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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

No. 4.

A RUSTIC ON RECIPROCITY.

From Punch.

All you manufact'ers as finds trade too free
And "Gle's reciprocity!" holler'n who be,
I wish up town you'd been able to go,
And see the fat balsts at the Islunton Show.

Hows'ever you all med the papers peruse,
And studied the prints in the 'ustrated News,
To see what should lighten your trouble and grief,
The progress we've made in pork, sautton, and beef.

Above two-and-twenty years have now rolled by
Since we on our own selves was forced to rely,
And had, afore some o' you youngsters was born,
To grapple w' free trade in cattle and corn.

'Twas said then to we that was stuck in a rut,
You chaps to the cartwheel your shoulders must
put,

It wun't do no good for protection to whine,
You clopsoles and clowns in the farmerun itac.

We took that advice; we directly turned to,
And soon showed the foreigners what we could do,
Moor capital throw'd on the soil to be sure,
Improved cultivation, machines, and manure.

We turned from low farmun and took unto high,
And soon competition we learnt to defy.
Take pattern from we that has throvo by self-aid
All you that's beginnun to grow! at free trade.

You copy high farmun, shun all idle waste,
And try to improve in design, skill, and taste,
Gle gurther attention to zience, and art,
And bate every rival bang out o' the mart.

Nor don't, you trades' unions, however you tries
For fair and just wages, wherein you be wise;
Sitch by-laws for able and quick workmen pass
As levels 'om down to the slow-gwlin ass.

We did roar like bull-calves, at fust, it is true,
But then grasped our stringnettle; so, mates, do
you.
Doan't blubber, but hand and brain put into use,
What was sarse for gander now that's sarse for
goose.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,
1764-84.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

While the British Commander-in-Chief was manœuvring against the least vulnerable portion of the revolted Colonies the Spaniards, under Don Bernardo Galves, sailed from New Orleans in January, 1780, with 16

armed vessels and a number of transports, having on board 2,000 soldiers, and on the 25th of February landed at Mobile in West Florida, which town he found nearly defenceless. The fort had been originally built as a protection against the Indians, and after it came into the possession of Great Britain was suffered to fall into decay. It was garrisoned by 82 men of the 60th Regiment, and to these were added 105 militia soldiers with 36 sailors. On the 14th of March the Spaniards opened fire from a battery of 11 pieces of artillery, and in twelve hours rendered the place untenable. The commanding officer capitulated although Gen. Campbell was on the march from Pensacola to his relief with 700 soldiers, and at no great distance when the capitulation was signed.

The fall of Charlestown, the defeat and dispersion of the only regular force left without its lines placed South Carolina in the hands of the British, and there can be little doubt if due care was taken to conciliate the people that the majority would have returned to their allegiance. Unfortunately Clinton never knew the right time to withhold his hand or give a decisive blow, and in this case by making a show of strength against an almost invisible enemy he succeeded in converting men willing to become good subjects into rebels, and this from the fact that the wandering expeditions set on foot at Charlestown exhausted the troops and plundered the inhabitants of the country for their support. Stedman, the historian of this war, was Commissariat officer to this expedition, and he gives a melancholy picture of the devastation caused by the troops, principally from the inefficient and wasteful action of his department, while the militia soldiers, who were loyal, were turned into beasts of burden for the regular army.

These expeditions were sent out from Charlestown, one to drive out a small force under Col. Burford, which were prevented from throwing succors into Charlestown and had taken up posts on the Northern bank of the Santee River, where they were joined by relics of the American cavalry who had survived their last defeat by Tarleton; the

second was to proceed to the District of Ninety-six to encourage the loyal and overawe the disaffected; and the third with similar intention was to move up the Savannah to Augusta.

In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief who had received information that a French armament with transports and troops might be expected on the coast to co-operate with Gen. Washington was busily engaged in preparing matters for his return to New York.

An address was issued to the inhabitants of South Carolina, in which they were requested to assist in reorganizing the Civil Government of the Province and resuming their duties as British subjects, the married men to form a militia of reserve, and the unmarried to prepare to serve under officers of their own choice for the next six months of the year, for which they should receive the same pay and provisions as the King's troops, and not to be required to serve outside North Carolina or Georgia.

On the 22nd of May a proclamation was issued promising countenance and support to the King's faithful and peaceable subjects, with the most exemplary severity against the rebels; and on the 1st of June another proclamation was issued in the name of Sir H. Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, as commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies, offering free pardon to all who should return to their duty, except those who had committed murder under mock forms of justice or otherwise, while the inhabitants were assured that they should be exempt from all taxation except by their own legislature.

The power of Congress being broken by repeated defeats and by the destruction of the force under Col. Burford at Waxhaws by that dashing cavalry officer Tarleton, after a march of 105 miles in 54 hours, its partisans freely took the oath of allegiance to enable them to consummate their treason by deliberate perjury, and this well meant proclamation became the means of involving the British troops in great difficulties and disasters.

On the 5th of June Sir H. Clinton sailed for New York, taking with him all the troops

that could be spared, and leaving the Earl of Cornwallis in command at Charlestown with a force of 4,000 men, with instructions to reduce North Carolina as speedily as possible. The principal force was advanced to Camden on the Wateree River (a branch or tributary of the Santee). It was under the command of Lord Rawdon. A detachment of two battalions of the 17th Regiment under Major McArthur was posted at Cheraw Hill on the Pedee River, close to the North Carolina frontier, for the purpose of covering the country between Camden and Georgetown, and corresponding with the Highland settlement on Cross Creek in North Carolina. Georgetown was garrisoned by a detachment of Provincials under Capt. Saunders, while a strong post at Rocky Mount, garrisoned by the New York volunteers and some militia men under Lt. Col. Turnbull, connected Camden and the district about Ninety Six. At this last named place three battalions of Provincial troops and some companies of light infantry under Lt. Col. Cruger were stationed, while Major Ferguson commanded a corps of observation composed of militia and Provincial troops, whose duty it was to move about between the Wateree and Saluda Rivers, the whole country between the Pedee, on the frontier of North Carolina, to the Savannah, on the frontiers of Georgia, were thus occupied, while Augusta, Savannah, Beaufort and ... was occupied by the rest of the troops. The principal magazines for operations against North Carolina and Virginia were at Camden, and the dispositions described were most masterly, reflecting great credit on the ability of Earl Cornwallis. If the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Clinton, had supported this movement properly on his return to New York by an attack on Washington's lines about Morristown in New Jersey, and the occupation of the Hudson with a part of the naval armament at his disposal, coupled with a well combined attack on the posts of that river, it is quite possible the Royal cause would have triumphed; but Sir Henry was incapable of devising or carrying out a complicated series of manoeuvres, and, like his predecessor, was fond of small isolated operations. He had at this time in and about New York from 60,000 to 65,000 troops and a respectable naval force, yet with all this he did nothing but allow himself to be foiled by an enemy every way inferior.

The consequence of this supineness and folly was immediately apparent; the rebels in Virginia and North Carolina began to resume courage, and as Clinton would not move Virginia levied a force and Washington detached two thousand men from his army to oppose Lord Cornwallis. A correspondence between the latter and the loyalists in North Carolina had been kept up, and he had despatched emissaries to request them to get in their harvest, collect provisions and remain quiet till the King's troops were ready to enter the Province, which

would not be till the end of August, owing to the heat. But in Tryon County a number of loyalists, goaded into madness by the persecutions of the rebels, assembled in arms under a Col. Moore about the end of June, but were quickly routed and dispersed by a force under Gen. Rutherford, and this premature rising afforded a good pretence for confiscations, rapine and murder under the mask of justice. So intolerable had the oppressive acts of the partisans of Congress become that 800 loyalists assembled under a Col. Bryan and marched to Cheraw Hill, where they were so fortunate as to be able to join Major McArthur's detachment. All of those men were respectable farmers who had been forced to abandon family and possessions by inhuman persecutions.

And another element of the most embarrassing character was also to be added to those already impeding the movements of Lord Cornwallis,—at the capitulation of Charlestown Sir H. Clinton had received the parole of all the leading men of South Carolina, by which they had become neutrals in the contest, but by the proclamation of the 1st of June and subsequent regulations the role of pardoned subjects returned to their allegiance was forced on them against their will, and they felt therefore enraged at what they believed to be a trap laid for them and resolved to repay it by treachery. They had not asked for the change, but it was forced on them, and they were compelled to put on the appearance of loyalty with disastrous effect to the Royal cause.

Intelligence arrived that Major-General Baron de Kalbe with a detachment of Washington's army had advanced as far as Hillsborough in North Carolina, and was preparing to move forward to Salisbury where Col. Porterfield with 300 Virginians, and Rutherford with some North Carolina militia, had taken post. That Caswell with 1,500 militia of the same Province had marched from Cross Creek to Deep River, in order to join Baron de Kalb on his advance to Salisbury; that 2,500 Virginia militia were upon their march to the southward, and that the Assembly of Virginia had voted 5,000 men to be drafted from the militia who were to serve as a corps of observation. The spirit which animated the people of South Carolina began to manifest itself by the appearance of partisan corps and treachery of every description, and when it became evident that Congress meant to act effectively by the appointment of Gen. Gates to the Southern army; it was found necessary to contract the British posts and concentrate the troops at the principal strategetic points occupied. In consequence the post at Cheraw Hill was abandoned.

Since the fall of Charlestown the command of the militia in the district bordering on the rivers Tyger and Enoree had been in the hands of a Col. Floyd; its former commander, Col. Neale, having been obliged to fly the Province for alleged violence to loyal-

ists. One Lisle, who had held a command in this corps and who had been banished to the islands on the coast upon parole as a prisoner of war for similar offences, took advantage of the proclamation and the oath of allegiance, by which on returning to his former abode, he was reinstated in his command. But as it became necessary now to arm the militia he had the address to carry off the battalion to join Colonel Sumpter who had again appeared in arms for Congress on the Catawba, when Major McArthur evacuated the post at Cheraw Hill; he embarked the sick of the detachment amounting to near 100 in boats with orders to fall down the Pedee to Georgetown under an escort of militia, commanded by Col. Miles. As soon as the boats were out of reach of assistance the militia rose on their commanding officer and carried the sick as prisoners into South Carolina. But those scoundrels came soon within reach of those to whom they had behaved so treacherously and suffered pretty dearly for it.

Sumpter being joined by the detachment of militia under Lisle, marched from the Catawba at the end of July against the British post at Rocky Mount, but was beaten in three attacks, losing about one third of his force of 900 men. Nothing discouraged he retreated towards the Catawba settlement and recruited his force to nearly its original number, when he again attempted to capture one of the British cantonments at Hanging Rock, which he had nearly succeeded in doing, owing to the cowardice or slothfulness of the officer in command, but the gallantry of 40 dragoons of Tarleton's legion saved the detachment and compelled Sumpter to make a precipitate retreat with the loss of over 100 in killed and wounded.

While these events were transpiring the different corps of United States troops under Baron de Kalbe, Caswell, Rutherford and Porterfield entered South Carolina, and were joined by General Gates on the 27th July, the whole being concentrated under the latter's command, advanced by the main road to Camden. In order to meet this movement Lord Rawden with the force under his command marched from Camden and took up a strong position on Lynch's Creek. General Gates advanced on the opposite side and thus the two armies confronted each other for several days with the creek between them.

The British General seems to have been needlessly sensitive about his communications, and as such people will do, blundered. He sent orders to Ninety-Six for the four companies of light infantry to march at once to Camden, and the post at Rugely's Mills was evacuated, although by doing so the road leading from Waxhaw's to Camden was uncovered and the left flank and rear of the British army exposed; it at once became necessary to fall back from Lynch's Creek and take up a new position at Logtown. Lord Rawden showing he was not above the average of his class as a strategist, having suc-

ceeded in checking Gates' advance with a very inferior force, he appears to have been so surprised and confused at his own success that he voluntarily uncovered his communications which enabled Sumpter to communicate with Gates and placed his troops in a very perilous position.

The effects of these movements were soon apparent, the whole country between the Black River and Pedee were in a state of open revolt caused by the villainous system of supplying the troops at the expense of the people, and Sumpter was sent across the Wateree to cut off the communications with Charleston, while General Gates at once moved his right across Lynch's Creek and occupied the position at Rugeley's Mills.

On the 13th August Lord Cornwallis arrived at Camden and found the British troops in a most perilous position with its communications endangered and about to be cut off from the sea coast; in fact the alternatives were either retreat at once on Charleston, abandoning the sick of which 800 were in hospital at Camden with all the magazines and stores which would involve the loss of South Carolina, or fight a general action at fearful disadvantage. The whole British force including officers not exceeding 2,000 men of which less than 1,500 were regular soldiers; while General Gates commanded 6,000 well appointed soldiers exclusive of Sumpter's corps which numbered 1,000 who infested the British rear and cut off their supplies. Having carefully reconnoitered the position of General Gates' army Lord Cornwallis determined to direct his whole force against the right of the United States troops at Rugeley's Mills, and in order to make the blow more effective decided to march on that position at night so as to arrive at daylight, and if possible surprise it; accordingly at ten o'clock on the evening of the 15th August the whole force marched on the main road in open column of companies and with all due precaution. General Gates being satisfied that his position was a bad one marched from Rugeley's Mills at the same hour on the same evening with a similar purpose and along the same road. At two o'clock in the morning the advanced guards encountered, a smart skirmish ensued, prisoners were taken on both sides, and both Generals became aware of each others intentions. Soon after the firing mutually ceased, the troops on both sides halted and formed in order of battle.

The position thus accidentally taken up was favorable to the British, a swamp on each flank secured the rear from any movement which the preponderance of force on the part of the United States troops might suggest. The British army was drawn up in two lines with the cavalry in reserve, and the American troops were disposed in a similar manner. The action was commenced by the British on the American left, when the Virginia militia being charged by the 33rd British regiment throw down their arms and fled

and were immediately followed by the North Carolina militia. The American reserves were brought into action, while Gen. Gates and Caswell endeavored to rally the fugitives in the rear, but all in vain, they ran like sheep and scattered in the woods. The flight of the militia uncovered the left flank of the American line, and the victorious British right instead of pursuing the fugitives wheeled to the left and completely turned it; by this manoeuvre the centre and right of the American line, after a brave resistance of three quarters of an hour, were forced off the field, thrown into total confusion and pursued for twenty two miles from the field of battle, leaving all their artillery, baggage, several stand of colors, all the camp equipage, 875 killed, and 1000 prisoners including two Generals, in the hands of the conquerors—of the whole force only 100 men kept together under General Gist, and these by taking to the swamps succeeded in getting off. The British was 69 killed and 245 wounded. Gen. Gates retreated to Charlotte, 90 miles from the field of battle, and from thence to Hillsborough, 180 miles from Camden. As for as the complete annihilation of his army the victory was most decisive. The only American force in South Carolina was that commanded by Sumpter, and it became of the utmost consequence to intercept him before he reached the head waters of the Catawba in North Carolina; for this purpose Lt.-Col. Tarleton was detached with a party of light infantry and a detachment of the cavalry of the legion, marched on the morning of the 17th in pursuit. Sumpter on hearing of General Gates' defeat began his retreat along the western bank of the Wateree, passing that river at Rocky Mount Ford, but was overtaken by Tarleton at two o'clock on the afternoon of 18th August near Catawba ford, within a few hours march of a friendly settlement, was completely surprised, the British actually entered their camp and cut them off from their arms and artillery, killed 150 and captured over 300 men. Sumpter's force consisted of 800 men and two pieces of artillery; and this victory was achieved by 100 dragoons and 60 infantry, the remainder of Tarleton's detachment having fallen behind from fatigue. Sumpter escaped by riding away without his coat. The loss of the British was nine killed and six wounded.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

(From the Militarische Blatter.)

It may be of interest, at a time when the reorganisation of the Armies of the Great Powers, at least as regards the main points, has been concluded, to place before our readers their numerical strength, their composition, and their proportion to the number of the inhabitants, and to the resources of their respective countries.

France has a standing Army of 400,000, men, a first and second reserve of 100,000 and 228,000 respectively, and a Garde Nationale Mobile of 330,000; total, 1,058,000;

drawn from a population of 37,500,000 inhabitants. At present, this is more a paper than an effective strength, as, for example, the Garde Mobile, next year, will only be 100,000 strong. The annual contingent of recruits is 100,000. It is intended that the whole contingent shall, for the future, be drafted into the Army at once; previously, only a portion were so drafted, the remainder having to undergo a very short training of five months during the first and second years of their periods of service. In 1870, of the contingent of 1,000,000 men, 70,000, or more than two-thirds, will immediately be drafted into the Army for five years, afterwards into the second reserve for four years, and then released. The second portion, or 30,000 men, will join the first reserve. These will return to their homes, and, during their first two years' service, will be trained for five months; they will then remain engaged for seven years, though without further instruction. Their whole service thus amounts to nine years. All young men at an age capable of performing military duty, not drawn as conscripts, are enrolled in the Garde Mobile; they serve in it five years, and are exercised annually for fifteen days. In war time both reserves would join the Army in the field, leaving the lines of communication, fortresses, &c., to the Garde Mobile.

The North German Confederated Army is the armed strength of a population of 30,000,000. The standing Army is 300,000 strong, the Reserve 350,000, and the Landwehr, 370,000; total, 1,020,000. The annual quota of recruits required is 100,000. The recruits are taken at the age of twenty; they serve for three years with the colours, four years in the reserve, and, after a further service of five years in the Landwehr, or twelve years in all, are free. In war time, the peace establishment of battalions is raised from 500 to 1000 men, taken from the Reserves. The Landwehr garrison the towns and fortresses, leaving the standing Army and the Reserves available for the field.

Austria has a military force of 1,053,000 men, drawn from a population of 36,000,000.

The standing Army is 255,000 strong, the reserve 545,000, the border troops 52,000, and the Landwehr 200,000. Annual levy of recruits, 97,000. These recruits serve three years in the standing Army, seven years in the Reserve, and two years in the Landwehr. All able-bodied young men who do not join the regular Army serve in the Landwehr for twelve years. In war time, battalions are augmented for the reserve, and the Landwehr garrison the fortresses, &c.

Russia has lately organised her Army after the Prussian system. From a population of 67,000,000, she maintains a standing Army of 700,000 men, that in war time, from the recall of men on furlough, can be raised to 1,200,000. She levies yearly 100,000 recruits from twenty-one to thirty years of age. These are liable to serve fifteen years, but are on furlough half of this time.

North Germany takes one man to serve as a soldier for every 300 of the working population; she maintains an Army of 300,000 men at a yearly expense of £10,500,000.

Austria takes one for every 370, and maintains 308,000 regular troops at a yearly cost of £8,750,000.

In Russia this proportion stands at one out of every 660, and 700,000 soldiers cost yearly £27,250,000.

France takes one for every 600, and maintains 400,000 men for £15,250,000.

England (whose numerical strength we have omitted from want of space) takes only one for every 2000 of the population, but pays, for 188,000 regular troops £15,500,000,

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

The discussions in the London papers indicate that the Colonial question is looming up to one of paramount importance in the eyes of the people of England. The *Times* is evidently coming round to the view that the Colonies are not to be cast adrift, and now no longer regards it as "a heresy to indulge in visions of the great Anglo-Saxon Federation embracing all the Dominions of the British Crown." The following is from the *Times*.

It is not very easy to understand what useful objects are proposed to itself by the convention of Colonists which has now held two meetings at the Cannon street hotel. Far be it from us to deny the existence of open questions, some of Imperial magnitude which might well engage the attention of such a body. For some years past the relation of Great Britain to her dependencies has been freely discussed in this country, and it is no longer a heresy to indulge in visions of the great Anglo-Saxon Federation embracing all the dominions of the British Crown. Short of ambitious dreams like these, more than one scheme of colonial representation has of late been reduced to something like a practical shape; and, in the meantime, there are many commercial interests which the colonies have in common urgently demanding more attention than it is possible for Parliament to give them. It would be of the greatest service to our Colonial administration, now too much under the control of a single office, if representative men from the various colonies would occasionally confer together and submit their joint opinions to the government. We do not, however, gather that any definite action of this kind is contemplated by Mr. E. Wilson and his friends. With one exception the resolutions propounded at the meeting on Wednesday last and to be considered *seriatim* at the next meeting, are declaratory or censorious, but not suggestive. The Committee of the Colonial Society is to be requested, if possible, to obtain an interview with Lord Granville, but it does not appear what proposition it is to lay before him, unless it is to be the expediency of reconsidering the case of New Zealand. Now, the case of New Zealand, as Mr. Wilson pointed out, involves the whole principle of what he erroneously calls our new colonial policy. It must be decided by reference to general considerations, such as those raised in the resolutions not yet adopted even by the Convention. It would be too much to expect that Lord Granville should enter upon so wide a field of argument with the Deputation, nor was the spirit of Sir George Grey's speech at all calculated to recommend a comparison of views between him and the Committee.

The resolutions themselves, however, though subject to revision, may be taken as embodying a more or less authoritative expression of Colonial sentiment. The first and second affirm, in effect, that a colonial empire like our own is equally for the benefit of the mother country and the dependencies. This is disputed by a few in the abstract, but it is quite obvious that it depends for its relevance on the inferences to be founded on it. The next resolution sets forth that the concession of independent and responsible government to each of our principal colonies was never intended to weaken their connection with Great Britain, but, on the contrary, to strengthen it, and has, in fact, proved generally successful.

The fourth resolution admits in terms that colonial independence entails on the colony an obligation to provide for internal defence, but this excellent doctrine is coupled with a reservation of portentous latitude—"Provided ways that claims and liabilities, if any, attaching to the previous *regimen* be first satisfactorily disposed of." Herein lies of course, the whole *graven* of the colonial remonstrance. Though it is added that instances of this kind are exceptional, and likely to be of temporary duration, yet the fifth and sixth resolutions open out a long vista of contingent "liabilities attaching to the previous *regime*" in many colonies besides New Zealand. These resolutions are as follows:—"5. That New Zealand is one of those exceptional cases, the preceding *regime* having bequeathed it a heritage of costly difficulties with the native question in the Northern Island; and that the indiscriminate and immediate application of the new policy to that colony's special case is a proceeding at once impolitic and unjust towards a portion of the common empire, and that threatens, if persisted in, to involve its limited resources in most serious financial difficulties. 6. That the late correspondence of Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary on the New Zealand question is most unsatisfactory, not only by a refusal in terms of unwonted discourtesy of the aid of the general government, in no matter what circumstances applied for, to restore the Queen's authority in the colony, but by the strange doctrine left to be inferred—that rebellion and massacre in one end of the Queen's dominions are no concern of the central power, but only of those of the Queen's subjects who are upon the spot, and who, whether willing or unwilling, able or unable, are thus left to an enforced discretion in the case." The seventh resolution alleges that colonial questions are virtually settled by the permanent Under-Secretary, without due check or publicity; and the eighth plunges into the difficult, but thoroughly practical, subjects of waste lands and emigration. If we pass over these resolutions without comment, it is not because we fail to discern their importance; on the contrary, we regard them as by far the most *deserving* of examination in the whole series. But the conduct of Lord Granville and his predecessors towards New Zealand is, after all, the origin of this colonial movement, and, since the opinion of Parliament will certainly have to be pronounced upon it, no doubt should be allowed to rest on the material facts.

We have so often reviewed the dreary and disheartening history of New Zealand affairs that our readers are perfectly qualified to judge for themselves of the sentiments made in the foregoing resolutions. To speak of the Home Government having bequeathed to the New Zealand Government a heritage of costly difficulties is wholly inconsistent with truth. It cannot be too often repeated, and is clearly proved in the last letter from our Melbourne correspondent, that all the New Zealand wars of the last ten years are directly traceable, not to past Imperial misrule, but to a constant hankering after Maori land on the part of the Colonists. It may be urged with a good deal of force, that it was a mistake, originally to recognize any proprietary title in tribes of savages not 100,000 in all, ranging over a territory as large as Ireland, and having no settled abode in any particular spot. Be it so. The Treaty of Waitangi, which purported to establish the Queen's sovereignty throughout New Zealand, and to guarantee the rights of the natives, was assuredly premature as regards

the former, and was possibly too gratuitously liberal so far as concerns the latter. But it is an absurdity to suppose that the Maori tenacity of land is derived from the Treaty of Waitangi, or from any other source than a desperate instinct of self preservation. If any appropriation of Maori land had been made for the benefit of Great Britain, there would be at least a show of reason in holding us partly responsible for the consequences. As it is, whatever provocation may have been given to the Maories, justly or unjustly, has been forced on successive Governors by their Colonial advisers, while the means of sustaining warfare against our troops have notoriously been provided by unscrupulous Auckland traders. No one in the colony, except missionaries and philanthropists, discovered the impolicy of repeated annexations, or felt the duty of extending law into the Maori districts, until blood-thirsty reprisals began, nor did the war ever cease to be popular until it was found that it could not be carried on at our expense. Notice of this was expressly given to the colony more than 7 years ago, and it is gross misrepresentation to describe Lord Granville's adherence to a decision announced in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of May 26 1863, as "the indiscriminate and immediate application of a new policy." In that despatch, which has been endorsed by every succeeding colonial minister, the colonists are most solemnly warned not to rely on the continued presence of a large British force, and urged, moreover to abandon those out settlements which they were not prepared to protect for themselves. Had this advice been taken New Zealand would probably have been spared nearly all her subsequent trials, and now that it is beginning to be taken under the pressure of dire necessity, we hear at once of a sudden lull in hostilities. There is no excuse for attributing to Lord Granville "the strange doctrine that rebellion and massacre in one part of the Queen's Dominions are no concern of the central power, but only of those of the Queen's subjects who are on the spot." What Lord Granville intimated, and what our experience of New Zealand amply confirms, was that rebellion and massacre will be far more likely to recur if the colony is encouraged by Imperial assistance to persevere in the course which has led to them. It would better become Sir Geo. Grey to impress these salutary lessons on colonists than to inflame a sense of wrong which he must know to be unfounded. If there are really "groans from all parts of the earth" against the oppressive colonial policy of Great Britain, let us at least be told in some articulate form wherein that oppression consists. What is the use of proclaiming that no Government can deprive a colonist of the British citizenship which is his birthright? Such an idea, we venture to say has never crossed the mind of a colonial minister. All Englishmen regard colonists as *Brother Englishmen and fellow subjects*. We are all willing they should enjoy the privileges of British citizenship without any of its burdens—a concession of which there is no other example in history. We only demur to bearing their burdens, incurred, it may be, in a manner which the conscience of this nation condemns, without receiving any services in return whatever.

The *Telegraph* declares that the whole truth about the Colonial question is comprised in the assertion that the very basis for definite action is not yet ascertained. One thing, however, is certainly without doubt, that the Cannon street orators hit upon a palpable blot when they pointed it out—nothing would more irritate the public than

a discovery some morning that through sheer mismanagement or inadvertence a colony had been allowed to drift into rebellion, or into a passionate declaration of utter distrust in British statesmen. Consideration of economy or convenience, the prejudices of one Minister, the temper of another, all would be lost to sight in a sentiment of indignation that the empire had been severed without affording the people of that empire any opportunity of determining whether they would desire that issue or prefer another alternative. Now the one mode of effectually guarding against either careless slips or well-intentioned blunders is to ascertain in an authentic form what the wishes of the home public and the colonists really are. In our day extreme cases like that of New Zealand or Nova Scotia ought never to arise, for the question in dispute should be debated at a far earlier stage before the public opinion both of the colony and the mother country. Some progress towards the formation of such an opinion may be made within the next few months, and Parliament will be the fitting arena for the inevitable discussion; the real opinion of the colonists will probably pronounce a verdict at a period not much later. Should there be any doubts as to important facts in any particular question or as to the true wishes of the settlers, means might be taken by specially sending out commissioners from this country, or by inviting the co-operation of colonial statesmen, to lay the case before the English Parliament and people in order to elucidate the real bent of sentiment in an authentic shape.

The following extract from a letter written by one of the oldest colonists in New Zealand, a shrewd, canny Scot, presents a view of Lord Granville's policy which should at least suggest inquiry. The writer says:

We shall never see the end of the present disturbance as long as a single regiment of imperial troops is to be had. There is a certain set of men here who have hitherto lived and made fortunes out of the supplies required for the headquarters and out stations; and these are the men who are loudest in their cries about the abandonment of the colony by the mother country. Rest assured that the cause of the present risings of the natives is to be found in the underhand policy of certain speculators at Auckland and Wellington, and not in any inherent hatred of the natives to the settlers. A strict investigation into the ultimate destination of the arms and ammunition which have arrived here during the last three years would throw a curious light upon the present state of affairs. I am convinced, and many of the oldest settlers agree with me, that Lord Granville's "Self-Reliance Despatch," as it is called, has done more towards putting down the outbreak than twelve regiments.

The Dominion Cabinet's proposals to the Prince Edward Island Government, with a view to its Confederation, have been made public by the St. John (N. B.) *Telegraph*, which truly describes them as liberal. Canada undertakes to meet the various expenses of the Government and judiciary, the departmental, fisheries protection, militia, light houses, quarantine and marine hospitals and the penitentiary.

Efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing

the Island in continuous communication with the Inter Colonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion.

Canada to be charged with the Debts and Liabilities of the Island existing at the time of the Union.

That the Island shall receive in advance from the General Government five per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population at which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are now allowed in the Union, or the payment of such difference in five per cent. Government Bonds.

The Dominion Government to pay \$25,000 per annum to the Island to meet the expenses of the Local Government and Legislature.

An annual payment to be made to the Island Government equal to eighty cents per head of the population, to be augmented in proportion to the increase of the population as may be shown by each decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

The grievances of the Island in consequence of the bestowal of its lands to absentee proprietors, who yet hold a third of the whole domain are noticed, and the Dominion undertakes to endeavour to obtain compensation for the loss thus occasioned to the Island Government.

In the case of failure Canada will undertake to raise by loan, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, or upon their own securities, should such guarantee be refused, Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, and pay the same to the Island Government as a compensation for the loss of such Crown Lands; this sum to be in addition to the other sums mentioned in the preceding proposals.

That the Dominion Government will also use their influence to secure such legislation as will enable the Government of the island to purchase the land now held in large blocks upon terms just and equitable to all parties concerned.

"The Committee concur in the said memorandum and submit the same for your Excellency's sanction."

We suppose those terms are generous enough to elicit the approval of the Islanders.

BIOGRAPHY OF PIERRE BONAPARTE.

The *New York Sun* says:—Prince Pierre Bonaparte was born at Rome, Sept. 12, 1815. He is a cousin of the present Emperor, a son of Lucien Bonaparte, and a grandson of Joseph, the brother of the Great Napoleon, who was at one time seated on the throne of Spain. In 1831 Pierre started on a visit to his uncle Joseph, who was then living here in the United States. He next visited Columbia, and received an appointment as Major of Cavalry under the Republican General Santander. Shortly after he returned to Italy, where he got into a difficulty with the Papal authorities, and in 1836 received notice to leave the country. Failing to obey, he was one day surrounded by a troop of Romish constables against whom he defended himself so desperately that he wounded two of his assailants and killed their leader. He was himself wounded, however, in two places, and was finally compelled to surrender himself. He was imprisoned for a long time in Fort Saint Angelo, and on his release started again for this country. He once more returned to Europe

crossing from England to the Island of Corfu, in an excursion from that place into Albania he managed to fall into a fierce dispute with the natives, which ended in another bloody struggle. At the intercession of the English Government he again escaped, but was compelled to leave Italy and Greece entirely. He now offered his services to the French powers, and to Maffomet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and on their being rejected by both, took a trip to London.

On the outburst of the revolution of 1848, he hastened to Paris, and received command of a squadron of the Foreign Legion. He was sent to the Assembly by the electors of Corsica, and was placed on the War Committee. He usually voted on the extreme Left. In 1849 he went to Algeria, and assisted at the siege of Zatches, but just before the assault on the town, returned to Paris without permission. M. D'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, dismissed him on this breach of duty, and his action received the express approbation of the Assembly. It involved Prince Pierre in a duel with a member of the Right.

The *Coup d'Etat* of Dec 2, placed the Prince in a delicate position, inasmuch as he had promised so earnestly to stand by the constitution. He now retired to private life. His life since then has been an uneventful one, passed mostly at his country house. His impetuous character has brought him into many difficulties, of which the last is not, perhaps, the least.

College students have a legend of a mechanical and perhaps sleepy parson at morning prayers, who prayed that "the inefficient may be made efficient, the intemperate, temperate, and the industrious, industrious."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Since the inspection of the two Grand Trunk Rifle Companies by their Brigade Major, Lt. Col. Gallway, there has been very little doing here in the military way, until last Tuesday evening, when the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery were inspected by Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. There were present, Lt. Lowe in command, Lieut. Hume, and 46 non-commissioned officers and men. This battery has always been noted for its cleanliness and creditable appearance on parade, and, as usual, made a very fine appearance on this occasion, and were justly complimented by the Inspecting officer, who took that opportunity of urging the importance of acquiring not only a knowledge of the two big guns in their possession, but also of the Snider rifles with which the battery is armed, a practical knowledge of which can only be learned by practice at the target.

I understand that the Rifle Club are making an effort to have a strong team ready for next summer's shooting. The want of more targets is seriously felt in and about this neighbourhood.

The Band of the 56th Battalion, Prescott, discoursed the music at the opening of the Skating Rink here, to the entire satisfaction of those present.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Another Fenian scare is announced, to relieve the monotony of the dull times, is a Godsend to news scribblers, and penny liners, and sensationalism is again rampant. Throughout the whole day one's ears have been assailed with the shrill cries of those pests, the news boys, announcing "another Fenian raid," and "all about the raid."

Nervous individuals pull off their gloves, dive into their pockets for the requested copper, and read anxiously the thrilling recital of Fenian vengeance and conquest night at hand.

The acquisition of the Red River territory is farther off than ever, for shall we not have enough to maintain our own? The best wish we could have would be for this dirty trash to show itself; our jails are not all full, and we have on hand a good supply of hempen rope. It is to be hoped that our brave Volunteers will not be humbugged this time by the magistrates in office, and called out to repel an imaginary invading horde of black guards.

According to a recent order all militia arms have been called in and it will be curious to notice in what condition those that are returned will be in. I shall carefully note the results of that injudicious order permitting arms to be taken home, and let your readers know its advantages (*?*)

The Chasseurs some way or another are always prominently before the public. They are a lively active lot—fearless and careless. One poor devil, in all the pomp and glory of full regimentals, was up before the Recorder to-day on some charge or another. I believe it was for drinking her Majesty's health with too many *coups*.

The band of the Grand Trunk Brigade has attained great efficiency, and it of itself is enough to draw a crowd to hear it, should its services be given in connection with any indoor concerts, &c.

The military Cadets are at it again, having resumed their duties after the vacation accorded them. The drill hall is much more convenient for them than their former place.

The drill instructor of the Hochelagas, Mr. Yeomans, met with an accident last week, breaking his leg, which will lay him up some six weeks.

Several of the Canadian Zouaves have returned, their term of enlistment having expired. They are glad to get home, and poor fellows I don't doubt it.

Lt. Col. Wily is in town on militia business and business in connection with the transfer of the Drill Hall.

Prince Arthur leaves this day (20th) for New York and Washington. He was in at Notman's and provided himself with a few dozen photos for distribution as *souvenirs en route*.

I notice that the British Ministry has de-

ecided to reorganize the Volunteer force at home, and as a preliminary will place it in more direct communication with the army. Schools of Instruction, much the same as we have here in Canada, will also form a portion of the new scheme.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur was the guest of C. J. Brydges, Esq., last night, Weather very mild; more like spring. B.

EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

At eight in the morning the Provost marshal knocked at the outer door which communicated with her suite of apartments. It was locked and no one answered, and he went back in some trepidation lest the fears might prove true which had been entertained the preceding evening. On his returning with the Sheriff, however, a few minutes later, the door was open, and they were confronted with the tall majestic figure of Mary Stuart standing before them in splendour. The plain grey dress had been exchanged for a robe of black satin; her jacket was of black satin also, looped and slashed and trimmed with velvet. Her false hair was arranged studiously with a coil, and over her head and falling down over her back was a white veil of delicate lawn. A crucifix of gold hung from her neck. In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jewelled paternosters was attached to her girdle. Led by two of Paulat's gentlemen, the Sheriff walking before her, she passed to the chamber of presence in which she had been tried, where Shrewsbury, Kent, Paulet, Drury, and others were waiting to receive her. Andrew Melville, Sir Robert's brother, who had been master of her household, was kneeling in tears. "Melville," she said, "you should rather rejoice than weep that the end of my trouble has come. Tell my friends I die a true Catholic. Commend me to my son. Tell him I have done nothing to prejudice his kingdom of Scotland, and so good Melville, farewell." She kissed him, and turning asked for her chaplain Du Preau. He was not present. There had been a fear of some religious melodrama which it was thought well to avoid. Her ladies who had attempted to follow her, had been kept back also. She could not afford to leave the account of her death to be reported by enemies and Puritans, and she required assistance for the scene which she meditated. Missing them she asked the reason of their absence, and said she wished them to see her die. Kent said he feared they might scream or faint, or attempt perhaps to dip their handkerchiefs in her blood. She undertook that they should be quiet and obedient. "The Queen," she said, "would never deny her so slight a request," and when Kent still hesitated, she added with tears, "you know I am cousin to the Queen, of the blood of Henry the Seventh, a married Queen of France, and anointed Queen of Scotland."

It was impossible to refuse. She was allowed to take six of her own people with her, and select them herself. She chose her physician Burgoyne, Andrew Melville, the Apothecary Gorion, and her Surgeon, with two ladies, Elizabeth Kennedy and Curle's young wife Barbara Mowbray, whose child she had baptised.

"Allons donc," she then said—"Let us

go," and passing out attended by the earls, and leaning on the arm of an officer of the guard, she descended the great staircase to the hall. The news had spread far through the country. Thousands of people were collected outside the walls. About three hundred knights and gentlemen of the country had been admitted to witness the execution. The tables and forms had been removed, and a great wood fire was blazing in the chimney. At the upper end of the hall, above the fireplace, but near it, stood the scaffold, twelve feet square and two feet and a half high. It was covered with black cloth a low rail ran around it covered with black cloth also, and the Sheriff's guard of halberdiers were ranged on the floor below on the four sides to keep off the crowd. On the scaffold was the block, black like the rest; a square black cushion was placed behind it and behind the cushion a black chair; on the right were two other chairs for the earls. The axe leant against the rail, and two masked figures stood like mutes on the either side at the back. The Queen of Scots as she swept in seemed as if coming to take a part in some solemn pageant. Not a muscle of her face could be seen to quiver; she ascended the scaffold with absolute composure, looked round her smiling and sat down. Shrewsbury and Kent followed and took their places, the Sheriff stood at her left hand, and Beale then mounted a platform and read the warrant aloud.

In all the assembly Mary Stuart appeared the person least interested in the words which were consigning her to death.

"Madam," said Lord Shrewsbury to her when the reading was ended, "you hear what we are commanded to do."

"You will do your duty," she answered, and rose as if to kneel and pray.

The dean of Peterborough, Dr. Fletcher, approached the rail. "Madam," he began with a low obeisance, "The Queen's most excellent Majesty," "Madam, the Queen's most excellent Majesty"—thrice he commenced his sentence, wanting words to pursue it. When he repeated the words a fourth time, she cut him short.

"Mr. Dean," she said, "I am a Catholic, and must die a Catholic, it is useless to attempt to move me, and your prayers will avail me but little."

"Change your opinion, Madam," he cried, his tongue being loosed at last; "repent of your sins, settle your faith in Christ, by him to be saved."

"Trouble not yourself further, Mr. Dean," she answered; "I am settled in my own faith, for which I mean to shed my blood."

"I am sorry, Madam," said Shrewsbury, "to see you so addicted to Popery."

"That image of Christ you hold there," said Kent, "will not profit you if He be not engraved in your heart."

She did not reply, and turning her back on Fletcher knelt for her own devotions.

He had been evidently instructed to impart the Catholic complexion of the scene, and the Queen of Scots was determined that he should not succeed. When she knelt he commenced an extempore prayer in which the assembly joined. As his voice sounded out in the hall she raised her own, reciting with powerful deep chested tones the penitential Psalms in Latin, introducing English sentences at intervals, that the audience might know what she was saying, and praying with especial distinction for her holy father the Pope.

From time to time, with conspicuous vehemence, she struck the crucifix against her bosom, and then, as the Dean gave up the struggle, leaving her Latin, she prayed in English wholly, still clear and loud. She

prayed for the church which she had been ready to betray, for her son, whom she had disinherited, for the Queen whom she had endeavoured to murder. She forgave her enemies, whom she had invited Philip not to forget, and then praying to the saints to intercede for her with Christ, and kissing the crucifix and crossing her own breast, "even as thy arms, oh Jesus," she cried, "were spread upon the cross, so receive me into thy mercy, and forgive my sins."

With these words she rose, the black mutes stepped forward, and in the usual form begged her forgiveness.

"I forgive you," she said, "for now I hope you shall end all my troubles." They offered their help in arranging her dress, "Truly, my lords," she said with a smile to the earls, "I never had such grooms waiting on me before." Her ladies were allowed to come up the scaffold to assist her; for the work to be done was considerable and had been prepared with no common thought.

She laid her crucifix on her chair. The chief executioner took it as a prerequisite, but was ordered instantly to lay it down. The lawn veil was lifted carefully off, not to disturb the hair, and was hung upon the rail. The black robe was next removed. Below it was a petticoat of crimson velvet. The black jacket followed, and under the jacket was a body of crimson satin. One of the ladies handed her a pair of crimson sleeves, with which she hastily covered her arms; and thus she stood on the black scaffold with the black figures all around her, blood red from head to foot.

Her reason for adopting an extraordinary costume must be left to conjecture. It is only certain that it must have been carefully studied, and that the pictorial effect must have been appalling.

The women, whose firmness had hitherto borne the trial, began now to give way, spasmodic sobs bursting forth from them which they could not check. "No criez vous," she said, "j'ay promis pour vous." Struggling bravely, they crossed their breasts again and again, she crossing them in turn and bidding them pray for her. Then she knelt on the cushion, Barbara Mowbray bound her eyes with a handkerchief. "Adieu," she said smiling for the last time and waving her hand to them, "Adieu, au revoir." They stepped back from off the scaffold and left her alone. On her knees she repeated the Psalm, In te, Domine, confido, "In Thee, oh Lord, have I put my trust." Her shoulders being exposed, two scars became visible, one on either side, and the Earls being now a little behind her, Kent pointed to them with his white wand and looked inquiringly at his companion. Shrewsbury whispered that they were the remains of two abscesses from which she had suffered while living with him at Shofield.

When the psalm was finished she felt for the block, and lying down her head muttered—"In manus, Domine tuas, commendo, animam meam." The hard wood seemed to hurt her for she placed her hands under her neck. The executioner gently removed them, lest they should deaden the blow, and then one of them, holding her slightly, the other raised the axe and struck. The scene had been too trying even for the practised headsman of the Tower. His arm wavered. The blow fell on the knot of the handkerchief, and scarcely broke the skin. She neither spoke nor moved. He struck again, this time effectively. The head hung by a shred of skin, which he divided without withdrawing the axe and at once a metamorphosis was witnessed, strange as was ever wrought by wand of fabled enchanter.

The coil fell off and the false plaits. The laboured illusion vanished. The lady who had knelt before the block, as in the maturity of grace and loveliness. The executioner, when he raised the head, as usual, to show it to the crowd, exposed the withered features of a grizzled, wrinkled old woman.

"So perish all enemies of the Queen," said the Dean of Peterborough. A loud Amen rose over the hall. "Such end," said the Earl of Kent, rising and standing over the body, "to the Queen's and the Gospel's enemies."—*Froude's History of England.*

THE INDIAN HIGHLANDERS.

The hillmen enlist willingly in our service, and there is never any lack of recruits. After one of their villages had been burnt and destroyed for some time, fifteen of the inhabitants enlisted next day in the English force, one of them with a flesh wound in the thigh made by our troops. They are used to fighting, and do not much care on which side it is. The honor of the flag under which they are serving at the moment, not any feeling either political or personal, seems to be their ruling passion; but they are as wonderfully true to the salt they are eating at the time of their engagement as Dugald Dalgetty himself. "That standard is carried either by my father or my brother, it is the privilege of our family in the clan," a man has been more than once heard to say in the attack on a village; after which recognition he went on to the assault as if it had been against the devil in person. They fling stones with dreadful precision, and many of our officers have suffered in this way in the hillside warfare. It is no child's play. In one affray only three of them were killed and wounded, the life of the third being saved by the chain of his helmet which he had taken off to drink at a well a short time before; his troop having been surprised by the enemy, he had not had the time to fasten it properly, and he threw the chain into the crown of the helmet where it warded off the force of a large stone which would otherwise have crushed his head. On one occasion a smart looking young chief came up to enlist.

"Such a dandy as you will not do for a common soldier. I dare say you are rich enough to have a wife? was the answer to his proposal. "Yes, I have three," he said with much pride. "How could you afford so many?" "Why, I have three sisters, and I exchanged them all for wives." After a day or two this fine gentleman, who evidently had only come up on some whim, repented himself, and as his engagement was not complete, was allowed to go home. We want no unwilling recruits. Nearly half of some of the regiments consist of Afghans, sometimes as many as 340 or 350 of 800 men. The rest are Sikhs, Rajpoots from the hills, and Punjabees. The different races eat apart, are not friendly, and are kept in different companies. They are useful as a check upon one another, *divide et impera* as usual. The Afghans have most dash, and are put in front when there is an attack; the Sikhs have more steadiness in their bravery and are kept as supports. The words of commands are given in English, and every new recruit must learn as much of the master tongue as to understand these and the non-commissioned officers a good deal more. The extreme frugality of the natives enables the soldiers to live on a fabulously small pay, but it has not been increased with the cost of living, and is now too low. Even the non-commissioned officers receive only £3 10s. monthly, and an ordinary private has 14s. a month, out of

which he is expected to feed himself and provide his shoes and clothing, with the exception of one uniform suit which is given him piecemeal, the trousers one year and the jacket the next. The boots come from England, and cost 2s. or 3s., but they are pulled off immediately after parade, and therefore last nearly as long as his engagement, which is a short one. Out of this pitance, however, he generally contrives to lay by something for his wife in the hills, and it is not considered "respectable" to have her at the English quarters, he lives chiefly on a sort of pulse, rice being a luxury. The independent way in which the force is managed gives each officer more individual responsibility than in the regular army, and increases his pride in his work and his influence with his men.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

RED RIVER.

St. Paul, Min., Jan. 15.—A Fort Garry letter, dated December 31st, written by Joe DeLette, a half-breed, to his father at Pembina, says the Sioux Indians at James McKay's place, near Fort Garry. They are well supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing and other supplies, and evince a strong inclination to march to Fort Garry and clean out the insurgents and their sympathizers. They were under the impression that the insurgents and Americans were at war with the English; they will, no doubt, be pacified before making any trouble. A letter dated Pembina, Jan. 3rd, says Father Thiobault arrived at St. Norbert on Christmas day, and Col. DeSalaberry will leave Pembina to-morrow for Fort Garry, his pass having been sent him by Riell. These two Canadian Commissioners will settle, if possible, the present difficulties; they will grant to the Red River people all their just demands, and make all reasonable concessions.

The Red River people will probably send a delegation to the seat of Government at Ottawa, with full power to treat with the new Dominion upon the most favourable terms, rather than run the risk of further complication or war. Gov. Smith, the new Hudson Bay Company's Governor, appeared before the Insurgents' Council on the night of the 27th ult., and acknowledged them as the Government of the country at the present time. Mr. Provencher, Secretary for Governor McDougall, remains at Pembina. All is quiet in the Red River, but business is stagnant and some way to get out of the present difficulties is anxiously looked for by the settlers.

The St. Paul's Press, in an editorial this morning on the Red River, says: There is a prospect of the negotiations of the Canadian Commissioners to the Red River having a successful result. If they agree on both sides, instead of a Winnipeg Republic or the State of Winnipeg, the people of Red River will settle down to a staid, slow, old-fashioned English Colony, and so the Red River quarrel may be considered ended, at least unless the Sioux Indians get in and spill the pacific broth.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough natural laws which govern the knowledge of the stomach nutrition, and by a combination of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a many heavy doctors' bills which may save us time and money. Made simply with hot water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1/2 lb. tins and 1 lb. tins, and packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopaths, London." opa-

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

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

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AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has advertised for six fast sailing schooners to be employed during the incoming season in police duties on the coasts of British North America. It is evident our friends over the lines will not be permitted any longer to enjoy a monopoly of the fishing trade at the expense of the people of the Dominion. This is the natural result of the policy sketched out by Sir G. E. Cartier in his admirable speech at Quebec,—a policy in exact accordance with the interests of the country and the wishes of the people.

Towards the close of the last season the Press of the United States were encouraging their fishermen to resist any attempt at keeping them from trespassing on British fishing grounds, and in doing so to spill blood if necessary for the purpose of carrying out their piratical proceedings. In this view of the case it is to be hoped those schooners will be heavily armed and well manned, so that if force or violence is attempted they may be prepared to resist. There ought to be a squadron of the North American fleet cruising near the fishing grounds, precaution in all those cases being the surest and most effectual way of preventing after complications.

It is to be hoped that this spirited action will be followed up by others which will have the effect of bringing the Washington Government to their senses. This country has

borne too long with the bullying of United States politicians, and a bitter feeling of exasperation is being awakened in the minds of the people which the Government of the Dominion is striving to allay by taking steps to enforce the respect and courtesy due to the nation.

If the people of the United States will not extend to the people of Canada that courtesy which good neighborhood and friendly feelings demand, is time that measures were taken to compel them to do so, and as a beginning the abrogation of the Fishery privileges is a proper step.

It is not indisputably necessary that the people of Canada should contribute to the United States revenue by purchasing coal. Nova Scotia can supply all the Dominion requires in that way, and a prohibitive duty on coal produced in the United States would place the whole trade in the hands of the people of Nova Scotia. A duty on agricultural produce in favor of the Canadian farmer would also be a boon of great value to the agricultural class, while the withdrawal of the privileges of register would effectually shut the ports of the Dominion to the merchant marine of the States.

This programme is so ultra protectionist that it would not be countenanced for a moment by the people of Canada except as a measure of self-defence against a people who are always on the watch to take every unfair advantage, and whose whole course has been so unfriendly towards this country as to leave no other alternative. It will be as well to show the people and citizens of the States that Canada can exist without their trade or courtesy.

The enterprising citizens of Detroit are most anxious to find new outlets to the seaboard for the vast and rapidly developing trade of the Western States, and the North western Territory of the United States. It is highly to their credit that they have proved themselves the most far-sighted political economists amongst the commercial communities in the United States, as has been evinced by their inauguration of the first great Commercial Convention, held at Detroit in July, 1865, for the purpose of preventing the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, or, as that was a foregone conclusion, to take preparatory steps for negotiating a new one; foremost amongst the many great men there might be named Joy, Stewart, and Aspinall, whose exertions were directed to show their countrymen the value of unrestricted commercial intercourse and the evils which had arisen from the close, restrictive policy advocated by the leading politicians of the United States.

On that memorable occasion the great necessity for and full value of the natural outlets to the seaboard were discussed and demonstrated. Although this convention, respectable in point of numbers and fully representing the commercial interests

of the United States, voted unanimously for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, yet they were not able to influence the political intriguers at Washington whose energies were directed by their desire to force annexation on British America.

A favorite object with the commercial representatives from the States bordering on the great Lakes was the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals and the construction of a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara, and ever since the convention the Detroit people have let no opportunity pass without pushing this popular subject before the public.

In our last issue a synopsis of a memoir by Gen. T. J. Cran, of the United States corps of Engineers, read before the Board of Trade of the City of Detroit, was published, and the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals was the principal feature of the scheme then unfolded. A recapitulation of the project is as follows:—A railway from Puget Sound on the Pacific to the western end of Lake Superior, which he states to be a distance of 1,775 miles, and thence by lakes, canals, and rivers to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1,493 miles, making a total from sea to sea of 3,268 miles. In this navigation Gen. Cran assumes a canal round the Falls of Niagara eight miles in length and proposes to overcome the fall of *three hundred feet* by a *single lock*, and he proposes to throw two locks now existing on the Sault Ste. Marie's Canal into a lift of fifty feet, the difference of level between Lakes Huron and Superior being twenty-eight feet.

The estimated cost of this vast project, which includes the deepening of a channel through Lake St. Clair, to sixteen feet, is set down as \$102,253,605, and it would be most decidedly the cheapest work ever constructed, especially when it is considered that the Suez Canal, only 86½ miles in length, has cost over \$60,000,000 and is not yet completed, although it had no obstructions in the shape of heavy falls to contend with and consequently no locks to build.

The possibility of constructing a lock with a single lift of fifty feet or one of *three hundred* is a problem which some enterprising officer of the United States Engineers may yet solve, but its utility is quite another matter, and for this reason in passing a vessel from one level to another the greatest speed that can be attained would be to lift her one foot per minute, and the larger the chamber to be filled the slower the process from the fact of the great velocity attained by the descending water; now it would take five hours to make one lockage in the proposed ship canal, so that four vessels would pass through every twenty-four hours, and as these would be of 1,000 tons burthen only 4,000 tons could pass in that time.

The Welland Canal is 28 miles in length and has 27 locks of 12 feet lift each—these locks are not so concentrated but that a vessel can pass within twelve minutes of another

clearing out—the length of channel can be cleared in *fourteen hours* at *two miles* per hour—the lockage in five hours—total for one vessel of 400 tons 19 hours, leaving four hours and thirty-eight minutes which at twelve minutes between each vessel would pass twenty such vessels, making a total of 4,400 tons on the smaller canal—so that no advantage would accrue from the Ship Canal with *one lock*. Apart from this consideration its conception is a blunder. If the enlargement of the Welland Canal is objectionable because “it is wholly on a foreign soil”—what can be said of the St. Lawrence Canals which are in the same condition and without which the Ship Canal would open from one *cul-de-sac* to another. In fact as far as this question of internal navigation is concerned Canada holds the key, and the American people must recognise the fact sooner or later—and it stands thus—the enlargement of the Welland Canal would be a tedious and costly operation to be undertaken only on condition of the abolition of the American coasting laws and the free navigation of Lake Michigan; its capacity would be limited to the passage of 21 vessels every twenty-four hours during the season of navigation—say 250 days—and assuming the vessel to be 1000 tons burthen 4,830,000 would be its maximum value, so that its effect on the Western commerce would soon cease to be appreciable.

The prism or channel of a canal is necessarily limited; the greatest work of the present day, the Suez Canal, without a lock requires from 19 to 28 hours to pass through, the mean rate of speed being only about four miles per hour. In the smaller channels proposed a much less rate can be attained—the detention at or during lockage is not that which tells on the capacity or value of the channel, *but its width*. Now Canada possesses in the Ottawa and French Rivers the elements of a navigation which would be free from all the difficulties with which the route proposed by General Cran is encumbered—in the first place the whole length of canal will not exceed thirty miles, and it is in detached pieces, widely separated, the greatest length of any one section not being over three and a half miles.

In comparison with General Cran's plan the route to the Pacific in this case would be as follows:—Taking the figures to Montreal from his (memoir) from the Gulf to Montreal 560 miles, then by way of the Ottawa and French Rivers to Lake Huron 430 miles, thence to Sault Ste. Marie 165 miles, thence to Fort William 380 miles, and by rail to Port Waddington on Puget Sound by Fort Garry 1,646 miles—total distance from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific 3,181 miles.

General Cran's distances are manifestly incorrect from Montreal to Fort William on Lake Superior, 160 miles east of where his railway would touch that lake is 1,555 miles, as follows:—Montreal to Lake Ontario, 180

miles; thence to the mouth of Welland Canal, 180 miles; Welland Canal, 28 miles; Lake Erie, 250 miles; Detroit River, 24 miles; Lake St. Clair, 20 miles; River St. Clair, 28 miles; Lake Huron to Sault Ste. Marie, 260 miles; Ste. Marie River, 45 miles; thence to Fort William, 380 miles; if to this is added 560 miles from the Gulf to Montreal, and 160 miles from Fond du Lac or Lake Superior City, where Gen. Cran's proposed railway would touch Lake Superior, a total distance of 2,015 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior, and 1,775 for railway would make the distance through the States to the Pacific 3,890 miles instead of 3,268 miles.

A fair and practical consideration of this subject will establish the fact that the Ottawa route wholly through British territory is the shortest between the Pacific and Atlantic, and as far as navigable facilities are concerned would be far preferable to any other. What must ever remain a barrier to the improvement of the natural outfall of the waters of the Great Lakes is the Niagara Falls and the great length of canal necessary to overcome that obstruction.

The corporation of the City of Montreal have completed a magnificent drill shed,—the Adjutant-General and Lieut-Col. Wily have gone to inspect it and are to report to the Minister of Militia here the result of their opinions as to its applicability for the purpose to which it is to be applied. The cost of the structure and site is said to be \$120,000. With the heavy Volunteer force Montreal maintains such a structure was necessary, and is highly creditable to the enterprise and patriotism of that city.

In Ottawa a structure for similar purposes is required, but, of course, not to the same extent. A sum of \$12,000 would supply a suitable building in this city for the use of its Volunteers, and there can be no doubt if the corporation was applied to means would be found to erect it. A suitable site could be obtained on Cartier Square, and a want supplied the need of which is felt every day. This city boasts of no very fine buildings apart from the Legislative halls, and not one belonging to the corporation. A well built drill shed (and armory would not only be ornamental but highly useful and absolutely necessary.

A STRAIGHT line drawn from Cape Catoche in Yucatan to Cape Sable in Florida, a distance of 450 miles, would pass close to Cape St. Antoine, the western extremity of the Island of Cuba, which is distant from Cape Catoche 110 miles, forming with it the Yucatan Channel of the Gulf of Mexico. Cape Sable is distant from Cardenas, the nearest point of Cuba, 120 miles. The position of Cuba controls the possession of the Gulf of Mexico and has always been eagerly coveted by the people of the United States long before English stupidity and the treachery of

English demagogues enable them to become a nation with a manifest destiny, as an exposition of policy; during the war of 1754-64, Havana, its chief town, was captured after forty-four days of open trenches by an English armament on the 14th of August, 1762, with a large provincial contingent serving with the regular troops. It was restored to Spain, it is said, without orders and certainly without stipulation or compensation in 1763, a circumstance which excited great dissatisfaction in the then British Provinces.

The island was discovered by Columbus on the 28th of October, 1492. It is, in shape a long, irregular crescent with the convex side to the north; its length is 790 miles, and its greatest breadth 107 miles; its area is 31,468 square miles, and its population 1,250,000. For its position and fertility it is justly styled the Queen of the Antilles. Held by Spain with a firm hand as the last portion of her great American Empire. Its acquisition by the United States during peace would be impossible, and in the event of war problematical, but the statesmen of that country are wise in their day and generation, and if they cannot take the Queen manage to checkmate her as the next best thing.

With this object in view before the Cuban rebellion collapsed the Washington Government was in treaty with the Dominican Republic for a lease of the Bay of Samana on the north-east coast of the Island of St. Domingo, or Hayti, professedly as a coaling and refitting station for their naval armaments. As long as the embers of the Cuban insurrection could be kept alive and give a pretence for interference on the part of the United States, the farce of a treaty or negotiation for leasing the Bay and a small territory surrounding it was carried on, but the moment the Cuban *fiasco* had exploded the announcement that the President of the San Dominican Republic was anxious for annexation was at once made with the usual flourish of American sentiment, and the anxiety of the people to take shelter under the Stars and Stripes.

The significance of this announcement is the more apparent when it is known that Cape St. Nicholas, in the Island of Hayti, is only 50 miles to the eastward of Cape Mayai, the eastern point of Cuba, and in point of size it ranks next to the Queen of the Antilles. Its length from east to west is 390 miles, and breadth from 60 to 150 miles. It was discovered by Columbus during his first voyage. At an early period it became divided between the Spaniards, who retained the eastern and much larger portion, and the French, who occupied the western or smaller division opposite Cuba. One hundred and twenty miles south of Cape Tiburon, the most westerly point of Hayti and two hundred miles south of Cape Mayai, is the English island of Jamaica, the third in size of the group. To the North of these islands are

the Bahamas which belong to Great Britain, while to the eastward of Hayti is the Spanish island of Porto Rico, and to the south-east the Leeward Islands, owned by France and Great Britain in nearly equal proportions, with the exception of the Virgin Islands to the north-east of Porto Rico.

During the confusion, consequent on the French revolution in 1789, a rebellion broke out in the French portion of Hayti, in which the planters were murdered by the Negro slaves, who thereupon erected an independent government for themselves, known since alternately as the Republic and Empire of Hayti.

The population of both parts of the island is about 900,000, of which Hayti proper is reckoned at 700,000; the Spanish portion, which is so anxious for annexation, numbering 200,000.

There can be little doubt if the United States is allowed to get possession that she will polish off the Negroes in short order, and as they do nothing but fight it would perhaps be as well to allow them to fall within reach of the rod of the Republic. But there are other interests at stake, and the question resolves itself into this—will the United States be allowed to acquire by fraud, for it amounts to that, a position where she can menace the peace of the world, by exciting the fears of England, France, and Spain for their West Indian possessions?

The acquisition of Cuba would make the United States masters of the Gulf of Mexico arbiters of the trade and destinies of South America. If such a course would militate against England's commercial greatness, it will be opposed; and in any case a treaty with one-fourth of the people of Hayti for the transfer of that island to the States, will hardly be ratified by the European powers most interested.

The Registrar General of the Province of Ontario has forwarded a circular to the editors of all the newspapers in Ontario, with a copy of the Act respecting "Registration of Births, Marriage, and Deaths," with the amendments passed in the recent session of the Legislature, and also a copy of the circular sent to the 600 Registrars in the Province with the forms necessary to complete the registration of those events.

It appears the Registrar General wishes to have the attention of the public drawn to the operation of the Act for the following reasons:—

In countries where such machinery has been long in force, the following maxims seem to have regulated the conduct of the Government:

1st.—Popularize the Act, by freely circulating in newspapers and handbills a statement of its objects, provisions and advantages.

2nd.—Through the District and Division Registrars, endeavour to secure the voluntary co-operation of Clergymen and Medical men.

3rd.—Apply a little judicious prosecution to defaulters: 1. Parents. 2. Clergymen. 3. Medical men.

4th.—Freely supply Blank Forms to all the parties who have returns to make

And to impress on the minds of people the necessity of being careful in the fulfilment of the provisions of the law for their own sakes especially, the Blank Forms are supplied gratis by the Registrars.

Rear Admiral C. H. Poor informs the Navy Department, under date of December 26, off Key West, that the *Severn*, his flag ship, in company with the monitor *Dictator*, left Tybee roads on Monday, December 20, for Key West. At first they had clear weather and smooth water, the *Dictator*, under the favourable circumstances, steaming seven knots easily. The men were able to be about deck without any inconvenience. The next day the wind blow strong from the south east, freshening gradually until a heavy sea commenced, which made constant breaches over the decks of the monitor, the spray flying as high as the turret gallery. The men were unable to show themselves. The monitor was apparently making about four knots an hour. The *Severn* was not able to keep up more than steerage way, and when she pitched, it brought the propellers out of the water. The engines raced to such an extent, and the propellers struck the water so forcibly that there was great danger of giving way, and the ship was hauled to under canvass. The monitor was enabled to hold her position during the night, the *Severn* being at least twelve miles to leeward of her at daylight. During the gale and most of the passage it would have been impossible to communicate with or render any assistance to the monitor, as a boat could not possibly have approached her, nor any one, with safety, have stood on her deck. As we approached Cape Carnaveral the weather moderated, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity of taking the *Dictator* in tow, sending her a fifteen-inch hawser, to which she attached her towing tackle. We were enabled to tow six knots, with sail and steam on the *Severn*, and steam on the *Dictator*, eight knots could not be obtained. Much bad weather was encountered going and coming—a heavy norther on the way up and a southerly gale returning, with heavy sea. More than half the time, if any accident had happened to the monitor, we could have done nothing only lay by her until the weather moderated. My experience is that monitors should not be sent to sea, unless moderate winds and pleasant weather could be relied on. When in the neighbourhood of Sombrero, the hawser was cast off and the monitor came in unaided, arriving a few hours after the *Severn*.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal*.

The above article goes far to establish the fact that Monitors are not sea-going vessels in any sense of the term. Four knots in a sea way would leave the *Dictator* a poor chance with any of the English iron-clads at 13 knots. It follows that the days of the line of battle ships and fast frigates have not yet passed away.

These Monitors have also an ugly fashion of pitching and rolling above anything known in wooden vessels; with the centres of gravity so far below the water line this performance is something wonderful and would not add to the efficiency of the vessel in action with a heavy sea on; on the whole as efficient warlike machinery they may be classed as a failure.

THE COMMERCE OF THE CANALS.

DIVERSION OF THE WESTERN GRAIN TRAFFIC,

The annual statement of the commerce of Buffalo, furnished by the *Courier* of that city for 1869, presents some interesting though not very agreeable facts and figures as to traffic upon the Erie Canal. The imports of grain and flour (reduced to bushels) by lake, are 45,007,163; against 49,949,858 last year, a decrease of nearly five million bushels. The total of exports by canal shows only 23,612,347 bushels choosing that channel to the seaboard; against 36,763,663 bushels last year. The aggregate of all articles shipped by canal is 1,281,706 tons; against 1,476,298 tons last year; and the total of tolls received is \$1,644,542, against \$2,040,015 received last year, a loss to the canal revenue of nearly \$400,000 for the year.

The lumber trade stands about as last year, the receipts, 224,935,748 feet, being an increase of nearly seventeen million feet over last year; while the exports by canal are 165,197,178, or over a million of feet less than last year. A falling off of nearly one-half is noticeable in the trade in staves.

A comparative statement of the receipts at the five principal lake ports, shows that the grain trade of the west continues to expand in its proportions, although the share of Buffalo in it is annually shrinking. The receipts at these ports (Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland) for the present year amount to 117,317,064 bushels of grain and flour, an increase over last year of nearly nine millions of bushels. It thus appears that of the enormous totality of western grain receipts, of which formerly the great bulk reached Buffalo, there are now scarcely three-eighths shipped to that port, while less than one fourth of the same seeks its way to the seaboard by the Erie canal.

New York State has therefore to make note of two great phases of diversion of trade which are now in operation to her detriment: the first being the tendency of grain to avoid the canals, the second its tendency to ignore the state altogether. The *Courier* says in its resumé;—"As the difference between lake imports and canal exports of grain amounts, according to our tables, to 16,394,816 bushels, it is not difficult to believe what is indicated in a recent report of the Erie Railway, that nearly ten millions of bushels have been transported to New York by that route alone, during the year now closing. But, admitting that each of the two great lines of railroad from the west has carried to New York ten millions of bushels of grain during the present year, there are still nearly sixty-nine millions of bushels of the aggregate received at lake ports which have failed to reach the commercial metropolis. A large amount of this of course, is absorbed for home consumption, but the far larger remainder, it is clear to see, has obtained egress to the seaboard at other points than New York. In confirmation of this fact, we note that the receipts of the present year at Montreal, of flour and wheat alone, amount to 12,174,565 bushels, an increase of 5,890,661 over last year. The figures of the grain trade at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other points will doubtless tell a similar story, if we had them at hand. To sum up, we have 117,000,000 of bushels of the cereals starting on the route of exportation. Of this aggregate 45,009,163 bushels reach this city by lake; 23,612,357 are shipped by canal to tide-water, and perhaps 20,000,000 are otherwise conveyed to New York. Thus the grain trade, the natural highway of

which is the Erie canal, is being diverted from that neglected channel, and from this State. These figures are interesting to Buffalo, but they are still more important to New York city and the state at large. Their forcible teaching is, that, if there be any such thing as a policy adequate to the retrieving of what is lost, and the retention for New York of her commercial supremacy, it had better be tried at once."

There is certainly much food for reflection, as the *Courier* suggests, in this exhibit of Buffalo commerce relating to the canals; for the canal commerce of Buffalo, standing at the head of canal navigation, is the commerce of the whole line of the great Erie channel. There is no doubt that if New York is to retain her position with her public works as the main channel of the grain and other bulky products of the west, bound east, she must lose no time in making an effort toward the end in view. How much of the grain trade diverted from the Erie canal may be chargeable to the rapacity of the Buffalo dock men in levying rates of elevation, &c., is a question which among the others connected with this subject will bear investigation.

One thing is certain, and that is that the Carrying Trade must be made the objective point. All tax of entry at the point of transshipment, and all tolls of transportation, must be reduced and varied as circumstances may require in subserviency to that—maintenance of the canals in proper repair, with a free channel and sufficient depth of water, going, of course, before all. These are the desiderata of the canal situation. The men at the head gates of Buffalo, the State, and all other parties in interest, save the productive classes of navigators, whose compensation is regulated in a great measure by the law of supply and demand, must yield of the income they are deriving from the canals, and allow more to go to the account of construction and repairs and remuneration of the forwarders and boatmen, or very soon the bulk of the traffic will have flown in other directions, and there will be little profit for division in any quarter.—*Rochester Union*.

WONDERFUL EXPEDITION.

The expedition now being made by Sir Samuel Baker into Africa, is one of the most wonderful on record, and may ultimately produce important results to the commerce of the world. The expedition is under the patronage of the Viceroy of Egypt, who has conferred absolute power on the great African explorer, and given him *carte blanche* for all the expenses! The whole force is not less than 2,000 men, consisting of an Egyptian and a Sudan Infantry regiment and a small force of Cavalry and Artillery. In August last there was sent up the Nile a flotilla of 6 steamers and 30 sailing vessels, which has since been largely supplemented.—Arab ship builders were taken along to build wooden vessels on the Albert Nyanza, and other inland waters. There are only 15 Europeans in all, including Sir Samuel and his wife and six English engineers. The objects of this expedition are noble and worthy, although many of the native princes will probably not regard them in the same light. The objects appear to be 1st, to put down the slave trade; to establish a powerful government so as to put a stop to the never ceasing wars between the tribes; 3rd, to annex the Equatorial Nile Basin to Egypt; 4th, to introduce the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale; 5th, open a chain of trading stations, from north to south, some-

what after the system of the Hudson Bay Company on this continent. These are certainly great and important objects, and if the expedition turns out to be successful, it must usher in a brighter and happier day for that part of Africa. Up to October last the outlay in England had been so carefully managed that including unmonso supplies of beads, merchandise, together with the steam flotilla of the Samuda, with steam saw-mills, lathes, tools, gear, &c., only £26,000 had been expended. When firmly established, Sir Samuel Baker intends to enforce peace, to hold each chief responsible for the acts of his tribe, to exact tribute in the way of opening up roads on the same principle as the road tax of Ceylon, and to compel every tribe to cultivate an amount of corn proportionate to its population. All this it must be admitted, sounds a little arbitrary to people used to the widest civil freedom; but when the present condition of the Africans is considered, there can be no doubt the changes proposed to be made by this expedition will speedily raise the state of civilization, and consequently the happiness of those semi civilized tribes who never seem satisfied unless they are killing or selling each other. The expedition is also important to the civilized world. The Viceroy of Egypt seems to be not quite disinterested, although it is gratifying to think that, whilst adding to the importance of Egypt he may be able to confer incalculable blessings on the African tribe. Great Britain is largely interested in cotton rising, and it is not unlikely that, before many years, Manchester may receive large supplies of cotton from Africa, and send valuable cargoes of goods in return.—Taking this expedition all in all, it is certainly one of the most wonderful of modern times, and promises to usher in a new era in commerce and civilization in that at present benighted quarter of our globe.

40TH BATTALION BAND.—Our townspeople will be gratified to learn that Mr. H. F. Chalaupka, M. B., formerly so popular and successful as a musician, has again become a resident of Cobourg, and has been engaged by the Officers of the 46th Battalion as Instructor for the Band. Under his management we hope Cobourg will again have the best Band in the Province, outside of the regular service.—*Cobourg Star*.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 22nd inst. :—

ST. JOHN, N.B.—(Per R. Hunter, Esq., Agent) —Lt. Col. Otty, \$2; Col J. V. Thurgar, \$2; Lt. Col. S. K. Foster, \$2; Lt. Col. C. R. Ray, \$2; Major Jago, A.A.G., \$2; Major J. Eyans, \$2; Capt. J. W. Parks, \$2; Capt. J. D. Underhill, \$2; Surgeon S. Z. Earle, \$2; Maj. Richard Farmer, \$2; Capt. W. H. Scovil, Jr., \$2; Capt. John Kerr, \$2; Capt. Wm. Cunard, (Indian town) \$2; Kenndy F. Burns, Esq., (Bathurst) \$2; Lieut. John A. Kane, (Portland) \$2; Ensign Geo. Kerr Boston, \$2; Lieut. A. W. Lovett, \$2; Capt. Thos. Sullivan, \$2; Hon. Col. Botsford, (Sackville) \$2; S. J. Shanklin, (St. Martins) \$2; Lieut. D. M. Vince, (Hartland) \$1; Lt. Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., (Fredricton) \$2; Capt. Calvin Powers, \$2.

HALIFAX, N.S.—(Per R. Hunter, Esq., Agent) —Major W. H. McAlister, \$2; J. H. Ritchie, Esq., \$2; Doctor Chas. J. Gossip, \$2.

A MYSTERIOUS CYPHER.

AN HISTORICAL INCIDENT, SHOWING WHY BONA-PARTE DID NOT INVADE ENGLAND.

At the time when the first Napoleon had assembled his fleets and transports at Brest, with the view of making a descent on England, the greatest precautions were observed by the English government with regard to correspondence from France, and an amount of espionage was practised at the Post Office, which left Sir James Graham's subsequent performances in that line far behind. The national excitement was intense, and the political departments of the government were administered with an iron sway.

The despatches to and from the Admiralty were the subject of the greatest vigilance, and the most stringent regulations. The clerks were not permitted to send or receive letters which were not first submitted to the chief clerk; and it was believed that letters addressed even to their private residences were frequently opened at the Post Office.

At the time I speak of, the chief clerk was an elderly man of the name of Parker—a wizened, wiry, dapper individual so imbued with the official tincture of Whitehall, that it had become second nature to him. He lived and breathed and thought and slept, solely for the Admiralty, and knew no other pleasure or care. He was withal a genial and kindly soul, keen and energetic in the affairs of his office, and in all others a mere child.

He had engaged as his private secretary a young fellow by the name of Beaumont, who was one of the most promising subordinates in the establishment. He was a modest, unassuming man, very good looking, with a countenance and an air suggestive of depression and melancholy. He was evidently of good education, and probably well born also, for his manners were easy and indicated good breeding. He was a native of Jersey, and had been introduced to the notice of the Admiralty authorities by some influential member of Parliament. He was much liked in office, and discharged his duties to perfection.

One morning Parker presented himself before Sir George Trevor with a visage pale with woe, and trembling with excitement.

"Why, what is the matter, Parker? Has Bonaparte come?"

"He may have for aught I know," said Parker. "Things are all wrong, Sir George!"

"What is wrong?"

"The letters are wrong. There is a spy among us. I have known it long; now I am quite sure; but I cannot find him out.

Parker went on to explain that he had for some time suspected that some one in the office communicated their private information and dispatches outside. He had redoubled his precautions but more than ever confirmed in his suspicions, was entirely baffled in his endeavors to detect the culprit.

"But, Parker," said Sir George, "how do you come to be so sure that your secrets have transpired?"

"By the funds, Sir George. The answer to the news as surely as the bell down stairs does to the bell-rope. I find them going up and down as if they were sitting in the office," said Parker, personifying the Stock Exchange for the moment.

"Have all the letters to the clerks been examined strictly?"

"Yes, I read them all myself."

"Find nothing in them?"

"Mighty little. Some are from home, some from friends, and most of them from sweethearts," said Parker, twisting his face into a grim smile, "and rum things they say in them."

"And the young men's letters. Are they rum too?"

"They are more careful like, as they know I am to see them; but Lord save you, sir, they are all stuff, not a ha'porth of harm in them."

"This matter must be seen to, said Sir George."

"I have had my own misgivings on the same subject. Bring me all the letters which come to and are sent by the clerks for the next week. There is no reason why you should have all the rum things to yourself."

So Sir George had the letters for a week and found them very much such as Parker had described them. The suspicious symptoms increased; the Stock Exchange responded more sensitively than ever; but not the slightest ground for suspecting any one transpired; Sir George was bewildered, and Parker was rapidly verging to insanity.

"It is certainly not the clerks," said Sir George. "There is no treason there," said he, pushing back the letters of the day. By the way how does young Beaumont get on? She seems a nice creature, that sister of his, to judge by her letters?"

"He is the best hand in the office, a long sight, and his sister is a very sweet ladylike creature. They are orphans, poor things, and he supports her out of his salary. She called at the office two months ago, and I gave him leave to see her for a few minutes in my room. But he knew it was against the rules, and has not seen her here again.

"But what are we to do?" said Sir George, "I think I will speak to they first Lord."

So he spoke to the first Lord, who thought the affair serious enough.

"It must be the letters," said he.

"It cannot be in the letters," said Sir George.

"As you please," said the chief, "but although you cannot find it there, perhaps another can. I will try an expert."

Sir George had no faith in experts, or Bow street runners, and mistrusted them. But he could not refuse to try the experiment suggested. So the most experienced decipherer in London was summoned into Council and to him the letters of the day were secretly submitted.

He read them all very carefully, looked at them in the light, and looked at the light through them. At last he put them all aside, excepting one from Elinor Beaumont.

"Who is the lady who writes this?" said the taciturn man of skill at last.

"A very sweet young woman," said Parker smartly; "sister of my private secretary."

"Does she write often?"

"Yes, she is his only correspondent and writes about twice a week."

"Where does she live?"

"She lives in Jersey, Beaumont told me. Their father was in business there."

"And does she always write about the same kind of things—sunt's rheumatism, picnics, squires' tea parties and the like?"

"Much the same, excepting when she speaks of Beaumont himself."

"Hum!" said the expert.

"Well, sir," said Sir George, who was rather impatient of the man of skill's pomposity, "and what may 'hum' mean? Have the young woman and her aunt's rheumatism done the mischief!"

"Hum! She dates from Fleet street?"

"And why should she not date from Fleet street, sir?"

"I should be very sorry to prevent her said the unmoved philosopher. "Has thi correspondence continued long?"

"Oh, yes—a couple of years or so, but no nearly so regularly as lately."

"For how long regularly?"

"About two months."

"That is, about the time when you first suspected the betrayal of confidence?"

"Really, my friend, if you can't see farther into a millstone than that, you may give up the profession," said Sir George. "Take my word for it, the Beaumonts have nothing to do with it. Rubbish!"

"Hum!" And with that the man of skill took his hat and departed, saying he would return in two days. The two days, however, were five before he came back, and was again closeted with Sir George and Parker, with whom he had fallen into great disfavor.

"Wants to make a job," said the latter—a regular humbug."

"Sir George," said the regular humbug, "has Mr. Beaumont a locked desk in his room?"

"Yes, sir," said Parker, "he has."

"Have you a key which will open it?"

"I have—and what of that?"

"I wish to have that desk opened without his knowledge, and the contents brought to me."

"And on what pretence," said Sir George, do you propose to put this insult on a man against whom there is no reasonable grounds of suspicion, and who has not had a chance to speak for himself?"

"There need be no insult, for he will know nothing of it; neither will anyone else."

"I will not permit it, sir."

"Hum! Then I can do no more in this business."

"But," said Parker, whose official notions made him unwilling to break off negotiations in this manner, "what pretence have you for doing this to Mr. Beaumont, and not to the other clerks?"

"Shall I tell you? There is no such person as Elinor Beaumont, and the address in Fleet street is a notorious haunt of suspected foreigners."

"Good gracious!" said Sir George, changing color, "you don't say that."

"It is the fact, but you will see the necessity of being silent and cautious in this matter. Detection hangs on a thread as it stands, and a whisper will break it."

"What do you mean," said Parker, "about Elinor Beaumont? I have seen her."

"There is no Elinor Beaumont in Jersey. I have sent and ascertained the fact."

"I am sure there is some mistake about all this, which Beaumont can clear up. Let us send for him."

"If you do, the game is up. I trust, in fact, he does not know of my visits. We cannot be too cautious in these matters."

"Padantic ass," muttered Sir George, "but I suppose we had better give him his own way. If you meet Parker and me here at seven o'clock to-night, we shall have this wonderful desk opened, and your great discoveries shall be made."

They met again that evening. The desk was opened by Parker, and a bundle of letters, carefully packed up, all from Elinor Beaumont, and a quantity of circulars, play bills, and shop receipts were handed to the expert.

That gentleman read through the letters, and seemed much struck by them.

"Indeed that," said he, handing it to Sir George.

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"120 Fleet Street, Sept. 24, 1863.

"MY DEAR CHARLES—Although we had an adverse wind all the way, we made without difficulty the port we were bound for. My aunt, in spite of the weight of her fifty years enjoyed the trip much, and is ready to sail again. I hope you will think of the time you promised on the 15th, and come yourself as our party is much smaller, and we should enjoy the visit.

"When I was in London last week I saw your cousin Harry, fresh from Windsor. There is little change to be observed in him—not so much as you would expect. Come tons on Friday.

"Yours, very aft..

"ELINOR B."

Sir George read this out loud, from beginning to end, and then said: "Do you see anything suspicious in that?" It seems to me very innocent."

"It may be. Was there anything else in the desk?" said he addressing Parker.

"You may go and look," growled that potentato, and he led the way, the expert following.

The desk was quite empty, with the exception of two or three scraps of waste paper. On one of these the expert pounced, and returned with an air of elation to the other room.

He then unfolded this scrap of paper, and disclosed a half sheet, exactly the size of the paper on which Elinor Beaumont's letters were written, in which oblong holes at intervals had been cut.

He then placed this half sheet over the letter, and handed both, thus placed, to Sir George, whose astonished eyes read the following words, which the holes left visible:

"Fleet wind-bound. Fifty sail of the line. 25 smaller. Should the wind change, expect us on Friday."

"The devil!" said Sir George; and Nelson ordered off to the West Indies.

Then was there, as you may suppose, hurrying and scurrying, and running and chasing, and despatches of Government couriers and semaphore telegraphs, and carrier pigeons and all the old world communications then in fashion. The key, thus obtained, disclosed the whole correspondence, which turned out to be a connected series of letters from the French Government smuggled into Jersey. The result history knows; the intended invasion was abandoned, and Napoleon went elsewhere.

Beaumont disappeared for that night and was never again heard of at the Admiralty. It transpired afterwards that an accomplice had warned him of the experts visits to the Admiralty, and his inquiries in Jersey. The lady who acted the sister, and who visited Admiralty, partly to put the authorities off their guard, and probably also to interchange the key to the cipher, was a Parisian celebrity who both before and afterwards, was renowned for her daring political intrigue.

THE SANDBAG FOR INFANTRY.

The recent improvements effected in arms of precision, have rendered it necessary to accustom the infantry soldier to the use of the spade and pick for the purpose of throwing up field works and entrenchments, and thereby to secure shelter, when required, from the rapid fire of the breechloader. Captain Harcourt, 102nd Fusiliers, has made the following suggestion:—"That a sandbag and trowel form part of the equipment of every infantry soldier. Entrenchments may be of two kinds, natural and artificial, moveable and immoveable; the sandbag being

easily carried and capable of being rapidly filled and still more rapidly emptied, comes under the head of an artificial and moveable entrenchment or means of cover and protection. Length of sandbag to be 20 inches, breadth 14 inches, with a strong tape sewn on at about four inches from its mouth wherewith to tie it firmly when filled. The bag when filled measures about 15 inches in length and 10 in breadth. The trowel to be shaped like an ordinary garden trowel—weight about 1lb. The men's havresacs might be so constructed as to form an additional sandbag in cases of emergency.

The following trials have been made with the sandbag at the rifle range, Lucknow. The bag was filled with earth and tied at the neck firmly, and to test its efficacy in resisting the penetration of an Enfield rifle bullet, it was fired at by a man lying down at a distance of fifty yards from it. The bullet struck the bag in the centre, but did not penetrate beyond about six inches; on opening the bag, the bullet was found flattened into the shape of a mushroom. The bag was placed on the ground with its mouth inwards and end towards the man who fired; by so placing it, greater resistance to the bullet is obtained, and a sufficiency of cover is afforded. To ascertain at what distance a man lying down behind the sandbag would be invisible to another in front of him, a serjeant proceeded down the range and found that at 100 yards the man was entirely concealed. He was equally hidden from a man on horseback at 150 yards. Two bags were then placed close together, and it was ascertained that at 400 yards they had the appearance of a small clod of earth, at 500 yards they were just distinguishable and no more, and at 600 yards they could not be seen at all. Lastly four men were paraded, each with a sandbag and trowel in addition to his rifle, to test the time they would take to get under cover. The ground on which this trial took place was extremely hard, with short stubbly grass growing on it. The men fell in, in two ranks, and although the drill was new to them, it was also the handling of the trowel in five minutes the bags were filled and placed, and they were under cover. The second time went through the drill, and took but three minutes to get under cover. With a little practice men could with ease entrench themselves in a couple of minutes or less, especially in a ploughed field, or where the earth was ordinarily soft. The bags when filled are naturally heavy, but not so heavy as to prevent their being easily carried backwards or forwards with ease, on the men's shoulders in a change of front. This suggestion comprises a moveable entrenchment which can be rapidly formed and be still more rapidly demolished and packed away, either in the men's havresacs or trower pockets.

PROPOSED DRILL.—The front rank face about. The rear rank step back two paces. 2. Both ranks ground arms, the rear rank men placing their rifles as close as possible to those of the front rank. 3. Both ranks face about and stand clear of the rifles. 4. Both ranks take out sandbags and trowels and commence digging and filling. Each front rank man forming a trench 2 feet long and 1½ feet broad sloping downwards from him. 5. When the bags are filled the front rank place theirs end on just beyond the trench. The rear rank men hand theirs to the front rank, who place them to the right of their own. 6. The whole grasp their rifles and lie down, the rear rank on the right of the front rank men, and as close to them as possible. Attention.—Both ranks spring to their feet, the front rank men passing their rifles over to the rear rank. They first

empty the bags of the rear rank and hand them to them, then their own, after which they take their rifles and the whole stand at attention.

Some statistics concerning the State of Ohio have recently been published which tend to show that the decline noticeable in Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and many of the Eastern States, is not confined to them. The amount of wheat produced in Ohio has been regularly diminishing since 1860. In that year there were raised 23,640,000 bushels; while in 1868 the amount was only 18,480,750. There is also a diminution of about fifteen million bushels in the produce of Indian corn, and a proportionate decrease in butter, cheese, sorghum and maple sugar. In eight years the horned cattle have grown less by 400,000; and in the year 1869 there were some 1,500,000 sheep less than in 1868. The only item of production in which an increase is noted is that of apples. In the northern part of the State there was an increase in 1868 over 1867 of two millions of bushels of this fruit, to the growing of which increased attention is being paid. For this serious falling off in the productions of Ohio no explanation is attempted by the residents of the State. In fact, they seem to be at a loss for an explanation. When, however, we remember that the local taxes alone, independently of the taxation of the central government, amount to nearly \$23,000,000, we are perhaps not far from the secret. The truth is, protection is ruining the finest States in the Union.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR LEICHDART.—The Melbourne Age says:—"A few months since, some blacks in Western Australia told a story of the death in the wilds, of two white men and their guide, an aboriginal. Believing these might be remnants of Leichardt's party, Mr. John Forrest was sent out by the government of Western Australia to see if he could find any traces of them. Again has the enterprise been unsuccessful, and, as before, no foundation whatever could be found for the story. Indeed, the adventurous little band had a narrow escape from destruction themselves, the natives they met were savage and unapproachable. In their journey they camped on the shores of a dry salt lake, which extended beyond the line of vision, and is situated in twenty-eight degrees, fifty-eight minutes fifty seconds S., and one hundred and nineteen degrees thirty-nine minutes E. Thus the fate of Leichardt still remains a mystery, and we have now real cause to fear that it will never, in our day, be solved."

From Red River the chief items of news are that Messrs. Thibault and Smith are to hold a conference with the insurgent chiefs, at which the claims and wishes of the latter will probably be ascertained; and that the Sioux were preparing to take the war path it was supposed against the Americans, although they first desired to know whether the insurgents were inclined for annexation, as in that case they would feel inclined to dispose of them before they attack the Americans.—Citizen.

Many English farmers feed no hay to their work horses, but keep them in high working order with straw, roots and shorts. The equivalent of twelve tons of hay may be produced on one acre of roots. Farmers in this country will eventually bring vegetable into use as stock food, for roots are cheap, healthy, and nutritious.

THE EXECUTION BY HARA-KIRI.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN JAPAN.

Algernon Bertram Mitford, secretary to the British Legation in Japan, contributes to the *Cornhill* the following account of an execution by *hara-kiri* :—

"I was sent officially to witness the execution by *hara-kiri* (self-immolation by disembowelling) of Taki Zenzaburo, the officer of the Prince of Bizen. He it was who gave the order to fire on the foreign settlement at Hio-go. As the *hara-kiri* is one of the Japanese customs which has excited the greatest curiosity in Europe, although owing to the fact that it had never hitherto been witnessed by foreigners, it has seemed little better than a fable. I will relate what occurred :

"The ceremony, which was ordered by the Mikado himself, took place at 10:30 at night in the Temple of Seigokuji, the headquarters of the Satsuma troops at Hio-go. A witness was sent from each of the foreign legations. We were seven foreigners in all.

"We were conducted to the temple by officers of the Princes of Satsuma and Choshiu. Although the ceremony was to be conducted in the most private manner the casual remarks which we overheard in the streets, and a crowd lining the principal entrance to the temple, showed that it was a matter of no little interest to the public. The courtyard of the temple presented a most picturesque appearance; it was crowded with soldiers standing about in knots around large fires which threw a dim, flickering light over the heavy eaves and quaint gable-ends of the sacred buildings. We were shown into an inner room, where we were to wait until the preparation for the ceremony was completed; in the next room to us were the high Japanese officers. After a long interval which seemed doubly long from the silence which prevailed, Ito Shunske, the provisional governor of Hio-go, came and took down our names, and informed us that seven *kenshi*, sheriffs or witnesses would attend on the part of the Japanese. He and another officer represented the Mikado; two captains of Satsuma's infantry, and two of Choshiu's, with a representative of the Prince of Bizen, the clan of the condemned man, completed the number, which was probably arranged in order to tally with that of the foreigners. Ito Shunske further inquired whether we wished to put any questions to the prisoner. We replied in the negative.

"A further delay then ensued, after which we were invited to follow the Japanese witnesses into the *hondo* or main hall of the temple, where the ceremony was to be performed. It was an imposing scene. A large hall, with a high roof supported by dark pillars of wood. From the ceiling hung a profusion of those huge gilt lamps and ornaments peculiar to Buddhist temples. In front of the high altar, where the floor, covered with beautiful white mats, is raised some three or four inches from the ground, was laid a rug of scarlet felt. Tall candles placed at regular intervals gave out a dim, mysterious light, just sufficient to let all the proceedings be seen. The seven Japanese took their places on the left of the raised floor, the seven foreigners on the right. No other person was present.

"After an interval of a few minutes of anxious suspense, Taki Zenzaburo, a stalwart man thirty-two years of age, with a noble air, walked into the hall attired in his dress of ceremony, with the peculiar hempen

cloth wings which are worn on great occasions. He was accompanied by a *kaishaku* and three officers, who wore the *zimbaori* or war surcoat with gold-tissue facings. The word *kaishaku*, it should be observed, is one to which our word *executioner* is no equivalent term. The office is that of a gentleman; in many cases it is performed by a kinsman or friend of the condemned, and the relation between them is rather that of principal and second than that of victim and executioner. In this instance the *kaishaku* was a pupil of Taki Zenzaburo, and was selected by the friends of the latter from among their own number for his skill in swordmanship.

"With the *kaishaku* on his left hand, Taki Zenzaburo advanced slowly towards the Japanese witnesses, and the two bowed before them, then drawing near to the foreigners they saluted us in the same way, perhaps even with more deference; in each case the salutation was ceremoniously returned. Slowly, and with great dignity, the condemned man mounted to the raised floor, prostrated himself before the high altar twice, and seated himself on the left carpet with his back to the high altar, the *kaishaku* crouching on his left hand side. One of the three attendant officers then came forward bearing a stand of the kind used in temples for offerings, on which, wrapped in paper, lay the *wakizashi*, the short sword or dirk of the Japanese, nine inches and a half in length, with a point and an edge like a razor's. This he handed, prostrating himself, to the condemned man, who received it reverently, raising it to his head with both hands, and placed it in front of himself.

"After another profound obeisance, Taki Zenzaburo, in a voice which betrayed just so much emotion and hesitation as might be expected from a man who is making a painful confession, but with no sign of fear either in his face or manner, spoke as follows :

"I, and I alone, unwarrantably gave the order to fire on the foreigners at Kobe, and again as they tried to escape. For this crime I disembowel myself, and I beg you who are present to do me the honor of witnessing the act."

"Bowing once more, the speaker allowed his upper garments to slip down to his girdle, and remained naked to the waist. Carefully, according to custom he tucked his sleeves under his knees to prevent himself from falling backward, for a noble Japanese gentleman should die falling forwards. Deliberately, with a steady hand, he took the dirk that lay before him. He looked at it wistfully, almost affectionately; for a moment he seemed to collect his thoughts for the last time, and then stabbing himself deeply blow the waist on the left hand side, and turning the dirk in the wound gave a slight cut upwards. During this sickeningly painful operation he never moved a muscle of his face. When he drew out the dirk he leaned forward and stretched out his neck; an expression of pain for the first time crossed his face, but he uttered no sound. At that moment the *kaishaku*, who, still crouching by his side, had been keenly watching his every movement, sprang to his feet, poised his sword for a moment in the air; there was a flash, a heavy ugly thud, a crashing fall; with one blow the head had been severed from the body.

A dead silence followed broken only by the hideous noise of the blood gushing out of the inert heap before us, which but a few moments before had been a brave and chivalrous man. It was horrible.

"The *kaishaku* made a low bow, wiped

the sword, and retired from the raised floor; and the stained dirk solemnly was borne away, a bloody proof of the execution.

"The two representatives of the Mikado then left their place, and crossing over to where the foreign witnesses sat, called us to witness that the sentence of death upon Taki Zenzaburo had been faithfully carried out. The ceremony being at an end, we left the temple."

That highly influential paper, the *Springfield Republican*, speaks in very high terms of the Messrs. Shanly and their rapid progress on the Hoosac tunnel. They now employ 847 men upon it, and disburse \$60,000 a month in pay alone, and, apart from this, have already erected workshops and machinery which have cost them upwards of \$100,000. They are to receive \$4,594,268 for the work, and, if all goes well, will net close upon a million. The oldest of the brothers addressed the following manly letter to the editor of the *Republican* in reply to an inquiry whether they intended to apply for a modification of the contract :

HOOSAC TUNNEL, Contractor's office,
NORTH ADAMS, Monday, Dec. 14.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your note of 10 day.—We have no intention of asking the Legislature for any change or modification of our contract. If we cannot put the tunnel through, without going into the lobby of the state house, we will rather pack up and go home. All we ask is that the commonwealth should live up to the spirit and equity of its contract with us. There are obligations on both sides,—we will make no attempt to evade those that are binding on us.

Yours Truly,

W. SHANLY.

[Just like him.—ED. REVIEW.]

WEARING VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.—A military overcoat is a warm and comfortable luxury on a cold night, and no one would object to its occasional use on promiscuous occasions, though it may not be according to regulation; but when it is seen, as it often is on the back of a teamster, wood-cutter, or marketer it is time that the Militia Department look after its property. From what has already transpired, we believe that Lt.-Col. Corbett, on assuming his new duties, is bound to take steps to prevent Volunteers wearing regimentals when not on duty. So Volunteers look out.—*British Whig*, 17th Jan., 1870.

PRICE OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND.—The average price of wheat in England, says the *Times*, has reached a point lower than that of the abundant year of 1865, when it fell to 46s. 6d., while it is now 45s. 6d. The harvest of 1865 was far above an average. The harvest of 1866 was below an average. The harvest of 1867 was decidedly below an average. The wheat harvest of 1868 came soon to market, was a good average in quantity, and was altogether exceptional and superlative in quality. But both barley and oats were a very short crop, and the high prices of 1867 and 1868 had brought stocks low. Accordingly there was scarcely so large a fall in wheat last year as might have been expected. The high prices which have ranged for several years, made farmers anxious to grow wheat. The consequence was that an unusual breadth of land was sown, and what with the additional breadth of land under crop, and the good average yield, the amount of wheat realized by the British farmer from the harvest of 1869, has been large. This circumstance, taken in connection with the tolerably abundant harvest throughout the world, fully accounts for the fall which has taken place.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 14th January, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Toronto Field Battery.

To be Captain:

First Lieutenant John Gray, M.S., vice W. Patterson, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Meaford.

To be Captain provisionally:

Ensign John D. McGee, vice Taylor, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

John A. Caswell, Gentleman, vice Layton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Robert J. Moffett, Gentleman, vice McGee, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Durham.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieutenant John Moodie, vice McCulloch, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant:

John W. McDonnell, Gentleman, M. S., vice Moodie, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant William McGirr.

To be Quarter-Master:

Thomas Donovan, Gentleman, vice Layton, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain Wm. Corbett, from No. 1 Company, vice G. Seale, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

No. 1 Company, Bell's Corners.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. H. Falls, M. S., vice Corbett, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery."

To be 2nd Lieutenants provisionally:

Edmund David Outram, Gentleman.
Arthur Parker Seaton, Gentleman.

63rd "Halifax" Volunteer Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company.

The resignation of Captain J. S. Maclean

is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, to be styled "The 72nd or Second Annapolis Battalion of Volunteer Militia." and will be composed of the following Companies, viz:

No 1 Company, No. 6 Company, 69th Battalion, "Wilmot."

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