dead Sea, in the heart of the old country of Moab. The stone was then whole, but on finding that the Franks were inquiring for it the Arabs broke it up into several fragments, which they hid in the granaries of the neighbouring villages. By the tact and perseverance of Captain Warren and M. Ganneau, of the French Consulate, the whole of these pieces appear to have been recovered. Captain Warren is in possession of two of them; others are in M. Ganneau's hands. The larger of the two, 22 in. by 14 in., belongs to the centre of the lower part of the stone, and the smaller, 12 in. by 9 in., to the right hand top corner. The stone itself appears from Captain Warren's sketch to be 3 ft. 5 in. high by 1 ft. 9 in. wide. Its sides taper very slightly from the bottom upwards, and the top is rounded to nearly a semi-circle. The writing runs across the stone in straight lines about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.

Mr. Emmanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum, who has examined the tracings of the inscription writes to the Secretary of the Fund as follows:—

"The Moabite inscription, of parts of which you have forwarded me tracings is of very great importance indeed. Being at present in possession of about a third of the whole only—this third being copy of squeezes taken from two mutilated fragments of the upper and lower portions of the monument in question—I refrain from dwelling on its apparent general purport. The 26 lines before me (eight and 18 respectively), averaging from seven to 24 letters to a line, are incomplete in every single instance. A few exceptions, a part of both the beginning and the end are wanting. About another third of the letters thus extant are marked by the hand of the copyist, Captain Warren, as doubtful. Finally, certain gaps seven or eight inches wide, occur at times in the very midst of these mutilated characters. And yet, even in this piteous state, the document reveals things of the utmost moment. Leaving what conjectures I have formed till such a time when the sight of the (promised) fuller text shall confirm them or cause me to reject them; I shall content myself with a few items, which are absolutely incontestable even now.

"The document starts with the words 'I, Mesha, son of Ch'. Whether this be the Mesha who, driven at bay by the three allied armies of Judah, Israel and Edom, sacrificed his son to save his country, or not, I cannot yet determine; but there is no special reason against the assumption. A king of Mesha's prowess might have spoken of his doings as proudly as is done on this monument. And, what is of much greater weight, the character of the writing, which, in default of a better word, we must still call "Phœnician," looks even older than that of many of the Assyrian (Mesopotamian) bilingual cylinders in the British Museum, the date of which is, at the very least, as old as the ninth century B. C., the time of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

ANNUAL DRILL.—In our section of the country (and I presume it to be the case in others also) a strong preference exists for the performance of the annual drill in the month of June. Many Battalions did it in 1868, in July, and it was found to be inconveniently late, as interfering with hay making, which was, however, certainly accelerated that year by the undue and unusual heat. Last year we tried it in September and with scarcely more general satisfaction. It would seem to be peculiarly unfortunate that the close of the financial year at the end of June does not leave this month available, though I should think it would require no very great amount of contrivance to obviate the inconvenience.

MAJOR BOULTON.—Long before this appears in print it will doubtless be known whether there is any truth in the recent reports that this officer had raised a force with which he was marching on Fort Garry. The writer of this paper has had the pleasure of knowing Major Boulton for many years: and, knowing him to be not only a good and clever soldier, but a gentleman of very considerable acquirements, quick intelligence, energy and activity, ventures to predict that if this "on dit" be correct the vagabond Riel will have had to encounter an opponent very far beyond his own calibre. For the sake of the name which, if successful, Major Boulton would make for himself, there are many who would be glad to be assured of the truth of the story. It may be remembered that Major Boulton (who was lately a Captain in the 100th regiment, and derives his present rank from the 46th, (E. Durham) Battalion, raised his regiment to, I believe, the third or fourth place in the line, within the period during which he was Military Instructor.) With him it is believed, is Capt. Adam Webb (professionally a Surveyor) senior captain and one of the very best officers in the 40th Battalion. If so, he could not have a more trustworthy coadjutor and subordinate.

USE OF TITLES OF MILITARY RANK BY MILITIA OFFICERS IN CANADA.—I happened a few days since to be present at a discussion as to whether Volunteer officers were conventionally justified in assuming and using the titles of their military rank (of course of the grade of Captain and above) as their ordinary designation apart from regimental occasions. Custom has long conceded this privilege to the regular army, though there was a time when even general officers were habitually styled "Mr." in society. I fancy that this must have arisen from a sort of "mauvaise honte" on the part of officers which eventually yield to the

more manly assertion of a legitimate dignity

It was argued, and correctly, that it is not done by English Volunteers, nor always by English regular Militia officers—the arrogation by those who are, to a certain extent, regarded as amateur imitators of a distinction specially characteristic of the regular force, being looked upon in good society as a species of snobbery.

On the other hand, it is done without any imputation of snobbishness by many officers of regular militia. If I remember rightly the late Colonel Sibthorpe, for many years a prominent member of Parliament and always publicly known by that designation, had no other title to it than his militia commission.

We are also prone to be moved to contemptuous mirth at the profuseness of military appellations in the States.

But the Volunteer (or, as it ought to be called the Militia) Force of Canada stands on a totally different footing. Both in England and the States there exists standing armies. In Canada—practically an anachronism—the proportion of Royal troops is always small; and what remain are to be totally withdrawn. In the presence in the country (socially) of their officers, a not unnatural hesitation still operates to deter Volunteers from arrogating to themselves as a social right distinctions which the imperious custom of a state of society more aristocratic, more subservient to the exclusive dictates of the aristocratic element, and more superciliously prejudiced on small points of etiquette than our own, has at home ascribed almost exclusively to the army.

There is, I should imagine, little probability of the establishment of a Canadian standing army. Indeed for many reasons we may hope that no attempt will be made in that direction at present. The finances of the Dominion could ill afford it, for the expense of a couple of regiments would be more than the cost of maintaining a very large body of militia in comparative efficiency. In Canada, if in any country in the world, exist the conditions most favorable to the working out of the problem "armed nation" versus "Standing army." The recent American war has brought prominently before the intelligent enquirer the very open question whether, with all the extravagance evoked in the process, the rapid organization and as rapid disbandment of a force which, if permanent, would be far in excess of the requirements of the hour, be not in the end a less serious drain on the public energies than the maintenance of a standing force. Every modification of drill, every suggestion which emanates from able military men, and (all too slowly) filters into practice through the dense resisting medium of the Horse Guards, brings the soldier of a month's training nearer to equality with him of a year's. This is par-

Biblical Mesha. It is indeed, the palaeographical part of the document which at present seems paramount. Apart from the very primitive character of the whole alphabet as it here occurs, there is one letter (the Kaph) which, to my knowledge, is found on no other Semitic remnant in this peculiar "Moabite" shape. Next to this point ranks always for the present the geographical importance of this record. There start up with absolute clearness such names as Beth-Bamoth, Beth-Bhal-Meon, Horonaim, Dibon, well-known Biblical cities, either situate in Moab ("the names whereof were changed by the Israelites, whence their variations,) or temporarily held by Moab. These places, among others, King Mesha on this stele boasts of having "built." Indeed, the words "I built" occur so frequently that they form welcome landmarks to the decipherer. Besides these places which occur in the Bible, I find "Karkha," which I venture to identify with Kerek, the later name of the whole country, also the name of a hamlet still in existence. But apart from this mention is also made of "Israel," the rival, often hostile power, and "Chemosh," the national God of Moab.

"Let this suffice now. The historical as well as the linguistic purport of this find are both so startlingly obvious that nothing need be added at present. I would only beg to urge on your committee the expediency of leaving no means untried to get possession of as much of this unique Moabite relic as may survive."

WHAT LORD DERBY OWED TO A WOMAN.—But Lord Derby, like other great men, owed much to womanly love and watchfulness. Everybody knows that one of the spells by which this mighty speaker rivoted his audience was his voice. It was the most perfect of organs, sweeping along a vast compass, and expressing every passion and shade of passion; but speaking music all the time, making music even of wrath, and rolling and swelling and varying in the most easy and natural stream of articulate sound which ever went and came on mortal ears. The effect was irresistible, and without the smallest appearance of effort. It was spontaneous as the sounds of the Æolian harp when the wind sweeps over it. But for this he was indebted to his step-grandmother, who devoted all her skill in elocution to develop the powers of the beautiful voice which nature had bestowed on the future statesman. One other thing he owed to womanly care. He grew up in a pure boyhood to stainless manhood, under the guidance of his mother, herself the daughter of a clergyman, and bringing up her children in the love and fear of God. As he grew into manhood he was thrown much into the society of Bishop Jebb, a frequent visitor at his father's house. Under both influences he grew into a deep love and admiration of the Church of England, ever cherished profound convictions of the solemnity of the union between the Church and the State, and never lost his sense of statesman's duty to God, and dependence on Him. All this was wrought into his heart, and became, as time rolled on, exemplified and embodied in his life as a politician.—*Christian Advocate.*

The people of Stanley and adjoining townships are going to petition Parliament for assistance in making a harbor in Bayfield. They are now going round with the petition and getting a great many names to it.

ticularly the case with Canadian Militia because the activity and endurance which have been the specialities contemplated by recent innovations in drill, are so largely produced among them by the hardy nature of their daily avocations. It is true that almost perpetual drill of the severest nature was one of the means by which the Roman Legions were for a time ground into invincibility. But it will be found on investigation that this result was only arrived at by commanders of super-eminent force of character, and it is questionable, to those who generalize from the individual to the nation, whether the subsequent falling off of the Legionaries in martial virtue may not be partly ascribed to a similar reaction on a large scale, from over-training to that which we have of late years come to learn attends excess of training in individuals for athletic purposes.

Cromwell achieved a similar invincibility by somewhat similar means—religious fanaticism supplying the place of the Roman's stern pride in his all dominant republic—but he would have scarcely attained a success so signal had the Royalists possessed a single general of equally transcendent genius. For a year, while inferior talent (or none at all) guided the armies of the Parliament, the chances (and the facts) were all against them in spite of the many substantial financial advantages they possessed, and I question much if Canadians would not be found as superior to Americans (their only possible enemy) at the outset of a war, as the Cavaliers of Rupert were to the "Lapsters and serving men out of place" of Essex. The difference would be that we should improve by reason of a certain superior sobriety of spirit, faster than our opponents.

In peace the presence of two or three regular regiments is of little moment. The example of a dozen does not extend beyond the cities, and it is not the cities which would supply the bone and sinew of a long contest. In war our chief want would be able officers for the staff and for high commands, and with these we could and should be liberally furnished. Moreover, it may be doubtful whether a native regular force would be popular either in the country at large or among the Militia.

But I have allowed myself to drift into a long digression, and I am afraid that, if you are good enough to give me credit for not trying to escalate the main-top via the forestay, you may yet be led to think that I may sometimes creep there through the lubber's hole. For my own part I much distrust my ability for ever getting aloft at all, and begin to think the rating of "Captain of the after-guard" to be a very legitimate aspiration. But to resume. Whether there may be a few regular troops in the country or not, our militia, being de facto our army, stands in so decidedly different a position to that of any other country that I conceive, in view of the existing social idiosyncrasy of Canada,

her militia officers would violate no canon of delicacy or propriety in using their military rank as their usual designation.

The "PRINCE ALFRED."—What is the nature and proposed service of a vessel of this name which, I gathered from a daily paper a few days since, is fitting out somewhere up west on the lakes? I suppose not to know "argues oneself unknown," but, if I ought to have been aware, I have missed the knowledge somehow.

LEMONADE.—Amongst the numerous ready cooking-receipts which embellish Col. Wolseley's Book, is one for making lemonade, involving the use of lemons. Of course you will say lemons, however, are not always procurable; nor, in any quantity, very portable. But the following materials are easily got and easily carried. Essence of lemon. Citric (or even Tartaric) Acid, and sugar. If each be good of its kind lemonade can be made with them scarcely distinguishable from that made from the fruit itself, and a single trial will be sufficient to guide to a just apportionment.

SPACE OCCUPIED BY LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH, AND THE WAY AN INVADING ARMY OPERATES BY MANY ROADS.—In round numbers 30,000 infantry on the march extend over about 5 miles of road; 60 guns with their attendant carriages occupy 2½ miles; 8000 cavalry on a front of three, nearly 5 miles.

If Napoleon's army had entered Belgium by one road instead of three it would have extended as follows:—

90,000 Infantry.....	15 miles.
20,000 Cavalry.....	12 "
350 Guns, &c.....	14 "
Total.....	41

Irrespective of intervals between columns, losses of distance, of stores of any description. Therefore, on a single road the head of the column must have been marching two days before the rear could have quitted the place of rendezvous. An army moving thus would manifestly lay itself open to defeat by a very inferior force, which, by enveloping the head of the column, might inflict a succession of crushing blows before the rear could arrive on the point of action and, in fact, though Napoleon's column moved by three roads, the divisions in rear moving from the same bivouacs as those in front, failed to deploy on the field of Ligny 'till the afternoon of the following day.—Col. Hamley.

The justum iter of the Romans, or regular day's march of the Legionaries, was 18½ miles. The delays of baggage, artillery, &c., will very likely reduce the 18 to 15 in the present day for ordinary armies. The load of the Roman soldier was about 65lbs. Extraordinary marches have very much exceeded the above rate; for instance, General Crawford's Light Brigade joined Wellington at Talavera after the battle, having marched 62 English miles in 26 hours.—*Artillery Handbook.*

SINGULAR AND INTERESTING RELIC OF A REMOTE ANTIQUITY.—The Natural History Society of Pittsfield have a button, found at Perry's Peak, which is supposed to have been dropped by Ham, the son of Noah, while leaning over the taffrail of the ark in a fit of seasickness—(*American Paper.*) No doubt there was a heavy sea on and anyway it was poor Ham's first trip. I wonder if he was very bilious at the time? and, if so, whether the (in those days) altogether unprecedented stirring up of bile so permanently darkened his complexion as to cause its transmission to his posterity?

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I observe that the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association has had its meeting lately at Ottawa. I hope and trust the Government will withhold the usual grant from it this year, for I believe it is so much money thrown away, or into a few men's pockets, with no beneficial result to the object for which it is granted; let this amount be distributed among the various battalions and then the object for which this large sum is granted will more likely be obtained. The rifle matches held at Laprairie and Toronto, were evidently failures in this respect, what we want is to make the men, not the officers, good shots; encourage the men in every way possible; if the Force is to be kept up let from \$100 to \$150 be given to each Battalion annually to be fired for in prizes at their own headquarters. Very few officers, let alone the men, can spend a week or more at Toronto or Montreal on expense, besides travelling expenses, to attend those grand matches, with the prospect also of coming home minus a prize; so I hope the amount this year will be distributed thus.

VOLUNTEER.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WELLAND CANAL.—The telegraph reports that the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday adopted resolutions favouring the widening and improvement of the Welland Canal, and State aid to the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. Unless some favourable action is soon taken on the Niagara Ship Canal, then we must look to the enlargement of the Welland. In fact the matter is being agitated to some extent in the west. The Chicago Tribune recently claimed that as an offset for reciprocity Canada is willing to undertake the enlargement of the Welland to ship canal size, and on that basis made a strong argument for reciprocal trade. This is a question of all-important interest at Oswego. With the increase of railroad facilities, bringing us into most favorable connection with the seaboard, the necessity of an enlarged channel between Lakes Erie and Ontario becomes more pressing at the west and of more importance here. It is a question which should be brought to an issue in some shape or other.—*Oswego Advertiser.*

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 12th inst. — CLARKSBURG.—Wm. Turnbull, Esq., \$2.00. BELLEVILLE.—Ensign E. Harrison, \$2.00. HAWKSBURY.—Capt. C. T. Higginson, \$2.00.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 11th March, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Northumberland and Durham, Squadron of Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop, Cobourg.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieutenant Patrick Regan, vice Boulton, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet D'Arcy Edward Boulton, C. S., vice Regan, promoted.

To be Cornet:

Sergeant Major Alfred Regan, C. S., vice Boulton, promoted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Augustus Jukes, Esquire, M. D., vice Goodman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

William Dougan, Esquire, M. D., vice Comfort, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, St. Catharines.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Robert Kane, V. B., vice O. F. Wilkens, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Carlisle, V. B., vice Kane, promoted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain:

Lieutenant John Matheson, V. B., vice White, resigned.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

The 23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry, having failed to complete its reorganization as a Battalion, is hereby removed from the list of the Active Militia; the two re-enrolled Companies thereof, viz: Nos. 2 and 4, will be added to the list of Independent Companies: No. 2 as "the Windsor, Infantry Company," and No. 4 as "The Leamington, Infantry Company."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Hutton is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

8th Battalion "Stabacoona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 2 Company.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Henry Mahony, Gentleman, V. B.

51st Battalion "Hemmingford Rangers."

No. 6 Company, Hemmingford.

ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 2, of 10th September, 1869, read "vice James F. Scriver, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank," instead of "vice Jas. F. Scriver, whose resignation is hereby accepted."

St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Douglas Battersby, Gentleman.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, officers provisional, excepting those who are qualified under the 33 Sec: of the Militia and Defence Act.

An Infantry Company at Matapédia, County of Bonaventure.

To be Captain:

Octavo Martin, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Mathias Blaquière, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Alphée Martin, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Maria, County of Bonaventure.

To be Captain:

F. Salomon Cyr, Esq.

To be Lieutenant:

John Groen, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William Clapperton, Gentleman.

A Marine Company at Carleton, County of Bonaventure.

To be Captain:

Henri Josué Martin, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Isaac Bernard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

James Mann, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign:

Warren F. Hatheway, Gentleman, M.S., vice McGee, resigned.

73rd "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

Referring to the General Order No. 2, of 25th ult., the Headquarters of this Battalion are at Chatham, Miramichi.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Field Battery.

To be Surgeon:

Surgeon Charles Gossip, M.D.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John D. Mackintosh, Gentleman, vice Ritchie, promoted.

72nd or "Second Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Jonathan Woodbury, Esq.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Samuel R. Fullerton, Esq.

Referring to General Order No. 1, of 14th January last, the Headquarters of this Battalion are at Wilmot.

No. 1 Lunenburg Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Robert McLellan, Esq., M.S., vice J. Rudolph, jr., whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

The Herald's Washington special says:—Senator Sumner, in consultation with a gentleman yesterday, stated that much had been said in regard to his course on the Cuban question. He pronounced himself a friend of Cuba, and remarked that he would rejoice to see her independent. Any action of this country, he continued, would lead to a war, which no one believed would last for any time, and there existed not a shadow of a doubt as to the result. The Provisional Government of Spain, it was his opinion, would declare war, and the result of such a struggle would be to unite the rival factions which distract the country, and end in Prim's accession to the throne. He thought the transition might be from a constitutional monarchy to absolutism. A war, therefore, would subserve Prim's ambition exactly. He thought the course of events was towards the independence of Cuba. In case of war the most we could get would be Cuba and Porto Rico, and these will gravitate into independent relations with the United States without the expensive resort to war. It is remarkable how much the views of the Massachusetts Senator resemble those expressed yesterday by Secretary Fish in a private conversation. Our Premier agrees that war between Spain and this country would be very short and would result just as Mr. Sumner predicts. It is worth stating, however, that Mr. Fish indicated in his remarks yesterday that should Congress pass a strong resolution urging the Executive to grant the Cubans belligerent rights, the Administration would not only respect the request but would immediately act in accordance with the expressed will of the National Legislature. This, Mr. Fish thinks, would result in the Spaniard exercising the belligerent right to search suspected vessels on the high seas, and would speedily lead to war between the United States and Spain.

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 CASER 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 of the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ot. wa.

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 14, 1870.

THE readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be pleased to learn that the "Dominion Active Militia List," compiled under authority by Lieut. Colonel Wily, is in course of publication and will be ready for distribution before the end of the month. From the well known talent, skill and ability of the gallant editor, Canada will have an army list worthy its Volunteer force, and of great value as an accurate and reliable statistical record.

The question of the future relations between Great Britain and her Colonies is exciting considerable interest in England. It is freely discussed by the press, has received the attention of the Lords and Commons and seems to have attracted the earnest thought of the great mass of the people. Indeed, so marked and clearly defined have been the indications of public feeling on this subject that the progressive Radicals in the Ministry and Parliament have been obliged to disavow their intention of severing the existing connection and resort to protestations which deceive nobody of the false constructions placed on their utterances. The organs of their party take a sly revenge by avowing their adhesion to the doctrine of the disruption of the Empire as a necessary corollary to the political sequence of events. Of this class is an article in the great

Whig organ, the Edinburgh Review for January, entitled "Sir Charles Adderley on Colonial Policy," in which the ground is taken that "the old principles of Colonial government are shaken and overthrown, and that the future relations of England to her dependencies are obscure and undetermined." The truth of those propositions cannot be questioned but very different views of the consequences in the future, which must arise from them will obtain between the Colonists and the party inimical to their interests in England.

Sir Charles Adderley's work, reviewed by the Whig organ is itself a "Review of the Colonial Policy of Lord John Russell's administration by Earl Grey, 1853," and is an acrimonious criticism of the Colonial policy advocated by that able statesman. The review is not distinguished by any profound reasoning—nor marked by any enlarged views of national duty or policy, in fact it tells no new story but simply reiterates the staple arguments on the policy of disintegration.

The review condenses Sir Charles Adderley's opinion into "the fundamental proposition is simply this: that the responsibility and obligations of an Empire towards a dependency are in the ratio of the power exercised by the Imperial Government over that dependency." In other words, those Colonies who have received constitutions which simply gives them the control of their local municipal affairs are not to be placed on the same footing as India, for instance, which is held by the right of conquest and peopled by an alien race.

If this document had emanated from the Tory School, of which the late Marquis of Londonderry was the exponent, the pure and virtuous Whig Radicals would have raised a howl of indignation against a proposition so thoroughly at variance with the principles of British constitutionalism; but as it was first propounded by the Whigs and taken up by Sir Charles Adderley, late Under Secretary of State in the late Tory Government; the Edinburgh Review makes the most of it, and not in the most honest fashion either, as the following extract will show:

"India is, in the strictest sense, an integral portion of the Empire. No British dependency has ever contributed anything to the military or civil charges of the Mother Country, but it is due to India to remember that she alone of all dependencies has largely and liberally borne her own expenses, that a large number of British public servants are paid by her; that she supports that portion of the British army which is affected to her service, and that her native troops have been employed with success in foreign wars in China and Abyssinia, and do undoubtedly augment the military strength of the Empire."

The great argument against the consolidation of the Empire used by the Whigs and Radicals and by Sir Charles Adderley is the want of contiguity. Yet the Review tells the world that an alien race in religion, lan

guage and customs, and far removed by distance, is in "the strictest sense an integral portion of the Empire," and as a proof thereof volunteers information that it contributes to the Military defence of the Mother Country. If so, how is it that the Abyssinia campaign has cost Great Britain £8,000,000 sterling?

Not only is India no portion of the Empire but it is its weakest and most vulnerable dependency. With a population ever ready to throw off the yoke of the handful of military intruders who hold them, by force of arms, in subjection, it needs nothing but some able and intelligent native leader to take advantage of Russian assistance to shake India free for ever from British domination, and that is a consummation more like to arrive than John Bright's millenium of universal peace at any price. So much for military strength and the application of Sir Charles Adderley's theorem illustrates the value of the policy pursued by the party of disintegration.

The *Review* classifies the dependencies of the Empire thus: Military Posts, Mercantile Stations, the Sugar Islands, and lastly the great Colonial Empires of Canada and Australia. And it should be recollected that the whole question of the relations of those Colonies to Great Britain has been raised on the outlay of £1,000,000 sterling per annum for the maintenance of naval and military forces requisite for the protection of British interests in the great Colonies and the preservation of the Sugar Islands and the trading stations—the purely military positions alone costing at least double that sum.

The *Edinburgh Review* makes its next point of the fact that none of the Colonies have furnished a revenue to the Mother Country—that is undoubtedly true, but it should be fairly stated that these dependencies when providing for their own local government had fulfilled all necessary obligations—because the expense of the Home Government has been incurred in the protection of home interests principally; of the £69,000,000 per annum of revenue raised in Great Britain, one million sterling is paid for the maintenance of troops and naval squadrons at or near the great Colonial dependencies—now the whole of that money is paid by 30,000,000 people—our proportion in Canada as one-fifth of that population would be £13,800,000, and for what reason could we be asked for such a sum?—would it be as an equivalent for our share of the outlay which is computed at most as equaling £200,000 per annum? or like our Yankee neighbors do the Whigs want for payment for English countenance and sympathy? The argument as applied to the advantage Great Britain derives from the Colonies is absurd. It is untrue that the wars which created the National Debt were caused by the Colonies—these wars were undertaken to establish Britain's Naval Supremacy—the foundation of all or nearly all the Colonies were the consequences of the suc-

cess of that policy, and their increase have tended and will tend to make England the arbitress of the world's policy as well as to perpetuate lasting peace for very obvious reasons.

The *Review* further attempts to strengthen Sir Charles Adderley's theories by another assertion which shows great want of knowledge on the part of the writer, and shows the fallacious illustration of those principles of political economy under which the Whigs and Radicals have been and are still laboring—if there is not a purpose to serve hidden underneath the drapery. "Nay, to such a point has this commercial independence of the Colonies been carried that the Imperial Government has allowed them in direct opposition to its own principles to establish and levy restrictive duties on British produce and manufactures; and the doctrine of protection exploded and abandoned at home finds advocates in the democratic assemblies of Ottawa and Melbourne. In this respect the relations of England to her own Colonial possessions are less favorable to ourselves than the relations with foreign countries where they are regulated by treaty." It would be hard to cram into any other publication such a tissue of misrepresentation in the same number of lines. In Ottawa free trade has long been the policy of Parliament which is not as democratic in any sense of the term as the Whigs and Radicals have made the Imperial Parliament. Here we have a property qualification for members, which taken at the relative wealth of the two countries would be equivalent to £2000 per ann., we have also a similar qualification for voters equal on the same grounds to the old £50 franchise in England; we did elect our Mayors and Legislative Councillors, that is, the members of our Upper House; but as we live close by a Republic, and a model one at that, we happen to entertain a strong dislike to institutions so ardently admired by Gladstone, Bright and their supporters, so we took a step backward with the full consent of the people, and now our Mayors are elected by the Aldermen, and our Upper House nominated by the Crown—so much for democracy. As to the restrictive duties there are none put on English manufactured goods or produce in Canada, what is levied being merely customs duties paid by the consumers—in this case the Canadian people; but there are prohibitive duties placed on British manufactures by the United States—and it might be a wise study for Whig philosophers to define what would be the condition of British commerce if Canada was forced in self defence to adopt a similar policy?

It is not necessary to discuss this question further, the loss of the Colonies would burden the English people with the maintenance of such a naval force that even their resources would fail under the pressure, and they would rapidly sink to the condition of Holland. The vast population of the British Isles, shut up in a circumscribed area with

declining industries would demand and have a re-distribution of the landed property which would be followed by a similar re-distribution of national wealth ushering in John Stuart Mills millenium—which the Radicals have inaugurated by the confiscation of the property of the Irish church, to be followed by that of the landed properties for the benefit of the Fenians. But we are not so much struck with the wisdom of the plan or success of its operations so far as to be willing to copy any portion thereof.

The theory of Colonial connection as defined by the ex-under Secretary of State and adopted by the *Edinburgh Review*, is not based on facts—and therefore worthless.

An acrimonious personal controversy, has occupied some of our city journals for the past week or so. It is based on the public acts of one of our most esteemed and influential citizens, the Hon. James Skead, a gentleman whose character has always stood deservedly high in the estimation of the people, but whose sense of duty compelled him to bring certain charges against a gentleman in the employment of the Department of Public Works. Now, all this related to matters in which the country at large was interested, it was perfectly fair to have it discussed in all its bearings, but unhappily personalities entirely foreign to the question at issue has been dragged into the controversy without in the slightest degree serving the interests of the public, who have nothing to do with matters as they are now manipulated. It surely is not conducive to morality, good feeling, or the proper regard for the interests of the country, which every journal should make its first consideration; to allow its columns to become the vehicle of indiscriminate attacks on the private affairs of any individual no matter what his position may be. A public man should be judged by his public acts, and the whole of this question belongs to the public without reference to the private affairs of the parties concerned. It is neither right nor conducive to the political morality of the country to trail the characters of its public men in the mire, and the sooner the controversy is reduced to its original dimensions the better for all parties concerned.

SIR A. T. GALT has awoke to the unpleasant consciousness that the role of a political weather vane is not always the safest or surest mode of reaching a ministerial port folio; the opposition, greatly to their honor, has repudiated him; however well inclined the present parties in power could have nothing to say to him, and the people are astounded at his consummate impudence in bringing before Parliament a question calculated to do incalculable injury to the foreign relations of Canada. The game he has played is that of Consul General Potter, and what he attempted in his memorable embassy to Washington—an effort to force Canada into

annexation, but it has failed as signally in this as in all other cases—he literally stands alone—of no power or influence—and it is more than probable that his constituents will mark their sense of his exertions by relieving him of his Parliamentary responsibilities at the first opportunity, and allowing him the necessary leisure to devise new schemes for enhancing the value of his personalities at Portland. His conduct, however, may give the party at Washington hostile to free trade an advantage, as they may assert from his mischievous declaration that there is a party in Canada desirous of annexation, and that withholding of reciprocal trade will have the effect of rapidly increasing that party. In England the Radical admirers of republicanism, who are willing to sever the Colonial connection as a means towards their own ends, may lay hold of his utterances to forward their own objects, and it is quite possible he may be the tool, conscious or otherwise, of both parties; but his influence for good or evil is alike worthless, so far as those great questions are considered, the decision resting with the Canadian people who will shape the destinies of their country irrespective of the ravings of English Radicals or the impudence of Yankee annexationists.

REVIEWS.

—THE Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario is undoubtedly a hard working and efficient public man; as an instance of the energy with which the work of his departments are conducted, we have to acknowledge the receipt of a report on "Agriculture and Arts," forming a goodly volume of 321 pages, full of most interesting and valuable statistical information in which the science of agriculture is treated with freedom and plainness rendering its practice available to the most common understanding.

This is followed by a pamphlet of 34 pages embellished by a capital map of Ontario exhibiting the free grants. It is entitled: "Emigration to Canada. The Province of Ontario, its soil, climate, resources, institutions, free grant lands, &c., for the information of intending emigrants." A very *multum in parvo* of valuable statistics, and it is succeeded by an "Annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario, on Immigration, for the year 1869."

This latter is also a pamphlet of 33 pages and contains a most valuable "Report of special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario, Thos. White, jr., Esq." shewing the result of his late tour through the United Kingdom. A perusal of this valuable document will leave no doubt on the reader's mind that the Special Commissioner thoroughly understands his duty, and, more, has endeavoured to perform it with rare energy and skill, for the benefit of all Canada we hope the Ontario Government

will re-appoint Mr. White to the same office with enlarged duties and corresponding means to carry them out; for the rest we must defer a consideration of his very valuable and suggestive report to a future issue, and will only remark that if all the departments of the Ontario Government are managed with the success and skill of those in charge of the Hon. J. Carling, the people will have no cause of complaint.

The tables of trade and navigation for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, inform us that the value of total exports from the Dominion was \$60,474,281, of imports \$70,415,165 making a total of \$130,889,966; of this the exports to Great Britain was \$20,493,424 and imports \$25,764,470; with the United States, exports, \$27,845,451, imports \$25,477,975. These figures refer to articles entered for consumption. The total tonnage inwards would be 5,233,919 tons, outwards, 5,227,125 tons. Of this large amount 3,655,286 tons, inwards, and 3,732,936 outwards were British vessels, so that *seven-tenths* of our carrying trade is under the British flag. The whole yields a duty of \$8,298,909.71, compared with the imports for 1868 there is a decrease of \$4,583,136 and an increase in exports of \$2,906,993; altogether the record is most satisfactory.

The "General Report of the Minister of Public Works," for the year 1869, contains a full and interesting account of the canal system of the Dominion and a variety of other interesting matter.

The Reverend Aeneas Macdonell Dawson has published a neat volume entitled "Their Strength and Our Strength—the North-west Territory, and other papers chiefly relating to the Dominion of Canada." The first division of this valuable work is political, being a series of seven letters in refutation of the Goldwin Smith and Hon. Robt. Lowe's theories, and a lecture on the British Colonies. The second division contains an accurate geographical, topographical and statistical description of the North-west Territory. The third division contains a funeral sermon on the death of H. J. Friel, Esq., late Mayor of this city; the Poets of Canada; and a sermon preached at the Requiem of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, at L'Orignal, on the 28th May, 1868. The fourth division contains a variety of original poetry by the Reverend Mr. Dawson. The fifth, original reviews, and the sixth is a notice of the death of the Rev. Thos. O'Boyle.

This volume is a most important addition to Canadian Literature, and was to be expected from the high character and prominent position the Reverend Author achieved at his first appearance in the ranks of Canadian literature. There can be no doubt that Father Dawson has rendered this country inestimable service by his vigorous attacks on the political theories and mischievous speculations of the British Radical school, and has clearly demonstrated the falsehood of the data on which those theories

were founded, and vindicated a right to the title of his book, "Their Strength and our Strength" as very peculiarly applicable; while the admirable article on the Northwest is replete with information of the most valuable character. The sermons on the eminent men lost to the country are specimens of pulpit eloquence of a high order, while the reviews of the Canadian poets is undertaken in the clear, critical style, and with the genuine good nature for which the Rev. Father is distinguished. The author's original poetry bears evident marks of his taste and ability. It is of a very high character indeed, and portions of it are touchingly beautiful,—of this latter character are the translations of the "Dies Irae" and "Te Deum," both extremely difficult subjects, but singularly well and skillfully handled. Altogether this book is a most interesting and valuable addition to the national literature, and reflects great credit on the ability and taste of its author.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

W. B. T., Kingston.—The Adjutant would be entitled to his promotion as senior of his rank, but could not retain the Adjutancy.

CAPT. J. W. McD., Bradford.—There is ample time to complete the drill before the 30th of June, but it is a question of finance—the Deputy Adjutant General of the District can enlighten you.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The intention of the Imperial Government to withdraw all the regular troops from Canada is apparent, and it is a question whether we have a right to grumble at such a decision or should look on it as a necessity forced on the Imperial Government by military retrenchment at home. A certain proportion of the troops, however, must be scattered among the colonies, as Great Britain does not at the same time intend to keep her troops at home, and it seems to us that Canada might just as well as other colonies have a portion. The expenses of a few regiments here must be considerably less than in England and even than in most of her foreign stations, for this reason it is difficult to conceive the object in view in deducing us *in toto*.

In the event of an invasion, war or internal commotion, a small body of Imperial troops would be very valuable serving as a nucleus around which to gather a colonial force, but we have little to say in the matter, and as the Imperial government have decided on the step it must be with some good purpose, and it may be productive of good to us by forcing us to rely more on our own resources, and on the loyalty and devotion of our own people.

We are anxiously looking to the capital for sundry changes and modifications in the Militia Bill; a little discretion and wisdom cannot but fail to set matters right, in the event of which the approaching summer will witness a great impetus to volunteering. From personal interviews with the officers of the various regiments, I am still more convinced that at the back of much expressed discontent there is a deal of satisfaction at the turn for good that affairs promise.

The complaint very general is that the French companies get very readily every concession while the English speaking companies have to beg, supplicate and wait till no end of time for their requirements. This may be the cause or the feeling may arise from jealousy and rivalry, but such it is expressed, and it would be as well to show that no such distinction occurs, as things should be. There is no reason why Montreal should not have a Volunteer Force commensurate with its wealth and importance. We have a good staff of officers, and Lieut. Col. Smith, his aid, Col. Bacon, and others, have shown their interest in the efficiency and promotion of the Force in various ways, and would do more were they not clogged by restrictions and formalities. The Military School is becoming more and more strict, which is as it should be, and certificates are only granted to those who really merit them, thereby giving to the Force only men who are capable of acting as officers and not as it was once, mere strutting dandies, who on parade even could not divest their tiny hands of the exquisitely tight fitting lavender kid.

There is little local news of interest. The Mount Royal Rifles have received the pay due to them and discontent is changed to open satisfaction. The keeper of an house of ill fame, who is not but once was a member of the corps, (kicked out as incorrigible) appeared before the Recorder in the Hochelagan uniform. He certainly presented a very grotesque appearance. The question is, where did he get the clothes? I have myself often seen military top coats and trousers worn with impunity by mechanics and others at their daily avocations, an offence that should be severely punished as it is getting too common a practice.

H.R.H. keeps somewhat secluded at present, doubtless taking that rest he so much needs. There never was a season of balls, parties, &c., like this. Business, tho' dull, life is gay, and prevents time hanging heavy on one.

B.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

(From the London "Standard")

As far as we can see, the British Government has only one course to pursue with the insurgent "Winnipeggers," as derisive Americans call them, and that is to wait quietly till summer arrives, and then restore the Imperial authority, if necessary, by an expedition as powerful as that which overthrew King Theodore. The case of the in-

surgent is no doubt very remarkable, and in one respect exceptional, but they are plodding it in a way to which no Government that intends to continue existing can possibly submit. They are appealing to a foreign power to assist them in repelling a legal jurisdiction set over them by Parliament, and in the meantime resisting that jurisdiction by force of arms. Technically they have no case at all. The few thousand settlers in revolt on the Red River do not form a colony in the modern sense of that term, that is, a dependent State owing allegiance to Her Majesty in the last resort, but wielding many of the powers of sovereignty, but are simply a body of squatters within Her Majesty's dominions, who have been allowed to do very much as they pleased but who are none the less bound to obey the authority set over them, provided only that the authority is British. They seem to see this themselves, for in the Declaration of Independence, issued on the 8th of December, at Fort Garry, "President" John Bruce declares on behalf of the Provisional Government, that the settlers have been transferred without their consent to "a foreign power," and intimates that they are rebelling against that, but the assertion is absolutely without foundation. The Canadian Dominion is as much a part of Her Majesty's realm as the county of Cornwall, and the settlers have as much legal right to resist their annexation to Canada as the people of Cornwall would have to resist the fusion of their oddly divided county into Ross and Sutherland shires. In driving out Mr. McDougall, if he were legally appointed,—a fact of which there is some doubt,—they are resisting the Queen's representative; and resistance of that kind cannot be tolerated if the Empire is to hold together. It is one thing to allow a Colony, organised by Parliament with a view to its ultimate independence, to go free after a regular vote and negotiation, and quite another to permit a handful of settlers to kick out the Royal flag and transfer the territories they happen to roam over to a foreign power. The Winnipeggers claim the North West, of which they do not occupy a thousandth part, and are said to intend to appeal to President Grant that they and "their" possessions may be included within the Union. It is quite impossible for any Government to put up with coercion of that kind, and great as the difficulties in the way of action are, they must be faced, and faced by Great Britain. It is her authority which is resisted, and not that of Canada, for the settlers have not formed themselves into a Colony willing to accept a British Government. They might have waited a few years for the fusion ordered by Parliament; but not into a state claiming independence, and intending to request admittance to the Union. The difficulty of exerting British power at that distance and in such a locality is very great, but it must be faced as similar difficulties were faced in Abyssinia, or we must be content to allow that British authority can be safely defied whenever it is inconvenient to exert it,—that is we must surrender the first idea of empire. It is greatly to be regretted that a force cannot be despatched to the Red River at once, but that is, we presume, impossible. We cannot proceed by the natural route through Minnesota, the republic forbidding transit for troops across its territory, and action by the Canadian route involves the march of 1000 men, with arms, ammunition, and baggage—that is practically of 2000 men and 1500 horses—through an impervious forest in which every pound of forage must be carried, and every step of the road must be cut with the axe, a work which in winter may

be pronounced impossible. The men would die of cold and want of provisions, or arrive too exhausted to be of service. There is nothing to do but wait; but the weather once favorable, that road must be made at any expense, and the Red River brought back to its allegiance, if necessary, by force. The danger of American complications, though no doubt considerable, must be faced as courageously as may be, full consciousness that it is serious, but a full resolve also not to suffer it to enfeeble an Imperial policy. If we are to remain in North America at all, we must act in our own dominions without this incessant reference to the ideas of statesmen who never deflect their own policy out of any deference to us. There is neither dignity nor safety in this perpetual apprehension of a power which knows perfectly well that war with Great Britain would be the gravest event in its history, and if not insulted or assailed, will at least choose a great occasion for so great a struggle. The Union does not want the Red River at the price of a seven years' war.

But we may be asked, although these settlers by Lake Winnipeg are legally in the wrong, may they not have a moral justification for their action? This is only to ask again the old question of the limit to the right of insurrection. Has every community, however small, the right to destroy an organization, however great, because it thinks that by such destruction it may benefit itself? May the people of the Orkneys morally claim a right to set up for themselves? We dare say the few thousands of people represented at Fort Garry would be a good deal happier if their possessions formed a State of the Union, and if they governed themselves in the rough way they like, and if they were exempt from any fear of Canadian taxation, and if they were left in full enjoyment of their practical monopoly in the waste land. We do not know that they would be, but we are quite willing to assume that they know their own business best. But then the happiness of Red River settlers is surely not the ultimate end of the world's politics, or even of those of North America; and it is as certain as anything of that kind can be that the world and the continent would both be injured by the independence of the Red River. The world would be injured because its freest and most civilised State would be proclaimed powerless to hold her own—a failure in organization and ideal; and North America would lose its greatest prospect, the rise of two great and friendly, but different political civilisations. The plan of the Canadian Dominion is a very great and very wise one, and we cannot admit the right of a few thousand settlers, whether half-breeds or whole breeds, to mar it, either for the sake of their own political dignity or their own personal comfort. We regret greatly that they should suffer; we would make any concession compatible with the general policy, and are not without respect for the kind of self-esteem bred by political isolation and the habit of independence; but those feelings, though they would induce us to spare after subjugation would not induce us to avoid subduing. The British Parliament and the immense majority of persons in British America have agreed to found there a grand State, and any group of individuals who cannot approve the plan must either endure it patiently or depart. They cannot be allowed to stand in the way either of the Imperial career, or of the destiny which the whole Empire deems the most fortunate for the vast territory, in which their settlement is but a pretentious village.

ST. GEORGE'S FLAG.

BY MRS. FAULKNER.

St. George for merry England, ho! up with the pennon brave,
It hath streamed o'er many a conquered land,
O'er many a distant wave;
Up with the Red-cross banner! 'Tis a glorious sight to see,
The noblest flag that ever flew, stream out so fair and free.

It floated o'er proud Acre's towers, in days long passed away,
When lion Richard led his host at the holy tomb to pray;
And still the Crescent paler waned before the hallowed sign,
That flew in triumph o'er thy fields, O! sacred Palestine.

It cheered old England's stalwart sons through Cressy's hard won fray,
It waved o'er Royal Henry's head on Agincourt's proud day;
The sultry breath of sunny Spain its crimson cross hath fanned,
And gallant hosts have borne it throughout India's burning land.

Oh! many a flag of gaudier hue the fanning breeze may wave,
But none that bears a nobler name, more stainless or more brave;
None that hath led more dauntless hearts to battle for the right;
None that hath flown more proudly o'er the crimson field of fight.

Up with the brave old banner then, the peerless and the bold,
True hearts will rally round it yet as in the days of old;
And still on every English lip the thrilling cry shall be,
"St. George for merry England, ho! God and our own country."

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

No. II.

Hitherto the actors in this memorable conflict were not particularly remarkable for conduct or skill, but the leading genius of the Provincial army was now about to assume the position in the field for which his commanding abilities and keen judgment so ominently qualified him, and a change, marvelous as rapid, was effected in the active operations which decided the fate of the contest.

Major-General Brock having prorogued the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada on the 6th of August, made preparations to leave York (now Toronto) and to assume the command for offensive operations of the newly raised militia. Without a military chest or money to buy provisions, blankets or shoes for his raw levies; but the spirit of the people was aroused. "The Niagara and Queenstown Association" was formed and bank notes were issued, which were cheerfully received by the people, and although afterwards redeemed, this transaction furnishes one of the most remarkable instances of patriotism, confidence in themselves and the gallant soldier who was to lead them, and daring resolution on record. General Brock left York on Aug. 6th at the head of 200 Volunteers, and the day following held a council with the Mohawks at the Grand River, who promised to send sixty warriors after him on the 10th. From thence he marched to Long Point on Lake Erie, where he assembled the whole force with which he was to meet the well appointed army of Gen. Hull. It consisted of 300 militia men and 90 regular soldiers of the

41st Regiment, having as the means of traversing 200 miles of Lake without a bay for shelter the open provision boats used by the farmers along its shores, which were supplied by the people gratuitously.

History furnishes no more striking instances of cool intrepidity than the conduct of the Canadian people on this occasion. In a remote corner of the Empire, without resources or almost hope of succor, committed to a contest with a powerful enemy fully prepared, and for political reasons with which they had nothing to do from first to last, there was not a moment's hesitation as to the course to be adopted, and never was England's supremacy more thoroughly vindicated or her honor more gloriously upheld than by the gallant Canadian colonists.

Having embarked his force on the 9th of August Gen. Brock landed at Amherstburg on the night of the 13th, having spent four stormy days in effecting the passage. Foremost amongst the Volunteers that first landed the late Chief Justice of Canada West, Sir John Beverly Robinson, Bart., then serving as Lieutenant, was conspicuous. The British General was not a man to allow any time to be wasted in dilatory proceedings. The day after his arrival was spent in erecting batteries opposite Detroit, on which were mounted two 18-pounder guns, and one eight inch howitzer. On the 15th, all matters being in readiness for opening fire, Gen. Brock despatched a flag of truce to the American commander with the following summons:

HEADQUARTERS, SANDWICH, }
August 15, 1812. }

SIR—The force at my disposal authorises me to require of you the immediate surrender of Fort Detroit. It is far from my inclination to join in a war of extermination, but you must be aware that the numerous body of Indians who have attached themselves to my troops will be beyond my control the moment the contest commences. You will find me disposed to enter into such conditions as will satisfy the most scrupulous sense of honor. Lieut. Col. Macdonell and Major Glegg are fully authorised to conclude any arrangement that may tend to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obdt't servant,
(Signed,) ISAAC BROCK,
Major-General.

His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Hull,
Commanding at Fort Detroit.

To this the following reply was returned:

HEADQUARTERS, DETROIT, }
August 15th, 1812. }

SIR,—I have received your letter of this date. I have no other reply to make than to inform you that I am prepared to meet any force which may be at your disposal, and any consequences which may result from any exertion of it you may think fit to make. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that the flag of truce under the direction Captain Brown proceeded contrary to orders and without the knowledge of Col. Cass who commanded the troops which attacked your pickets near the River Canard bridge. I likewise take this opportunity to inform you that Gowie's house was set on fire contrary to my orders, and it did not

take place until after the evacuation of the Fort. From the best information I have been able to obtain on the subject it was set on fire by some of the inhabitants on the other side of the river.

I am very respectfully,
Your Excellency's most obdt. servt.
(Signed,) W. HULL,

Brig.-General,
Commanding the N. W. Army

His Excellency Maj. Gen. Brock,
Commanding His Britannic Majesty's
Forces, Sandwich, Upper Canada.

On receipt of this message a galling fire was opened on the town and fort of Detroit. What followed will be best described by the following extract from Gen. Brock's letter to Sir George Prevost:

"The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th in the neighborhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after daylight on the following morning, and under the able managements of Lieut. Dewar of the Quarter-master General's Department, the whole was in a short time landed without the slightest confusion at Springwell—a good position three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the meantime effected their landing ten miles below, moved forward and occupied the wood about a mile and a half on our left. I crossed the river with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force on the enemy's camp, and in hopes of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing that Col. McArthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison with a detachment of five hundred men, and hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land side, I resolved on an assault whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brigadier General Hull, however, prevented this movement by proposing a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of proposing terms of capitulation. Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonell and Captain Glogg were accordingly dispatched by me on this mission and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honor herewith to transmit. Certain considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles. The force thus surrendered to his Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than 2,500 men. In this estimate Col. McArthur's detachment is included as he surrendered agreeably to the terms of the capitulation in the course of the evening with the exception of two hundred men whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear, but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation. The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of Cavalry, one company of Artillery Engineers, the 4th

United States regiment, detachments of the 1st and 3rd United States regiments. Volunteers—three regiments of the Ohio militia one regiment of the Michigan Territory.

"Thirty pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured. Besides the cannon four hundred rounds of twenty-four pound shot fixed, one hundred thousand cartridges, forty barrels of powder and two thousand five hundred stand of arms were the fruits of this victory.

The capitulation which secured this astounding victory was as follows:

"CAMP AT DETROIT, }
"August 16th, 1812."

"Capitulation for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major General Brock commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces on the one part, and Brigadier General Hull commanding the North western army of the United States on the other part.

"Article 1.—Fort Detroit with all the troops, regular as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British Forces under the command of Major General Brock and will be considered as prisoners of war with the exception of such of the Militia of the Michigan Territory who have not joined the army.

"Article 2.—All public stores, arms, and all public documents including everything else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

"Article 3.—Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

"Article 4.—His Excellency Brigadier General Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the State of Ohio on its way to join his army as well as one sent from Fort Detroit under the command of Colonel McArthur, should be included in the capitulation: it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return to their homes on condition that they will not serve during the war; their arms will be delivered up if belonging to the public.

"Article 5.—The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve this day and the British will take immediate possession of the fort.

"J. MACDONELL,
"Lieut.-Col. Militia, P.A.D.C.

"J. B. GLEGG,
"Major, A.D.C.

"JAMES MEYER,
"Lt.-Col. 5th U. S. Infantry.

"E. BRANT,
"Col. commanding 1st regt. of Michigan Militia.

"(Approved.) W. HULL,
"Brigadier General commanding N.W. army.
"ISAAC BROCK,
"Major General.

"An article supplementary to the articles of capitulation concluded at Detroit the 16th August, 1812. It is agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Ohio militia and Volunteers shall be permitted to proceed to their respective homes, on this condition that they do not serve during the present war unless they are exchanged.

"W. HULL,
"Brig.-Gen. commanding U. S. N. W. Army.
"ISAAC BROCK,
"Major-General."

An article in addition to the supplementary article of capitulation, concluded at Detroit on the 16th of August, 1812:

"It is further agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Michigan Militia and Volunteers under the command of Major Wetherall shall be placed on the same principles as the Ohio Militia and Volunteers are placed by the supplementary article of the 16th instant.

"W. HULL,
"Brig.-Gen. commanding N. W. Army, U. S.
"ISAAC BROCK,
"Major-General."

In their rage at this capitulation the United States Government brought General Hull to trial by a court martial at which the following facts were disclosed respecting the force under General Brock's command by which this victory was achieved: "The force at his disposal did not exceed seven hundred combatants, and of this number four hundred were Canadian Militia disguised in red coats. With this small corps preceded by five pieces of light artillery, six and three pounders, he began his operations." In their anxiety to cover the national disgrace the wildest rumors were resorted to. Gen. Hull was a coward; he was bought by British gold; he was old and imbecile; the Sir Lucius O'Trigger of the North-west army, numbering the late Gen. Cass and others when at a safe distance from the scene of their disgraceful defeats, and bound not to serve again during the war became quite patriotic and valiant, trying to prove by all rules of science that the British General should have been the prisoner only for Hull's cowardice. But logic will not instil military spirit or bravery into a temperament where it does not exist, nor will it make heroes of cowards; and that quality was not confined to Gen. Hull in the North-west army. Gen. Brock's letter to his brother details the real cause of the defeat: "I got possession of the letters of my antagonist addressed to the Secretary of War, and also of the sentiments which hundreds of his army uttered to their friends. Evident despondency prevailed throughout. I crossed the river contrary to the opinion of Colonel Proctor. It is, therefore, no wonder that envy should be attributed to good fortune what, in justice to my own discernment, I must say, proceeded from a cool calculation of the *pours et contres*."

The value of Lieutenant Rollette's action on the 3rd of July was now apparent, and, simple as it might seem, it was the direct cause of the salvation of Canada and the conquest of Michigan.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The other day a number of gentlemen met together and, the conversation turning on Naval matters and the relative strength of the different Navies of the world, and a great difference of opinion manifesting itself on matters of fact, we have thought the present to be a proper time to place before the public, in a concise form, a few statistics gathered from undoubted authority and bearing closely upon the subject indicated at the head of this article.

The Navy of England in 1814 consisted of 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; in

1830 she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of only 2 guns each. Of these 148 sail were employed on Foreign and Home service. In 1840 the screw propeller was introduced into the Royal Navy. In 1850 the Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels—500 vessels in all. In 1854 it consisted of 315 sailing vessels 97 screw steamers and 114 paddle steamers—520 in all. In 1859 the number had been very considerably increased, for the Navy of Great Britain now consisted of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6582 guns—529 vessels with 16,173 guns; also 155 gun boats and 111 vessels on harbor service. It was about this date that great excitement was produced in England in consequence of the construction by the French Government of the iron plated frigate *Glorie*, under the superintendence of M. Dupuis de Lome; and in 1860 the first English iron plated steam frigate—the *Warrior*—was launched. This vessel, the largest in the world, the *Great Eastern* excepted, had the following dimensions, viz: length 380 feet, breadth 58 feet, thickness of iron plate 4½ inches, tonnage 6170, estimated cost \$2,000,000. In the following year England had 67 steamships of the line, while France had only 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, Italy 1. In 1863 the English Navy consisted of 1014 of all classes; 85 line of battle ships, 69 frigates, and 30 screw corvettes. Since this date the steam ram *Valiant*, the iron steamer *Minotaur*, and the turret-ship *Sovereign* were added to the British Navy; indeed it was stated in the English House of Commons in 1865 that in England 29 iron-clad vessels were then building for Her Majesty's Navy "to be ready for sea that year," and we all well remember the launching of the *Bellerophon*, iron-clad, and the *Lord Warden*, also iron-clad, in May 1865. At the Naval Review, witnessed by the Queen at Portsmouth in 1855, after the Russian War, there were no less than 300 men-of-war, with a tonnage of 150,000 carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 100,000 seamen. The unbroken line of the fleet extended upwards of five miles. At this accounts the Navy of France comprised about 450 vessels of all classes. The Navy of the United States, during the Great Rebellion, in 1865—when it was far larger than at any other period of the history of that country—consisted of 588 vessels, carrying 4443 guns, and having a tonnage of 467,967. During the war, however, of these 32 were captured, destroyed or sunk, having a tonnage of 15,985 and carrying 166 guns. Since the war the American Navy has been very much reduced, numerous vessels having been withdrawn from the service or sold, or otherwise disposed of. So it will be seen that at the present day the English Navy is greater in the number of ships, tonnage and number of guns than the Navies of France and the United States combined.

The expenditure of the British Navy in 1856 was \$98,272,925—this was on account of the Russian War. In 1864 it was \$54,107,980. For the year ending March 31, 1869, the Navy cost \$58,832,726,35. For the same period the British Army cost \$75,000,000.

General Beauregard, the celebrated Confederate general, is now in Marseilles. He has been for some time past the director of a railroad in Louisiana. His visit to Europe is in connection with a scheme, of which he is an ardent promoter, for the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad, starting from Charleston, in South Carolina, and traversing the Southern States to Sacramento in California,



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, March 11 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
 Commissioner of Customs.



RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor General in Council, in reference to the mode of Aquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada.

1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.
2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the Power of Attorney.
3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, and in the event of the power being to the agent of a Chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.
- It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due."
4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above mentioned; to a Chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.
5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.
6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.
- Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board.

JOHN LANGTON,
 Secretary.

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.

Purchasers of music consult their own interests by subscribing to **PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY**. It is issued on the 1st of each month and gives all the latest and best music, by such authors as Hays, Kinkel, Thomas, Bishop, Danks, Becht, Frey, Keller, Wyman, etc. Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on fine white paper and from full size music plates, every piece of which is afterward printed in sheet form, from the same plates, and sold at from 5¢ to 50¢ each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 25 cents a copy, \$3 a year, \$1.50 for six months; and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 422 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

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zine, because we give too much music for the money. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers sing and play the best music, by their musical friends hear the music and like it, and buy it in sheet music form, where we make our profit. Remember! every yearly subscriber gets, during the year, at least 150 pieces of our best music, all of which we afterwards print in sheet form, and sell for over \$60. It is published at the Mammoth Store of J.L. Peters, 329 Broadway, New York, where every thing in the music line can be had. No matter how small your order, it will be promptly attended to.

Sample Copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Daily Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.
 Volunteer Review Office, }
 Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horses Clothing, Colours, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 10-13.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,
 Volunteer Review Office, }
 Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }



J. YOUNG.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.
 To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—
 GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, } **WHEREAS,** in and Attorney-General, } by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intitled "An Act respecting Currency" It is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign Nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the herebefore and part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and which are hereafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars at the weight of ninety six grains at twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at eight cents—and half dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom those presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto annexed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved the Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, &c. of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada. At Our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
 Secretary of State

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.
 Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by G. E. DESBARATS.
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 Single Numbers..... 10 cents.

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 Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letters at the risk of the Publisher.
 Advertisements received, to a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.



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. 12 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 936 near Malfait Lake, about 20 miles in length.
 Section No. 14 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to Station 513, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22 miles in length.
 Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 639, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—in length twelve one-tenth miles.
 Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15, 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. 370 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 190, about 2,600 feet South of Eel 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. 229, on the Amherst Bridge, to Station 0, 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 10th 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 4th 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.

How THE TIMBER GOES.--Speaking of the rapid diminution of the forests of America, an Eastern journal says:--The present consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. 150,000 acres of the best timber is cut every year to supply the demand for railway sleepers alone. For railway buildings, repairs and cars, the annual expenditure in wood is \$33,000,000. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consume \$56,000,000 worth of wood. There are in the whole country, more than 400,000 artisans in wood, and if the value of their labour is \$1000 a year each, the wood industry of the country represents an amount of nearly \$500,000,000 per annum. It will be seen, therefore, how extensive are the interests dependent on the production of lumber. Probably laws will eventually have to be enacted by the State Legislatures to prevent such destruction of the forests as will be likely to result in natural injury to the country, and it may be necessary to encourage the planting of forests to meet the demands of expenditure.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until

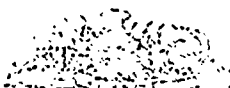
THURSDAY the 31st day of MARCH, inst., at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa, Fitzroy Harbour, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

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. } H-H



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 13th instant.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the 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. } H-H

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING, OTTAWA,

On 22nd of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock.

By order, **C. STUART,** Secretary.



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 five 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 Collector of Customs, Ottawa, March 13th, 1870. H-H



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 11th February, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council a Report from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th clause of "The Fisheries Act", he has authorized certain waters hereinafter mentioned, in the County of Ottawa, to be set apart for the natural propagation of Fish, and requesting that the sanction of His Excellency in Council be given thereto.

Whereupon His EXCELLENCY in Council under the authority given by the 19th Section of the said recited Act has been pleased to make the following

Regulation.

"The waters in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, commonly known as Dam Lake, Indian Lake, Long Lake, Forked Lake, Over-the-hill Lake, Mud Lake and Little Mud Lake shall be and they are hereby respectively set apart from the first day of October in each year to the first day of May in each following year for the natural propagation of Fish, and that the said waters be so set apart for the said purpose during the present year (1870) from the tenth day of February instant, to the thirteenth day of April next, both inclusive."

WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1870. 9-51



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give public notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Rolling Stock:

10 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND TENDERS. 250 BOX FREIGHT CARS. 150 PLATFORM CARS.

Printed Specifications according to which those Engines and Cars are to be constructed can be had, and general plans of the different vehicles can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, on and after the 17th of JANUARY, 1870.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, marked "Tenders" will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th of March, 1870.

A. WAISE, ED. B. CHANDLER, G. J. BRIDGES, A. W. McLELLAN, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, 11th January, 1870. 9-51



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on **TUESDAY, 5th APRIL** next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York Street, Ottawa, near the Market, by **J. BERMINGHAM,** AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street, opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town, frontage of each lot 10 feet.

Sub-lots Nos. 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Concession A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of Payment--One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent. interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order, **E. PARENT,** Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 9-51

R. W. CRUISE.

GLENFRAY, Commission and Lumber Agent Office in Hilly's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa Reference--Alvin Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Ammond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

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which commences its 123th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

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has just closed its 92nd volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

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5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

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TERMS FOR 1870.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription (e.g., 'For any one of the Reviews...') and Price (\$4.00, \$7.00, etc.).

Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 Cents.

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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1868. New subscribers to all five may receive, Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

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Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1863, to December 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1868, to December 1869, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

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

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The LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NEWTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 300 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars. By mail, post-paid, eight dollars.

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NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

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