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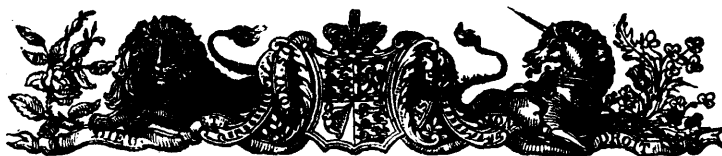
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.

No. 48.

MALENE.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

I looked on thee in former days,  
And thought thee wondrous fair;  
'Twas rapture then to fondly gaze,  
And feel thy presence there.  
Thine eyes possessed a happy beam,  
Thy cheeks a rosy glow,—  
Thou wert as lovely as a dream,  
But that was long ago,  
Malene,  
Yes, very long ago.

When, arm in arm upon the hill,  
We strayed away so long,  
And never felt the time until  
We heard the night-bird's song.  
The lights upon the river shone  
That darkly rolled below,  
When thou confest to be my own—  
But that was long ago,  
Malene,  
Yes, very long ago.

I look upon thee sadly now,  
Remembering that scene,—  
The whisper of a broken vow—  
And think what might have been.  
It was a boyish dream divine,  
As such I let it go,—  
I take thy little hand in mine,  
But not as long ago,  
Malene,  
No, not as long ago.

Ottawa, 25th Oct., 1869.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

## British American Colonies, 1764—84.

### CHAPTER XXVIII.

The campaign of 1778 was opened by the British troops with a foraging expedition into New Jersey to the town of Salem. Here after a variety of skirmishes they succeeded in their main object that of collecting all the forage which the neighborhood could afford, and returned to Philadelphia. Beyond the ground the British General covered with his outposts no portion of the country belonged to Great Britain, and a force of some 17,000 men suffered themselves to be shut up in that town by 5,000 ragged and half starved peasants under the command of General Washington. The very

flour supplied to the people of Philadelphia was only ground by his permission at mills five miles from town. As a matter of course Howe was surrounded by spies that conveyed intelligence to Washington of every movement, and himself and officers, by their licentious and shameful conduct, did more harm to British interests than their actions in the field, because the latter might be viewed as unavoidable misfortune, whereas the former was the result of vicious morals for which no excuse could be found. It might truly be said that Gen. Howe contrived to deprive Great Britain of any friends she had on the American continent. Occasional raids on the country people, varied by skirmishes with the militia, brought the operations up to the month of May.

The French Marquis de LaFayette had been commissioned as a Major-General by Congress in the previous year, and on the 19th of May was detached to take a post at a point seven miles in advance of Valley Forge at Barren Hill. The object of this movement was most important as it placed the Schuylkill between Washington's camp and Lafayette's post, but it was so much nearer Philadelphia, and as it was not denied that the evacuation of that town by the British troops was a matter of certainty, partly because Howe could or would not do anything with them there or elsewhere and partly from the necessity which an insufficient naval force imposed.

The French nation had openly espoused the cause of the United States, entered into a league offensive and defensive with her, and as an earnest was about despatching material assistance in the shape of an army and fleet to be employed in active co-operation in America.

The objects proposed by the French Court would appear to be the recovery of Canada or possibly the transfer of the allegiance of the revolted Provinces. Franklin and Silas Deane, who negotiated the treaty, were clever and unscrupulous men; what its secret provisions were it is not now possible to tell, although a very considerable impulse was given to it by the celebrated Beaumarchais, who had largely invested in contra-

band of war, and who would have been ruined if the rebellion had collapsed. While Penn and his colleagues were trying to hoodwink the Ministry, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain in 1776, Silas Deane was laying plots to burn Liverpool and other maritime ports in Great Britain, giving commissions to privateers to prey on British commerce, and taking advantage of the factious conduct of the Whigs to ruin the Empire.

Other reasons operated with the French Government—the necessity for employing the people to avert a catastrophe which occurred fifteen years later, and if possible acquire an extended area for commercial enterprise. About the whole affair an obscurity rests which there is no chance of unavailing. The principal actors on the French side perished miserably, and those on the American were too astute to allow evidence damaging to themselves to appear.

Gen. Howe, having succeeded in destroying British prestige in America, thought it time to retire on his laurels, and in October, 1777, had forwarded his resignation with a desire to be recalled. The acceptance and permission to retire home was accorded and reached him on the 14th April; but he was directed to use his best endeavors till his successor was appointed in endeavoring to fulfil the mission he had accepted, and which for the last eight months was at any time within two days' march of his headquarters, viz., the dispersion and destruction of the American army.

Lafayette's exposed position afforded ample opportunity for striking an effective blow; his force was so disposed that it could either be captured or cut to pieces, and a movement on Washington's lines would have dispersed the only troops worthy the name under arms for Congress at this period.

For once he kept his own council, and on the night of the 20th May detached 5,000 men under Gen. Grant, (the blunderer at Fort du Quesne in 1758,) on the road parallel to the Delaware, along which they marched till a point six miles from the city was reached, where, wheeling to the left, they struck the road leading to Matson's ford on the Schuylkill, within one mile of

which the road leading to Barren Hill joined—three or four miles lower down stream this road crossed the Schuylkill at Swedesford, and continued along that river to Philadelphia. It was occupied by a strong detachment under Gen. Grey, who held both sides of the river. Thus Grant was at the junction of the roads in Lafayette's rear, within one mile of his position and the same distance from Matson's Ford. Grey held Swede's Ford, about one mile in his front, and neither party were discovered till they had taken up their positions. With the total want of judgment and obstinate stupidity that characterized Grant, he at once determined to march on Barren Hill, contrary to the advice of Sir W. Erskine, who advised him to march on Matson's Ford, leaving only a detachment to secure the junction of the roads. Lafayette's corps were already in full retreat to the ford along the base of the triangle, of which he held the apex and shorter side. But Grant's opinion was that it was only a part of the American troops that were retreating and he advanced his whole force directly on Barren Hill. This movement, incredible as it seems, was actually carried out, but when he arrived there Lafayette's corps had crossed Matson's ford, but in such confusion as to leave their artillery on the eastern shore, and finding they were not pursued re-crossed and actually carried them over. It is little wonder with such Generals that Britain lost half the Continent of North America.

This was Howe's last expedition. The gallant loyalists of Philadelphia, who had hailed the advent of the British army as salvation from lawless and vulgar tyranny, beheld with dismay the mismanagement which brought ruin and disaster on themselves and their fortunes; and as the British General now declared that all that could be done to support the interests and honor of Great Britain had been done. The magistrates of Philadelphia sent a consultation to know how they were to act, his answer was that the best thing they could do was to go over and make their peace with General Washington.

If Byng had been shot for cowardice some years previously equal justice demanded Howe should be hanged as a traitor, coward, or imbecile fool. Before leaving his officers were guilty of the incredible folly of giving an entertainment in his honor called a *mischianza*, an Italian term for a *medley*, and sycophancy enough was found to laud to the skies the military-achievements of the man who had been foiled in every undertaking and had prostrated the prestige of the nation in the dust. On the 24th of May he sailed for England, where, like Burgoyne, he assumed the airs of a martyr, threw himself into the arms of the Whig opposition, and by the aid of his brother succeeded in procuring a parliamentary enquiry into his conduct, which he was obliged to have stopped as the details would damage the party.

Henceforth the British service was relieved from this man, but his bad name will survive while history exists.

While those transactions were occurring in America the British Parliament in March, 1778, passed two bills, one repealing the duty on tea, the ostensible cause of the contest, and declaring that the King and Parliament of Great Britain would not in futuro impose any tax or duty whatsoever payable in the Colonies except only such as should be necessary for the regulation of trade, and in such case the net produce of the duty so imposed should be applied to the particular use of the Colony in which it was levied, in the same manner as other duties collected by authority of the Provincial Assemblies.

The other act was one of those foolish measures which Whig turbulence and unscrupulous agitation forced upon the country. It was granting authority to the King to appoint commissioners, with full power to treat with Congress, assemblies, or even individuals in the revolted Colonies concerning any grievances which might be complained of, and those commissioners were to be furnished with the extraordinary power for proclaiming a cessation of hostilities by land and sea at their own discretion, as well as that of suspending the operation of all Acts of the British Parliament relating to the North American Colonies since 1763.

Such a course, uselessly humiliating as it was, could be productive of no good effects. The determined Republicans used it to persuade their followers that it was due to fear and weakness on the part of Great Britain, and thus helped to intensify opposition to any reconciliation. It can only be accounted for, as far as the British Government is concerned, by the indolence of Lord North, willing to conciliate the Whig opposition, who acted throughout this contest the part of traitors and determined enemies of their country.

On the 24th December, 1777, a treaty of commerce and intercourse and an offensive and defensive alliance had been agreed upon at Paris between Franklin, Deane, and Lee, on the part of the revolted Colonies, now the United States, and the Chevalier Gerard, in behalf of the King of France. This treaty was signed on 6th of February, 1778, and a month later the French Ambassador, by a decree of his Court, formally notified the British Government of the nature of the engagement entered into between his Sovereign and the United States, and immediately afterwards quitted London and withdrew to France.

Under the provisions of the conciliatory Acts a commission had been made out under the Great Seal, appointing the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, and George Johnston, Esquires, with the Admiral and General commanding in America, or, in the absence of the latter, Sir H. Clinton, as Commissioners, with the celebrated Dr. Adam Fergusson as Secretary. The first three commissioners

and the secretary sailed for America on the 22nd April.

But the extreme party in Congress took care to render all compromise impossible—in the preceding November they had introduced a resolution declaring all prospects for a treaty with the King of Great Britain inconsistent with the independence of the United States, and that such should be rejected. And in the month of April, 1778, on the arrival of rough drafts of the conciliating bills they passed resolutions of such a contemptuous character as left all terms of reconciliation impossible. They affected to consider those bills as the sequel of an insidious plan framed by the British Government for enslaving America. The object, they maintained, was to disunite the Colonies, create divisions, and prevent foreign powers from interfering in their behalf, that those bills were evidences of weakness, or wickedness, or both, and they resolved that any man or body of men presuming to make a separate agreement with the British commissioners should be considered as enemies to the United States; and that Congress neither would nor could hold any conference with those commissioners unless they should, as a preliminary thereto, withdraw their fleets or armies, or else in positive and express terms acknowledge the Independence of the United States.

The extreme desire of the English Administration to avoid all cause of quarrel, their anxiety to remove all pretence therefrom and the willingness with which they compromised their own character as statesmen, the dignity of the Crown, and the facility with which Parliament abandoned its rights to pacify if possible an ungrateful and rebellious people, mark every phase of this contest from its first inception to its close, and the impartial student of history will be surprized to find that those commissioners were met by evasions, falsehood, treachery and misrepresentation.

Those concessions were most inopportune and exerted a disastrous influence on the issues of the contest. At its earliest stages it did not embrace half the people of the Colonies, and even of those that joined a moiety were wavering and undecided, and would gladly have escaped from the consequences of their own acts and settled down again as patriotic and peaceable Provincials. But that great orator, Burke, was enamoured of public liberty, as he understood it, and while Fox, the elder Pitt, and some others, were busily engaged in the interesting game of trying to oust the *ins*; to turn the administration out of office, and the Colonial difficulties afforded fruitful themes for declamation, with a proper display of those empty speculations on the relative duties of the governing and the governed which passed for statesmanship in the reign of the third George. Accordingly the rebels were aided and comforted as far as it was in the power of those people to do so. Their grievances

were magnified, their treason lauded as the righteous resistance of free-born Englishmen struggling against tyranny, and the aid of their brothers in Great Britain was invoked to assist in freeing them from the newly forged chains which, after being rivetted on the necks of the American Colonists were to be attached to the poulty form of John Bull at home. The orators, not content with this agitation, kept up a correspondence with the leading rebels; but their own countrymen were not informed that the tyranny proceeded from the Parliament, and that those chains were to be forged in the house of which the talented demagogues were members. Oh, no, that would not have suited. The attention of the English people and the Colonists were carefully directed to the throne, behind that the tyrant lurked—it was there the danger was to be found, and in that direction it was to be resisted. So industriously was this idea promulgated that the Congress, in its Declaration of Independence, with incredible toly charges the King of England with setting aside by his own will and pleasure the fundamental laws of the Empire, and intentionally or inadvertently ignores the fact that their alleged grievances arose from Acts of Parliament, and it was not an order or mandate of the King they resisted but a law solemnly enacted.

It served the purpose of the home and colonial traitors to keep from the people the actual facts of the case, and there can be little doubt but the colonists themselves were persuaded by the eloquence of the Whig leaders and the English House of Commons that their grievances were unbearable.

The English Ministry though a craven fear of unprincipled demagogues lowered the rights of Parliament and the dignity of the crown in the dust in the vain hopes of conciliating traitors whose objects were to rend the empire in pieces; that there could be any danger from the influence of the crown is too nonsensical a proposition to be entertained for a moment. George the Third was an honest and conscientious man with nothing whatever of the tyrant about him; a high idea of his duties and Coronation Oath were his only faults, and his power was limited like that of all English sovereigns by the fact that he could not send a corporal's guard or a jolly boat to any quarter of his dominions without the direct sanction of Parliament. Little more than an hundred years before an English House of Commons overturned the Government and slaughtered their sovereign in cold blood for assuming the right to direct the working of the state on his own responsibility, and that House was elected under circumstances far more favourable to courtly influence than any representative body Great Britain has since seen.

Those concessions, therefore, wrung by demagogues from an unwilling ministry

needlessly lowered the national prestige, they encouraged the rebels, dismayed the loyal, decided the wavering to join with what had every prospect of becoming a rising cause and precipitated a contest with all maritime Europe, it being taken as a manifestation of weakness, and nations being desirous as well as individually of administering to a sick man's efforts. It was not Colonial rebellion aided by French intrigue and assistance, nor even the confirmed incapacity of English generals that secured the independence of the United States, but it was the openly traitorous conduct of the leaders of the Whig party in the House of Commons, who, by dividing the people of Great Britain into factions, paralyzed the Government and dismembered the empire.

The fate of the commission may be anticipated from the proceedings of the congress. Dr. Ferguson the secretary being known to some of the leading men in Congress was sent to Yorktown with a letter to Congress explaining the nature of the powers held by the commissioners and requesting that a place might be appointed where a conference could be held or the British commissioners might meet a deputation from Congress. A previous application had been made to General Washington for a passport and safe conduct, but on Dr. Ferguson's arrival at the first outpost of the American army he was not suffered to proceed further. General Washington having declined to grant the passport without permission of Congress.

The Secretary returned to Philadelphia and the papers were forwarded by the military posts to Yorktown where they arrived on 13th of June, and were presented to Congress; that body after deliberating for some days on the subject, through their President, returned for answer.—That the Acts of Parliament the Commission and Commissioners latter supposed the people of the United States to be the subjects of the King of Great Britain and was founded on the idea of dependence, which was utterly inadmissible, but that they were desirous to enter upon the conditions of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already existing, whenever the King of Great Britain should demonstrate a similar disposition for that purpose, the only proof of which would be a recognition of the independence of the United States and the withdrawing of his fleets and armies.

This result damaged the interests of Great Britain abroad and of the Ministry at home. While this attempt at negotiation was in progress, General Clinton who had succeeded to the command of the British army, was preparing to evacuate Philadelphia; a measure rendered necessary by the anticipated arrival of a powerful French fleet under Count D'Estaing; the British squadron in those waters not being able to cope with him necessarily left the Delaware open, and as a matter of course endangered the communications of the British army, in any case

Philadelphia was the worst possible strategic position any army uncovered by a fleet could have selected; Washington had to abandon it and Clinton followed his example shewing that neither one or the other knew the value of the true strategical line, on which Burgoyne's army had been sacrificed for want of support the previous autumn. The fact that a larger fleet was not to be found in American waters was due to the exertions of Burke and his conferees, the Ministry being afraid to incur the expense.

#### A BRAVE CAREER.

Our naval service, as every one knows, teems with records of heroism and self sacrifice. But it is not in the Royal Navy alone that such instances of gallantry are to be found, as the following record will show:—The late Mr. Charles C. Hodgson, chief officer of the Royal Mail screw steamer *Mersey*, began his career as midshipman of the *Queen*, East Indiaman. He then entered the service of the West India Mail Company, and was fourth officer of the *Avon* during the Russian War. In the tremendous hurricane of November, 1854 in which the *Avon* narrowly escaped destruction. Mr. Hodgson, after seeing his own ship safe in harbour, called for volunteers, and in one of the *Avon's* boats went outside, in the teeth of the storm, to render assistance to the perishing crews of other vessels. In 1863, when second officer of the same ship at Colon, he was wrecked in the hurricane of November 22, when, after barely escaping with his life, he volunteered with a boat's crew to board the United States' corvette *Bainbridge*, which had parted from her anchors in the same gale. For this service he was presented by President Lincoln with a magnificent gold chronometer, suitably inscribed, and received a silver medal from the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. In 1867, while in temporary command of the *Wye*, in the absence of its captain, he encountered the fearful hurricane which devastated St. Thomas and the neighbouring islands. In this emergency Mr. Hodgson had nothing left for it but to slip his cable, and steam full speed for an offing. While performing this difficult task Mr. Hodgson had his arm broken by a spar, the ship's compasses were destroyed by lightning, and she went ashore on Back Island. Mr. Hodgson's life was again preserved, and after severe suffering he returned to England. In September, 1868, he sailed on his last voyage in the *Atrato*, and became chief officer of the *Mersey*. At Barbadoes he was attacked by yellow fever, which cut short his promising career at the age of 33.—*The Times*.

A scheme to marry Eugenio's niece, the Duchess of Alba, to the Prince of Asturias, accounts for the Imperial preferences with respect to the Spanish Crown.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'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 knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

RIFLE MATCH FOR MEDALS.

On Wednesday and Thursday last a number of Volunteers belonging to the 24th Battalion, Kent, met in this Town and entered into competition to see who should carry off the Battalion Medal—an individual prize for the person making the highest score in the Battalion—and the McKellar Medal, to go annually to the squad of five men of any Company making the highest united score. In the first contest the ranges were 200, 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. For the second medal the ranges were 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. It will be seen by the score below that Sergt. Mifflin of Tilbury East, carried off the Battalion Medal, and the squad from No. 1 Co., Chatham, took the McKellar Medal. Last year the Bothwell Co. held the Battalion Medal, and the Tilbury Co. held the McKellar Medal.

FIRST MATCH—BATTALION MEDAL.

No. 1 Company, Chatham.

	Total.
Sergt. A. Barr.....	40
Sergt. Atkinson.....	23
Pt. O. Links.....	18
Pt. John Sinney.....	13
Adj. Rielly.....	18

No. 2 Company Chatham.

Capt. Stephenson.....	33
Pt. Glynn.....	15
Pt. Throssel.....	11
Sergt. Boyd.....	20
Sergt. Potter.....	15

No. 7 Company Tilbury East.

Capt. Martin.....	33
Lieut. R. Smith.....	31
Sergt. Mifflin.....	44
Sergt. Forbes.....	42
Corp'l Reid.....	24
Pt. Wm. Mifflin.....	30
Sergt. F. Myers.....	21

No. 8 Company, Bothwell.

Pt. Ledster.....	29
Pt. Ferguson.....	28

SECOND MATCH—MCKELLAR MEDAL.

No. 1 Company, Chatham.

	T'l
Sergt. Barr.....	33
Sergt. Nelson.....	25
Sergt. Atkinson.....	27
Pt. Links.....	16
Bugler Larwill.....	20

Total for Company, 121

No. 7 Company, Tilbury East.

Capt. M. Martin.....	25
Lieut. Smith.....	20
Sergt. Mifflin.....	20
Sergt. Forbes.....	31
Pt. Mifflin.....	22

Total for Company, 118

—Chatham Planet, 18th.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.—The finishing match of the season came off at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, on Saturday afternoon. Snow fell heavily during the match, making it difficult for marksmen to see the targets, so the shooting was below the usual standard although very good when the weather is considered. The ranges were 500, 700 and 800 yards, 7 shots at each range. The following are the names of the winners of prizes:—

- 1st prize—A portrait of the winner by Alexander Davidson, Esq., F. Schwarz, 67 points.
- 2nd prize—A box of tobacco by F. Schwarz, G. Murison, 66 points.
- 3rd prize—Half a dozen of wine by J. W. Goering, J. Adam, 65 points.
- 4th prize—A skin of leather by J. C. Fields, J. Brass, 58 points.
- 5th prize—A dozen photographs by J. Cox, Joseph Mason, 52 points.—*Fredericton Times.*

DRUMBO VS. BURFORD.

A Rifle Match came off recently between these two Companies of the Brant Battalion. The following is the score:

DRUMBO	Pts.
Capt. Iaidlaw.....	29
Lieut. Pattullo.....	16
Ensign Wolvorton.....	20
Sgt. Yair.....	25
" Sharp.....	24
Corp'l Cockburn.....	26
" Wilson.....	25
Bugler Cunliff.....	18
Pte. Cuthbertson.....	20
" H. Ellis.....	21
" C. Hamilton.....	29
" S. Herbert.....	26
" W. Irving.....	18
Total.....	306

BURFORD.

	Pts.
Capt. Byrne.....	29
Lieut. Whitmore.....	23
Ensign French.....	10
Capt. Yeigh.....	25
Sergt. Padfield.....	24
" F. Groom.....	22
Corp'l Charles.....	25
J. Tillison.....	15
J. Whale.....	27
G. Whale.....	25
W. Herne.....	22
H. Padfield.....	27
Total.....	297

INCREASING WEALTH OF CANADA.

We have had occasion several times recently to point out the rapid accumulation of deposits in the hands of our banks during a period when the establishment of new banks caused a considerable increase in the amount of money invested in bank stock. Another indication of the growth of the money wealth of the country is to be found in the steady increase of the deposits in the Post Office savings' bank. They have now reached the sum of \$960,163, the increase during the month of August having been \$54,659. It might have been thought that the superior security and advantages offered by government to small depositors would have had the effect of attracting them at the expense of the banks; but although these institutions might possibly have obtained some portion of this money in addition to what they have, they certainly have not been losers, as far as their deposit accounts are concerned, and it thus becomes evident that the aggregate savings of the country are increasing, and that, too, much more rapidly than could have been believed at all possible, in view of the persistent depreciation of the resources of the Dominion by those who desired openly or secretly to bring about its annexation to the already overgrown republic of the United States.

THE ARMS OF CANADA.

The *Official Gazette* of Ottawa, publishes a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, under date 14th October, 1868, forwarding a certified copy of Her Majesty's warrant of assignment of armorial bearings for the Dominion and provinces of Canada, which have been duly enrolled in Her Majesty's College of arms; also a description of armorial designs, as follows:—For the Province of Ontario—a sprig of three leaves of maple, slipped or on a chief; Argent, the Cross of St. George. For the Province of Quebec—Organ a fess, gules between two fleur de lis, in chief arms, and a sprig of three leaves of maple slipped vert in baz a lion passant guardant or. For Nova Scotia—Or on a fess, wavy azure between three thistles; proper, a salmon naiant argent. For New Brunswick—Or on waves, a typhad or ancient galley with oars in action proper on a chief, gules a lion passant guardant or.

As the same are severally depicted on the margin hereof, to be borne for the said respective provinces on seals, shields banners, flags, or otherwise, according to the law of arms.—It is further declared that the United Provinces of Canada, being one Dominion under the name of "Canada," shall upon all occasions use a common seal, to be called the Great Seal of Canada, such seal to be composed of the arms of said four provinces quartered.

The five seals for the Dominion and Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were despatched on the 8th of May.

Another despatch commands the return of the old seals for the several provinces, that they may be defaced.

An Order in Council was passed on the 16th November, authorizing the use of the Great Seal for all things which shall pass the Great Seal of the Dominion.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The appointment of Col. Robertson-Ross to this important office has put the right man in the right place. Col. Ross is a practical, stirring, efficient officer. He has spent much of his time "in the tented field." He not only knows the theory of military tactics, but is well acquainted with their practice. He is well aware of what a soldier should do and how he should do it. He is by no means a "ginger-bread" man, but a thorough practical and utilitarian. Keen in his investigations and careful in his reviews, he at the same time is full of encouragement, and ever has a kind good word for those who are under him. We congratulate the country on the possession of so good an officer at the head of our forces; and we trust that the gallant Colonel may long be preserved to fulfil his duties.—*Brantford Courier.*

Under the new Assessment Law for Ontario, Volunteers are exempt from paying statute labor tax, the certificate of the District staff officer being required to show that the party is a *bona fide* Volunteer. Many members of the force, through ignorance of the existence of this law, may have paid their taxes. On presenting their certificate they are entitled to have the amount refunded.

George Peabody never owned a horse or kept a carriage.



## THE BATTLE OF CHRYSLER'S FARM.

Thursday, the 11th inst., was the 56th anniversary of the battle of Chrysler's Farm—one of the most important engagements of the war of 1712-13. The site of the Battle field is on the St. Lawrence, in the township of Williamsburg, County of Dundas, and about midway between Kingston and Montreal. The numbers engaged were about four thousand men. The casualties, reported officially, were, on the part of the British, three officers and twenty-one rank and file killed, eight officers and 137 wounded, and twelve missing. Of the Americans three officers and 221 men were wounded. The British force numbered 850 regulars, including the men on the gunboats, a handful of militia and 30 Indians. Of the Americans nearly three thousand took part in the engagement. The action, which began in the morning, lasted till half past four in the afternoon, and was resolutely contested by both combatants. The British held the field and claimed a decisive victory. Under any circumstances, such an engagement cannot be styled otherwise than an important one; its results, however, were still more so. This battle completely frustrated the enemy's plans, which had been skilfully laid, strongly supported, and seemed to be just on the eve of success. Let us for a moment glance at those plans. In April, 1813, York, the capital of Upper Canada, had fallen into the hands of the Americans and an expedition directed against Sackett's Harbour which proved disastrous to the British. In May, Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara river, was battered to pieces by the American cannon, and the neighbouring town of Newark was laid in ashes. In September, the whole British Squadron had been swept from Lake Erie, and in Upper Canada the British force had been almost annihilated. To complete the conquest of the country, little more remained for the Americans to do but to take possession of Montreal—then as now the commercial capital of the country. It was arranged that General Harrison with 8,000 men should complete the conquest of Upper Canada; Wilkinson with an army of 10,000 strong was to descend the St. Lawrence, unite with the force under General Hampton, near Lake George, and close the campaign by a triumphal entry into Montreal. The progress of this formidable armament was arrested by the gallant Lt.-Col. Morrison of the 89th Regiment, who as soon as it was known that the flotilla conveying Wilkinson's army had passed Kingston, instantly set out in pursuit with the small force above named, overtook the enemy in the township of Matilda, followed him to Williamsburg, and, notwithstanding the fearful odds, at a council of war it was resolved to give him battle. Allison in his history of Europe, thus alludes to the battle:—"The glorious defeat of an invasion so confidently announced, and so strongly supported, diffused the most heartfelt joy in Lower Canada, and terminated the campaign there in the most triumphal manner."

It is now proposed to erect on the spot a suitable monument to commemorate the same. The object is one that should commend itself to everyone whether he loves British connection or favors Canadian Independence. It is alike dear to the heart of everyone who truly loves his country. Had fortune gone against the gallant little band that that day attacked three times their number, Canada might then have been forcibly annexed to the neighbouring repub-

lic. The American army would have been unopposed in its march on Montreal, which doubtless would have fallen into their hands. We consider that it is as worthy of a monument as Queenston Heights—another equally decisive victory. Monuments of this nature serve to imbue into the rising generation a desire of emulating the gallant deeds of their forefathers. By encouraging such a spirit we do more to keep alive a patriotic and military spirit in our citizen soldiers than by the annual expenditure of three times the amount. Mr. James Croil has taken the matter in hand and solicits subscriptions for the same, which will be received of from 10c. upwards and acknowledged through the press. It was Mr. Croil's intention at first to erect a monument at his own expense but it having been suggested to him to make it a national affair, he has issued an appeal to the public. Mr. A. G. McDonnell, Barrister, Morrisburgh, has consented to act as treasurer. The nature of the monument has not yet been decided upon—that depending upon the amount of public aid received—but it will be in the form of an obelisk, rising to the height of about 50 feet, and be erected on the site of the old Chrysler house, which was occupied by Colonel Morrison during the engagement. Subscription Lists will shortly be issued.

## SPADE DRILL.

A correspondent of the *Broad Arrow* sends an account of the mode of performing this new field drill in France. He says:—

In the *Instruction sur les tranchées-abris*, the following may be found:—The trenches differ only from those excavated at sieges, in that less time and fewer men are required. The dimensions given are not absolute, but vary according to the nature of the ground. The trench has a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , a breadth at top of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and at bottom of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The parapet has a command of 2', is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' wide at top, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ' at the base. There is a berm of about 9" Men standing in the trench have the lower portion of their body covered, and can of course fire over the crest. By causing the front rank to sit on the berm, and the rear rank either opposite to them or in the trench, cover is nearly obtained. In ordinary ground twenty-five minutes suffice to execute the *tranchées-abris*, and at the Camp St. Maur, in difficult ground, the time taken was only thirty-five minutes.

Supposing the battalion, for whom cover is required to be 600 strong, 200 would be told off as a working party, and whilst these pile arms, take off their packs, &c., the line of the excavation is traced on the ground by an officer with a pickaxe, who, assisted by a non-commissioned officer, then places some men (either bandsmen or drummers) as markers, at intervals of forty rods along the line. The exterior edge being thus shown, the interior edge is traced at a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  from it. This  $4\frac{1}{2}$  is the length of a spade and handle. The working party being formed in single rank, the non-commissioned officer distributes the tools. Nos. 1 and 2 receive shovels or spades, No. 3 a pickaxe, Nos. 4 and 5 shovels, No. 6 a pickaxe, and so on. The men then in file are marched on the points, where they form as required. As each man takes up his position, the same non-commissioned officer receives from him his tool. If it is a shovel he places it along the trace, if a pickaxe at right angles to it. These pickaxes thus indicate the position allotted to each three men. The men are allowed to work as they like, the officers and non-commissioned officers taking care

only that the proper form and dimensions of the profile are observed. The berm is made last. The working party, 200 strong, would have 134 shovels and sixty-six pickaxes. These shovels in line would stretch 190 yards—a space sufficient for the front of a battalion 600 strong in two ranks. Allowing 24' per man as with us 200 yards would be required.

OUR NEW IRONCLADS.—The *Globe* publishes a list of 14 iron-plated ships which are now building, or ordered to be built for the Government during the present year. These vessels, at a rough estimate, will cost the country three millions and a half of money. They are, with the single exception of the *Captain*, built from Mr. Reed's designs. The *Captain* is built on Captain Coles' principle. Three of the vessels—the *Audacious*, *Invincible* and *Hotspur*—are being built on the *Clyde* by the Messrs Napier & Sons. The following are particulars of the various ships:—*Sultan*, 12 guns, 5226 tons; *Glatton*, 2 guns, 2709 tons; *Audacious*, 14 guns, 3774 tons; *Iron Duke*, 14 guns, 3774 tons; *Vanguard*, 14 guns, 3774 tons; *Invincible*, 14 guns, 3774 tons; *Swiftsure*, 14 guns, 3893 tons; *Triumph*, 14 guns, 3893 tons; *Captain*, 6 guns, 4272 tons; *Hotspur*, 2 guns, 2637 tons; *Rupert* 3 guns, 3159 tons; *Devastation*, 4 guns, 4406 tons; *Tunderer* 4 guns, 4406 tons.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It must be remembered that at the present time the regular army is not alone interested in the appointment of one who must be the fountain whence all improvements of the national system of drill and discipline emanate. The Volunteer movement has struck its roots deeply into the body of the people, and the actions of the military authorities are now canvassed by thousands where formerly they were only by tens."

A COLONEL IN THE PULPIT.—Colonel D'Argy of the Antibes Legion, lately returned to Rome from France with copious contributions of men and money for his corps. The colonel's success was promoted by the eloquence with which he pleaded the cause of the Supreme Pontiff, even in the pulpit as at Viviers, where the Abbé Combalot invited him to address the congregation, of whom seventeen young men immediately responded as volunteers to the appeal of the majestic veteran.

The Dominion Government are forwarding bugles for the use of the different Volunteer corps. New clothing is also said to be on its way from England, and, as soon as it arrives, will be served out to the men.

The French Canadians, according to the Quebec papers, are pouring into the Province in all directions from the United States. They have done their usual summer's work, and find the States a good place to emigrate from in the winter.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The *Toronto Telegraph* says the officers of the militia and Volunteer companies, who turned out at the various places visited by His Excellency the Governor General and H.R.H. Prince Arthur, on the occasion of their late visit to this Province, have been instructed to furnish a muster roll of those of the men who were then on duty, for the purpose of obtaining two days' pay.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FORMS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I have heard it said that if ever you have occasion to transact Government business your sure of being treated to plenty of *red tape*, and plenty of *forms*! Now, such a state of things may be true but I very much doubt if we have enough of the latter—at any rate of the right *kind*, as far as facility is concerned—for transacting Militia business.

I allude to those means which are within the reach of commanding officers of Battalions or Companies for the correct keeping of the routine work, &c., of their respective corps not to those forms which are more particularly belonging to the department itself.

As commanding officer of a company for the last four or five years I found great assistance in the use of a set of forms which with some additions and alterations to suit the times, I am anxious to submit for the benefit of those who like myself may feel desirous of adopting a regular system for the internal management of a company. And I cannot help expressing the hope (at the risk of being thought egotistical) that my forms may be made use of generally throughout the Force.

I shall merely describe in the present article the the first of the set (Form No. 1) which I have called "THE COMPANY SERVICE ROLL" and without claiming for it any excellence leave the decision as to its utility in the hands of those more competent of judging.

Immediately under the heading appears the following "DECLARATION."

"We the undersigned members of the Company of Volunteer Militia hereby acknowledge the correctness of the following Roll and further hold ourselves personally responsible for all clothing, arms, accoutrements, or other Government stores which have been entrusted to our safe keeping (see Form No. II.) in testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures with dates as under."

Then follow a number of ruled columns which occupy two sides of an ordinary sheet of foolscap and which are headed in order thus:—Co. No., Rank, Name, Enrolment subdivided into age (yrs., mos.), Height, (feet and inches), Nationality, Religion, Profession, trade or occupation, Enlistment, subdivided into date in full and period of service, Signature of Volunteer, Witness, and lastly a column for Remarks, in which should be entered the date of leaving the corps or promotion where it occurs.

This return should be made afresh quarterly or half yearly and a copy thereof sent to the Department whereby the actual strength as well as full information concerning the company would be continually forwarded to headquarters.

At the foot of such roll is appended a second declaration to the following effect:

"I hereby declare upon my honor that the foregoing is a correct Service Roll of the Volunteer Company Battalion, at present under my command and that the entries therein made are correct

Officer commanding the Company.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 .

Such is a brief description of the "Company Service Roll" which gives the following results in the smallest possible compass, viz:—

1. Correct numerical strength of the company at any given date.
2. Nationality of its members.
3. Profession, trade or occupation.
4. Period of enlistment.
5. Guaranteed safety of Government stores and consequent protection against loss to the commanding officer.

It is intended that the company numbers shall be limited to 55 (the regular establishment) and should a private leave, be removed from any cause, or complete his term of service before the usual quarterly return is made, and another man take his place, then a remark shall be made in the proper column in *red ink* opposite to his name and number with date of leaving and cause therefor; the recruit who takes his place, receiving the same number and signing on a fresh roll which is to represent the return for the quarter next ensuing, when duly completed.

If it be argued that many officers would be unable to keep such a return correctly, answer is easily made by stating that their incapacity to do this ought to be sufficient proof of their unfitness for a position of command, and furnishes another instance of the folly of admitting to the Military Schools and giving Certificates to men whose education is so limited, that they are barely capable of signing their names, and yet who are thereby authorized to received commissions.

Before closing these remarks (which are rather a digression) I desire to make one other statement, namely: I sadly fear it would be found in the event of war or active service, that such commanding officers would find it impossible, in many cases, to maintain authority over men, their privates, who are in many cases their superiors in education.

INFANTRY.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Red River imbroglio seemed to have fired the "Chasseurs Canadien" with patriotic enthusiasm as they have tendered their services to stamp out disloyalty in that quarter. Such an offer is commendable demonstrating as it does the spirit and *esprit de corps* of the men. They may be needed yet, so keep up your ardour Chasseurs. Editors with Fenian scare in the brains ought not to

be treated too harshly, it has become an epidemic among them, and according to Homœopathy on the system of like cures likes, a real invasion must come before they recover. The poor editor of the *Sherbrooke Gazette* is the worse case yet; he tells us that a map of the Dominion has been made out, and on it real estate and land has been divided amongst the rascals, furthermore we are told that so many men are to march on this place and so many on that and so on. Ten thousand men are allotted to capture Montreal, &c. Surely such bosh is more than bunkum, it is downright twaddle and unworthy the production of any one above a fool. The general public smile, but some are credulous and mischief thus spreads.

The Rifle Brigade cannot complain of stiff limbs at any rate as they are marched out every day for a six mile tramp, into the country, through snow and against their inclination. What a fine lot of fellows they are, and how long shall we have them amongst us?

The Military School Cadets don't seem to be particularly careful of their uniforms. They wear their uniforms off and on just as they please and in as slovenly a manner as it suits their tastes, and on duty or off duty it is useful to the cadet and he realizes the fact perfectly.

A pleasant rumor is afloat to the effect that all Volunteers on duty at the reception of Prince Arthur in the various towns he visited are to receive two days' pay.

More Zouaves are wanted for Rome, so writes the Montreal Bishop, military cadets preferred and expenses paid. How is it no companies are formed in the States? New York, for instance, with its numerous Catholic population? Can we afford to loose our bone and sinew in this manner and for such a cause?

A new company is to be formed composed of the hardy and sturdy settlers of St. Maurice territory, headquarters to be at Three Rivers. The following will probably be the officers: Lieut.-Colonel, J. Rayner; Majors—A. Antrobus, A. Larue, Captains—Baptiste, Gaudet, Turcotte, Godin, Antrobus, Brewster, Ritchie, and Kiernan.

Good Sleighting.

## DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In my last letter I endeavoured to show the great waste of money in the management of this institution, and as the total sum was taken from the annual report it must be correct. Your correspondent "Royal" suggests that the meetings of the "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association" should be dispensed with and the money divided between the different Provincial associations, and his strong argument for this step is, that the whole of the Provinces are not or will not be represented at the annual Dominion meetings and in this I perfectly agree, and his suggestion, if carried out

would be a great improvement on the present system, but even this would not bring out a very great number of competitors as evidenced by the falling off at the last Dominion meeting. At Laprairie about 500 competed in one match, but the greatest number at Toronto were a few over two hundred, not even so many as at the Ontario Match, which can only be accounted for by the want of confidence in the management; many more competitors would doubtless have attended at almost any other city, they having become disgusted (if I may use the word) with the management of the Ontario meeting held there only a few weeks previous. Some may ask what the gross mismanagement consisted of? To them I would say as a multiplicity of small things form and makes up a man's character, so a multiplicity of small mistakes creates the dissatisfaction at a rifle competition, saying nothing of the ungentlemanly conduct of a few of the Toronto competitors. Now I would suggest that a sufficient sum be given to each Provincial Association to induce the whole of the good shots to compete, and that the appropriation to the Dominion Association be discontinued, and in lieu thereof a sufficient sum be given to each Military District to enable the officers commanding to make such appropriations as will induce every Volunteer to compete, or in other words take the prizes to the Volunteers homes, instead of trying to get them to leave their homes to attend matches at a distance, few of which can either spare the time or the money to attend meetings at a distance.

Your correspondent "Royal" being now about the only representative of that once gallant battalion, I don't think his card is required to know his name, and as we have frequently exchanged our "pasteboards" and perfectly agree on this subject, I don't think the cause would be improved by sending him my "card," but will as heretofore be happy at all times to meet him.

Truly Yours,

MARKSMAN.

### THE TACTICS OF THE FUTURE.

The following interesting article is from a recent number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*:

In former wars, the French often trusted "more to quantity than to quality." So long as the ranks could be filled—so long as conscripts could be sent to the field—it mattered little to the French commanders in what degree the men were trained for their work. The first change which took place in this system was in Africa, and the first corps in which it was carried out were the Zouaves. To eradicate a long-cherished prejudice was not the work of a day. The Algerian generals learnt from experience—from an experience often very bitter—that one trained soldier was worth, at least, half-a-dozen men who had recently joined the ranks. But it required time to get rid of the traditions of the Empire; and it was only when the officers who had entered the army after 1815 were in their turn generals of brigades, and

of divisions, that that theory was developed in some degree into a practice, and the training of the individual soldier became an object and a matter of care. At the present day, when the French military authorities seem convinced that they have found the best firearms in modern armies, the training of their men has kept pace with the improvement of their weapons. Upon manœuvring in great masses one division of the army against another, they appear to set very little value. What they seem to desire most is that every corporal's squad should, if detached from the main body of its battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, be fully prepared to meet an enemy of its own strength. At Chalons this year there has been less manœuvring on a large scale than there was last year, and last year there was less than the year before. But every year there is an increased care bestowed upon individual training. In what we term spade drill, and in every kind of entrenchment both for the smallest and the largest body of troops, the French Army seems to have arrived as near perfection as possible. "Les Allemands nous reprochent," says the *Spéctateur Militaire*, in the paper alluded to above, "de n'avoir pas une tactique applicable sur le champ de bataille et de ne pas connaître les manœuvres de parade. Pouvons nous mieux répondre a ce reproche qu'en nous préparant a faire preuve d'une instruction tactique aussi forte que le courage français est déjà redoutable?" And then the writer passes on to express what may be regarded as the Confessions of Faith of the French army on the subject of tactics. "Le temps des parades est passé; les mouvements d'une rectitude irréprochable, les défilés majestueux sont moins faits pour en imposer que en l'est l'aspect d'un troupe prompt a l'action; et prêt a tout." It ever the struggle of which men have talked so long comes to pass—if ever France should invade Prussia, or Prussia France—it will be curious to mark which military creed of the two armies tends most towards national salvation.

There is one thing which can hardly fail to strike an English Military man. The writer upon "Armement Nouveau et Modifications de Tactique," if not silent respecting artillery and cavalry, says very little about them. Now as formerly, the glory of the French Army is the foot soldier. In this respect our neighbors have not changed in the least. Their stand by, and indeed the only arm in which, as a nation, they seem to glory, in their infantry. *Le fantassin de l'avenir* is the soldier of whom they write, and in whom their hopes of future glory are placed. Great stress is placed upon the care which the infantry man ought to take of his arms, and the great importance of his being properly taught how to use them. "Faire de lui un bon tireur, c'est la condition sine qua non pour un bon soldat." The writer sums up the qualifications of the unit by means of which the whole mass of modern tactics is to be leavened in the following words: "Le fantassin de l'avenir, c'est celui qui a relevé les pans de sa capote, dont l'allure révèle l'énergie physique et morale, dont le teint a lecu les carresses du soleil; pour celui, la marche, les privations, le poids du sac et des outils, les ruses, les coups d'audace, tout cela lui est familier; rein l'étonne; il peut tout avec ses jambes et son fusil." That any army so composed could, like that of the Great Duke of the Peninsula, go anywhere and do anything, would be but the simple truth and with the school of Chalons and the university of Algeria, it is possible that such an army eventually may be trained by the French Generals.

### ENGLAND'S DUTY TOWARDS HER COLONIES.

It seems to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as if England just at present had before it two paths, in choice between which will, when once made, be irrevocable. We may, if we will, strike the flag of the British empire; we may haul down with our own hands the colours which our fathers hoisted, and which no foreign enemy has ever been able to touch. We may dismantle Malta, and present Gibraltar to Spain with a humble apology for the overbearing rudeness of six generations of statesmen and soldiers. We may make over India to the mild Hindoo and the educated Bengalee, not because we have trained them to take our place, but because the temper of Clive and Hastings and Wellesley has died out, because empire and glory has ceased to attract us. We may give Ireland to the Fenians, turn Australia and Canada, and South Africa and New Zealand adrift with the remark that the connection with them is costly and useless, and we shall have our reward. Great Britain may become the exchange and workshop of all Europe. We shall have a comparatively small population; the rich section will be bloated with wealth; and will find it difficult to buy anything worth having with its money. The poor will have high wages and a chance of becoming rich, and England will cease to count for anything in the great interests of mankind. To us, at least, such a destiny appears like death in life, and to accept it would be like treason to all the principles and traditions which have for centuries given to Englishmen perhaps the first, certainly the foremost, part in the history of mankind. Another destiny is open to us if we have the manliness and virtue to work it out. From every English colony murmurs are rising at our indifference. We may think little of them, but they do not think little of us. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Cape, one and all protest against the notion of being left to themselves. The Canadians are far more English than many English people; the Australians show their view of the enemies of the empire with a peremptory decision which looks almost grotesque; the New Zealanders behave much as a relation who, whilst he knows that he has more or less presumed on his relationship, still hopes that his kinsman will not be able to forget the tie which connects them. In theory we form one people; why should we not do so in fact? The answer, and the only possible answer, to the question is,—Because it is so difficult. Difficult of course it is, but what are men worth, and above all, what are men of our blood and breeding worth, if they are not to conquer difficulties? Was it wrong for our countrymen—for they were our countrymen—to mould the United States into one nation? Was it the work of one day or one man to found the English empire in India? We should consider what a race we are—the fiercest, the most eager, the most strenuous of races. Give us high aims, noble cares, arduous tasks, set us to think or to write, or to fight, or to colonize in a worthy or magnanimous way, and for ends which we can and ought to devote ourselves to in earnest, and our race will continue to breed heroes. Deprive us of high objects, and our force is our bane. We become the most worldly, coarse, and vulgar of mankind.

Admiral Wellesley has left for Halifax in his flagship Royal Alfred for Bermuda.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV. 1870.

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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, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.

We would direct the attention of our subscribers to the prospectus of the IV Volume of the REVIEW on this page. Our reason for deciding to adhere strictly in the future to the cash in advance system is because we have been made to suffer large pecuniary loss by subscribers moving their places of residence without notifying us of the change or paying up arrears. The necessity for this course of action having thus been forced upon us, we hope our old subscribers who have supported us since the beginning will not take amiss the decision we have made. We now give ample warning and trust that all who are desirous of continuing to subscribe will send us instructions to that effect. All accounts unsettled on the first of January, 1870, will be placed in Court for collection at Ottawa. Our subscribers will readily conceive that such action will be very disagreeable to us, and will consult both their own and our interests by settling up accounts, which, though individually small, amount to thousands in the aggregate.

It appears from many untoward circumstances which have transpired since the 1st July, 1867, that the Dominion of Canada will not be allowed to supply historians with the singular instance of the birth of a nation fully grown and armed like Minerva. Although our bards have sung with more enthusiasm than genius the consummation of a great idea it may possibly happen that they will be supplied with other themes before the fact in all its fullness is realized. We are not on the present occasion going to enter into the merits of the colonial ques-

tion, but will merely remark upon the somewhat curious historical coincidence offered by the name of the present British Secretary of State for the Colonies and another Grenville (or Grenville—the difference of a letter) whom any years ago helped considerably to bring about the revolt of the thirteen Colonies. Some people are fond of instituting historical parallels, this is one, with a singular difference which will nevertheless, in the latter instance, be productive of the same result if persisted in—loss of prestige and immense material strength to the Empire. How Her Majesty's advisers will proceed with reference to the Colonies is a matter of lesser importance to us at the present time, we have excellent data to go by in the manner of support extended to New Zealand in the struggle of that colony with the Maories, and the withdrawal of troops from Canada at a time of peculiar difficulty. Perhaps it is as well that we should learn self-reliance, and prepare to assume in name, what we already possess in reality, the complete attributes of national manhood.

The difficulties which have heretofore threatened the consolidation of the Northern Dominion have been of such a nature as to be easily adjusted without serious trouble. It was always an easy job to dispose of Fenian raiders, stop the mouths of "Antis" with a subsidy and get rid of Annexationists by allowing them to emigrate South. But a new danger has arisen within our borders of a character altogether unprecedented. We refer to the action of a portion of the people of the Red River settlement in forcibly ejecting Mr. McDougall from the territory recently ceded to the Dominion. The circumstance is very unfortunate but we cannot see what the new Governor can do in the present state of affairs. In the first place the proclamation uniting the North West to Canada has not yet been issued by the Queen, so that legally he has no right to assume the government of the country. Again he has not at his command sufficient material force to establish his authority, and even if he had we would doubt very much the wisdom of applying coercion to a people so constituted and circumstanced as are the people of Red River.

It is pretty generally conceded that all this trouble might have been obviated had those entrusted with this North West business shown a little more discretion and respect for the feelings and perhaps the prejudices of the aborigines and their relations, the descendants of the first settlers. The appointment of Mr. McDougall to the governorship is the first thing found fault with, as it appeared some time ago in the papers that,—"If Mr McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity, serious trouble would supervene. He had rightly or wrongly made himself obnoxious to the Indians. They regarded him as despoiling them of their lands. They say that Sir Francis Head

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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AGENTS.

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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.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the name of Her Majesty, gave them the *Manitoulin* Islands as their exclusive and unchangeable property while grass grew or water run. That Mr. McDougall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of Crown Lands to survey some portions of Manitoulin; while they aggravated the alleged outrage by imputing to him that he dispossessed them to enrich connections and relations."

This may be correct or otherwise, but wisdom would dictate avoidance of anything that could in any way exasperate or even arouse the suspicions of such a sensitive and headstrong race as the Indians. We read that he has telegraphed to the government here for troops to assist him in enforcing his authority. While we believe the people should be made to respect the governor, we think that to commence a civil war with them would be the consummation of folly and postpone indefinitely, the opening up of the country which is a great necessity to the Dominion. Armed rebellion must of course be suppressed at all hazards, but the exercise of tact and firmness we have no doubt will go far to dispel the existing delusions, and then, when the government is securely established, we can proceed with the objects of colonization.

It is very easy from the despatches that have reached us to arrive at a pretty correct conclusion with regard to the causes of resistance on the part of the French and Half-breeds, whoever and whatever they may be, the latter name bestowed, we believe, upon a class of settlers by a correspondent of the *Globe*. These causes may fairly be set down under two heads: first, the hostility of Yankee traders and annexationists to the absorption of the country into the Dominion, and secondly the indiscreet conduct of later emigrants from Canada, who very unwisely set to work to create a Canadian party which by its words and actions did much to foment the present discord. It may not, however, be too late to remedy this evil, and we hope the government will call to their councils in the management of Northwestern affairs some at least of the old settlers of Red River who from their position and intelligence are better fitted to serve the country than any needy office seekers with influence at Ottawa. Judging by the sources from which we have so far received our information, it is very likely that the matter has been greatly exaggerated, and perhaps ere this reaches our readers the whole trouble will be finally and amicably settled. As a means for overcoming the opposition offered to Canadian rule in the new territory, it would be a good plan, in our humble opinion, to facilitate to the greatest extent a large emigration from these Provinces. A rapid and extensive flow of new settlers would quickly dispose of existing troubles by numerically swamping the malcontents and leavening the present population. The opening up and

settlement of the country is of paramount importance and should be proceeded with without delay. Very fortunately we have at our disposal a class of men every way adapted to carry out the operation. We mean our Volunteers. There are thousands of young men who have served and are serving in this force who with a little assistance from government and grants of land in the far west would be glad to go there, and a better affected and more reliable class could not be chosen for the work. If Mr. McDougall requires assistance let him have it of this sort, and it will soon be found that a few hundred Half breeds will no longer be able to set law and authority at defiance. We hope the idea will be favourably entertained by Government as we believe it to be sound and practicable.

AMONGST the many gallant actions of the War of 1812-15, the battle of Chrysler's farm fought on 11th November, 1813, may fairly be reckoned as reflecting peculiar honor on the victors.

It has well been described as the only "scientific action" of the whole contest—in every other engagement untrained militia troops were met by men equally unskilled—the advantage as far as pluck and the motive for fighting being always on the side of the Canadians as they had every thing to lose and nothing to gain in case of the success of their opponents. At the battle of Chrysler's farm the contest was between regular soldiers on both sides; the circumstances which led to this action being fought are as follows:—

The American Secretary of War finding that although he had obtained a partial footing in the Western Peninsula by the blunders of Sir George Prevost—yet his conquests extended only so far as the ground his troops occupied—determined to strike at Kingston which he rightly judged was the principal depot and base of operations of the British and Canadian forces—while at the same time a strong force should operate by way of Lake Champlain and Montreal. With this object in view he withdrew all the forces from the Niagara frontier to Sackets Harbor, but General Wilkinson who commanded there positively refused to entertain the idea of an attack on Kingston, as he pleaded that his forces would be subject to be cut off in detail by the Canadian militia which such an operation would leave free to act and whose qualities as fighters he had ample opportunities of appreciating—he advised that instead thereof his force of 10,000 men should proceed down the St. Lawrence clear it of the militia and British troops either, form a junction with Gen. Hampton in command of the troops advancing by way of Lake Champlain on Montreal, or make a simultaneous attack on that city which could make no resistance, and in the event of success Kingston would fall as a matter of course—these views being reluctantly acquiesced in, General Wilkinson embarked his troops on 300 batteaux on the

3rd November, and having made a portage above Ogdonsburgh to avoid the guns of Fort Wellington at Prescott, on the 10th of November he landed between three and four thousand men on the left or North bank of the St. Lawrence, intending to march thence overland past the Long Sault Rapids and drive the militia before him—but his designs had been penetrated—he had been followed by Lieut. Colonel Morrison with 850 men of the 89th regiment, about 150 militia soldiers and a few Indians who came up with him on the 11th November, judiciously posted at Chrysler's farm, in the township of Williamsburgh and County of Dundas, and after an action of four hours duration, totally defeated the American force which lost 225 men killed and over 400 wounded, the enemy retreating to their boats crossed over to the South side of the river where they received news of Hampton's defeat at Chateaugay on the 26th October by DeSalaberry and his gallant French Canadians—so that the conquest of Montreal had to be postponed to a more convenient season. Wilkinson, apprehensive that he would be attacked at once, retreated to a position some miles inland where he employed his troops erecting barracks for his winter quarters which the Glenary men amused themselves by burning some time afterwards.

A movement is now set on foot to erect a monument on the battle field—at the head of it is Mr. James Croil, and A. G. McDonnell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Morrisburgh, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer—the effort is most patriotic and praise-worthy. Canada owes much to gentlemen so public spirited as Mr. Croil, but it is really shameful that the labor of Public Works of this description should be thrown on the shoulders of private individuals. It is the duty of our Government to see that national gratitude is judiciously exercised, that the gallant souls who have fought and bled for their country are duly honored and their memories held up to the admiration of succeeding generations as examples worthy of imitation. The Parliament of Canada should provide means to mark the fields on which glorious deeds have been accomplished—a column worthy towers above Queenston Heights—but Lundy's Lane—the Swamp beside the Thames—Chrysler's Farm and the field of Chateaugay are unmarked by any memorial to tell succeeding generations that patriots and soldiers had consecrated the soil with their blood and have left an example worthy of imitation.

The cost of those memorials would be small measured by their money value—as an incitement to patriotism their value would be incalculable. Who will be then the leading member of the Commons of Canada that shall take this subject up and secure for the country memorials of its gallant soldiers? Our Legislative Halls are the noblest in America; they want statues of the great men who made it a country, beginning with Jacques Cartier and ending with Tecumseth, to complete their value as historical monuments.—*Com.*

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

LIEUT.-COL. DENISON.—It must be satisfactory to every Volunteer to know that such sterling ability as that of Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Jr., meets with an appreciation in remote quarters which has led to a translation into German of his work on cavalry, by a cavalry officer of a service so distinguished as that of Prussia. It is peculiarly so to those who are fortunate enough to have the privilege of Col. Denison's personal acquaintance, to have laughed at his ready wit, to have drawn instruction from his broad and deep information, and to have enjoyed his thoroughly genial and unaffected hospitality.

But Col. Denison is far more than an able well-read cavalry officer. He is also a man of the world, whose tact is tempered by the clearest and most unsophisticated straightforwardness of temperament and judgement, and, more than all, he is essentially a representative man, an ardent but judicious representative not only of what should be the aspirations of officers of what is shortly to become the army of the country, but also of what should be the aspirations of the young nationality of Canada. A friend of Halliburton he fully believes, with that eloquent essayist, in the future which lies before the "strong and true and tender" North.

It is gratifying to read the article extracted in the *Volunteer Review* of the 5th Nov., from the *Globe*, and it is only to be regretted that that journal was in the error in styling Col. Denison, commander of the Governor General's Body Guard. He resigned some time ago.

It is intimated by your gallant correspondent "L. C." that no answer has been deigned to the Volunteer Memorial. It is a pity that the Department should acquire a reputation for want of ordinary courtesy, as it is a fault likely to cost the services of other valuable officers besides Col. Denison, should they unfortunately come into personal contact with it.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES.—An important question has recently been broached by one or two of your most able correspondents, viz: whether the Dominion Matches are an advantage to the Force at all commensurate to the large sums expended upon them. I believe the opinion to be rapidly spreading that these grants would be far better devoted to the encouragement of Battalion matches within their own districts.

What it is essential to produce, if possible is an average of fair shooting throughout the Force. This end would be far better promoted by placing a sum in the hands of commanding officers of Battalions, in aid of the sums now raised by the officers and men and such of their friends as may contribute.

The Dominion Matches do little beyond

placing large prizes in the hands of a few crack shots, and are consequently of little practical benefit to the mass of the Force.

Apropos to practicalness in Rifle Matches, I fancy there are many believers in the infallibility of aims of precision who think that when they have accomplished good shooting at standing targets, they have achieved such mastery of their weapon as would be useful on the field of battle. Has it ever occurred to any of them that practice at an object moving, *not at right angles to their line of fire but towards them*, would be of material advantage. Troops, whether cavalry or infantry, advancing to the attack, move over the ground at certain definite rates, and "the adjustment of the weapon must be constantly changed in firing on an approaching object."

Targets of such a length of front as might be convenient and of the height respectively of horse and foot soldiers, moving on rails down a slightly inclined plane, towards the firing point, would, I think, prove valuable tests of the reliability of rifle shooting against advancing bodies, as well as of the quickness of eye and adjustment, and steadiness of aim and purpose of competing squads.

—ON Thursday evening last the prizes won at the late Ottawa Field Battery Rifle Match, were presented to the successful competitors by Lieut.-Col. Wily in Gowan's Hall in the presence of a very large number of people. After the ceremony dancing was kept up till near morning, and everything passed off most satisfactory. Dr. Grant, M. P., Major Ross of the O. B. G. A., and several other gentlemen interested in Volunteering were present at the presentation. We congratulate Capt. Forsyth and his gallant Battery on the success which ever attends their reunions, making them the pleasantest episodes of service.

## REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 27th inst.:

ESQUESING, Ont.—Capt. J. Johnston, \$3.00.  
SCOTCH BLOCK, Ont.—Ens. Geo. W. Black, \$1.00.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Hugh McLaren, \$2.00.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Capt. Egleson, \$2.00.

KINDURR, Ont.—Capt. Frazer, \$2.00.

## HULLSVILLE RIFLE MATCH.

The members of Nos. 4 and 5 Companies of the 37th Battalion Haldimand Rifles, held a Rifle Match in the Village of Hullsville, on Friday the 5th inst. The weather was very unfavorable, it being exceedingly stormy and the wind blowing heavily across the ranges, but the competition, as will be seen below, was very good considering; although many of the competitors had never before had an Enfield Rifle in their hands. We are sorry we could not be present, but

we give the score, as kindly furnished us by the obliging Secretary, Ensign Moore, viz:

## VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Open to all regularly enrolled Volunteers of any Company of the 57th Battalion, who had contributed to the amount of \$20—total number of entries, 35.

	200	500
	yds.	ys. Tl
Capt. Stewart, No. 4 Co. ....	11	13-24
Sergt. Ketts, " .....	11	13-24
Pt. J. Hamilton " .....	11	13-24
Pt. C. Simons, No. 5 Co. ....	10	11-21
Pt. J. McFarland, " .....	12	9-21
Pt. Job Miell, " .....	14	6-20
Pt. D. Hannah, " .....	11	8-19
Pt. John Belt, No. 4 Co. ....	7	12-19
Pt. R. Elliott, No. 5 Co. ....	10	9-19
Pt. Wm. Taylor, " .....	13	6-19
Ensign Moore, " .....	10	9-19
Pt. J. Ferguson, " .....	11	7-18
Pt. D. Cavanagh, " .....	10	8-18
Pt. L. Johnston, " .....	14	4-18
Ensign Glenn, No. 4 Co. ....	7	17-17
Pt. John Ryan, " .....	9	8-17
Pt. Wm. Remy, No. 5 Co. ....	9	8-17
Pt. Thos. Harris, " .....	10	7-17
Pt. W. J. Bain, " .....	12	5-17
Pt. E. J. Trimmer, " .....	6	9-15
Ca. t. Ryan, " .....	9	6-15
Pt. R. Carpenter, " .....	8	7-15
Pt. D. Id. Trimmer, " .....	7	7-14
Pt. A. Secord, " .....	4	10-14

## ALL COMERS'.

Open to all comers' who had contributed to the Match—total number of entries, 35.

	300	600
	ys.	ys. T'l
Capt. Ryan, No. 5 Co. ....	10	14-24
Sgt. Ketts, No. 4 Co. ....	11	12-23
Pte. L. Alward, No. 5 Co. ....	16	5-21
Pte. R. Elliott, " .....	9	10-19
Pte. L. Johnston, " .....	11	8-19
Pte. S. Bell, No. 4 Co. ....	12	6-18
Pte. C. Simons, No. 5 Co. ....	15	3-18
Pte. Geo. Colwell, " .....	10	7-17
Pte. J. Ferguson, " .....	11	6-17
Pte. J. Hamilton, No. 4 Co. ....	13	4-17
Pte. D. Hannah, No. 5 Co. ....	15	2-17
Pte. J. McFarland, No 5 Co. ....	11	5-16
Ens. Glenn, No. 4 Co. ....	10	6-16
Pte. James Jones, No. 5 Co. ....	11	5-16
Pte. John Caskill, No. 5 Co. ....	8	6-14
Pte. Wm. Lemery, No. 5 Co. ....	12	2-14
Isaac Laidman, " .....	11	2-13
Lieut. Mulver, No. 4 Co. ....	6	5-11
Pt. Wm. Taylor, " .....	6	4-10
Pte. Job Miell, No. 5 Co. ....	10	0-10
Pt. R. Carpenter, " .....	5	4-9
John Foster, " .....	6	3-9
Geo. Risdell, " .....	2	6-8
Pt. P. Coudle, No. 5 Co. ....	0	8-8
Pt. D. Cavanagh, " .....	6	0-6
Ensign Moore, " .....	2	3-5
Pt. R. Russell, " .....	2	2-4
Pt. A. Seacord, " .....	2	2-4
Pt. Jas. Benn, " .....	4	0-4

--Sachem.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—We are pleased to learn that the 13th Battalion Band have decided, with the permission of Lieut.-Colonel Skinner and officers, to give a series of promenade concerts in Mechanics' Hall, monthly, during the winter season, and we are certain, judging by the great success of the one recently held, that the fine band of the Battalion will be largely patronized by our citizens. The organization was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and with such a thorough musician as Mr. Robertson as instructor, it must go on and prosper, and continue, as it ever has been, a credit to the Thirteenth and to the city of Hamilton.—Times.

THE SOUTH.

OPINION OF THE GUERRILLA MOSBY.

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

Ascertaining that so noted a personage as Colonel John S. Mosby, the dashing Confederate cavalry chieftain was in town, and stopped at the Continental Hotel, one of the reporters of the *Post* yesterday called upon him for the purpose of learning his views on some points of general public interest. We found the ex-rebel reclining upon a lounge and upon introducing ourselves, he greeted us warmly and pleasantly.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The Colonel is a man about five feet eleven inches in stature, slim built, but of an iron-like frame; has a clear, grey, searching eye, a broad forehead, smooth shaven face, and long iron-grey hair. He was dressed in a neat-fitting suit of black, and altogether bore a gentleman like appearance. The Colonel is but thirty-five years of age, and is the picture of health. No insurance agent would, we think, run any immediate risk in issuing a policy upon his earthly life.

HIS HISTORY BEFORE THE WAR.

Colonel Mosby is a native of Warrentown, Fauquier County, Virginia, and previous to the breaking out of the rebellion practiced law in that county. Beyond engaging in field sports, he never handled a sword or musket. Having the precedent of Marion before him, he felt that if a body of bold, fearless cavalrymen could be gathered together, an immense amount of annoyance could be given the Union force at a comparatively little risk. For this purpose his troop was organized.

WHAT HE ACHIEVED.

"I calculate," said the Colonel, "that with my average force of about three hundred men—and it never exceeded that—I neutralized the operation of at least fifty thousand men on the Federal side; and the reason for this is plain. The Federal generals were compelled to guard the whole line of the Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. I therefore had before me an unbroken line of some hundred miles in extent, and I could set my finger on any particular point dash down upon it before my intentions were even dreamed of, accomplish my purpose and ride away."

HIS MODE OF FIGHTING.

"A majority of the Northern press and the major portion of the Federal troops complained during the war that I would not come out in the field and fight a fair battle. Of course I wouldn't, neither did Napoleon. The only difference between Generals Grant and Lee, and the men of their respective commands was, that they were gifted with minds conceptive of strategy, and that was just what I resorted to. If a man does not fight fair because he does not always fight in open field regular pitched battles, then I say Napoleon never fought fair."

THE REPORTED ATROCITIES.

"Colonel, was there any foundation for the reports published of the atrocities committed by your men?"

"Well, of course, excesses are practiced in all armies, but that any man or officer in the Confederate states army countenanced any case of violence, rapine, or cruelty to prisoners, either in the camp or field, I deny, there is not a word of truth in it."

SHERIDAN.

"What is your opinion of Sheridan?"

"I don't think he is a man of any ability

at all: I never did think so, I will tell you why. At Winchester Sheridan had as much cavalry as Early had men altogether. This the official records show. The battle was fought in a fair open field, from noon till dusk. Early, of course, was defeated, but he made a well ordered retreat with the loss of but three guns. Now any man of ordinary ability ought to have captured every man Early had with him. He had it in his own power, if he had followed it up to have ended the war in two weeks, for Early could not have made another stand, and Lynchburg could have been taken, and thus all communication with Petersburg would have been cut off. Now, what do you think is the miserable excuse?" said the Colonel: "that he would have to detach half his army of 50,000 men to guard his communication from me, when all the men I had at the time was about two or three hundred. Such was his explanation before the committee on the conduct of the war."

THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

"We look into the future, we want to develop the mineral resources of Virginia; I believe it can be made the greatest State in the Union. I am here now for the purpose of inviting Northern emigration and Northern capital to develop our resources. I have this morning been negotiating with gentlemen for the sale of two very fine marble quarries—one in Fauquier and the other in London. Such is the business that brought me here."

BEN. BUTLER.

"What do you think of Butler?" we asked. "I don't think anything of Butler," he replied, "and our opinion is that of a great many Northerners, I find. We don't hate him as a Northern man or General, but because he was a brute. We don't hate him because he wore a Northern uniform, but because he was a disgrace to it. But we have a meaner man than Butler—his name is Canby."

SUFFERINGS OF THE FORCES OF LEE.

"Mark me," said the Colonel, I do not wish to defend the actions of those in charge at Andersonville, Belle Island, Salisbury, or Libby; whether the charges made against them are true or false I do not know, not having been at any of those places; but I do know this, that nothing could have exceeded the sufferings of our men whilst lying inactive during the winters of 1863-4-5. Why sir, our men lived those winters through with nothing for food but parched corn, and of course, such being the case, our prisoners could not reasonably expect luxuries."

HIS OWN COMMAND.

"During the war the Northern press complained bitterly of the acts of the men of my own immediate command, but I'll defy any man to cite any one authenticated instance in which a prisoner captured by me or my men was ill-treated. There are hundreds of men in Philadelphia to day that I had prisoners, and I have met a great many of them since I have been here, and the first words they spoke to me were to thank me for the kind manner in which I treated them.

A WORD ABOUT GENERAL LEE.

"General Lee," said the Colonel, "is, I believe, acknowledged by all men to have been a Christian soldier. Well, I was under his immediate command and I reported all my actions to him, and during the whole war I never received but one reproof, and that was once, when badly wounded I hobbled up to his tent on crutches, when he greeted me with: 'Colonel, I have but one

fault with you, and that is you will get wounded.'"

HIS OPINION OF THE CAVALRY FORCES.

"Which army had the best cavalry?" we then asked.

"The South had the best until broken down by loss of horses and want of forage. I say this because the Southern people had more aptitude for this branch of the service than the Northern people. The Federal cavalry improved during the last year of the war, and ours depreciated because our resources gave out. We could not obtain good horses, and cavalrymen have no confidence unless they are well mounted."

OF GENERAL GRANT.

"Grant had, of course, more success in the field in the latter part of the war, but Grant only came in to reap the benefits of McClellan's previous efforts. At the same time I do not wish to disparage Gen. Grant, for he has many abilities; and if Grant had had command during the first year of the war we should have gained our independence. Grant's policy of attacking would have been a blessing to us, for we lost more by inaction than we would have lost in battle. After the first Manassas the army took a sort of 'dry rot,' and we lost more men by camp diseases than we would have done by fighting."

JEFF DAVIS.

"What is your individual opinion of Jeff Davis?"

"I think history will record him as one of the greatest men of the time. Every lost cause you know, must have a scape-goat, and Mr. Davis has been chosen as such. He must take all the blame without any of the credit. I do not know any man in the Confederate States that could have conducted the war with the success that he did."

THE FEELING OF THE SOUTH.

"Are there any bitter feelings cherished?"

"No sir, none except those engendered since the war by the manner in which we have been treated. The class of men to whom the conduct of affairs has been entrusted by the United States Government are obnoxious. The whole administration of affairs in Virginia is in the hands of a set of bonny-jumpers and jail-birds, and their only qualification is that they can take the "ironclad oath." "But," he added, "They generally take anything else they can lay their hands on. Last spring, all persons holding office were obliged to take the "ironclad" or leave, and one man named Boyd, from Pennsylvania, was appointed Sheriff of Fauquier County, an office in which he had passing through his hands over 100,000 in revenue, and otherwise, according to the laws of the State, he would be obliged to give bonds in the sum of \$90,000, but General Canby reduced this sum to \$30,000. The man was insolvent; and his bond was as well worth five dollars as it was five millions. Boyd is a defaulter to the State of Virginia for a large amount of revenue collected and not accounted for, and he has sold his office to Hume, the former Sheriff, whom General Canby displaced because he could not take the ironclad oath. When Boyd was appointed, the members of the bar held a meeting at Warrenton, and drew up a politely toned protest against the appointment of the man, and it fell to my lot to carry it to General Canby. He received me kindly, and assured me the matter would be attended to. I returned to Warrenton and told my colleagues that the whole thing would be fixed. A few days afterwards General Canby sent down troops and had the whole bar of Warrenton tried for conspiracy to defeat the reconstruction laws."

## CURIOUS RELICS OF 1777.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

Mr George W. Murphy and others recently conceived the idea of raising the hull of the British 64 gun ship *Jugosa*, sunk in the Delaware river, about a mile and a half below Fort Mifflin. The ship was one of his Royal Highness, King George's fleet, and was blown up, the concussion driving one of her sides out. This occurred in the year 1777, and since that time the waters of the Delaware have had full sweep at forcing the mud and sand into and through the shattered hull. Very many have been the difficulties encountered by the brave men who battled with the elements to bring the old craft to the surface. They have depended entirely upon their own resources, and have expended about \$5,000, without counting their labor. Canal boats, barges, and drivers have long been in use, and all difficulties have been surmounted. Yesterday the party, who now consist of Messrs. Murphy, James Powell, Moore, Shipley, and Myers, succeeded in floating the hull and getting it to Gloucester. An immense excitement was created along the river and among the Jersey folks, who were anxious to see the vessel they had read of and heard so much about.

It is the intention of those who raised the craft to place canvas about her, and charge the moderate sum of twenty-five cents to those who desire to inspect her. Mr. Murphy kindly showed us last evening some of the relics he had recovered from time to time. Among them were silver spoons, very heavy, bearing the maker's mark, and a crest conspicuously engraved upon the end. Near the bowl is engraved "H. W. 1748."

Upon a piece of metal, about four inches long and an inch wide, is very plainly engraved the Lord's Prayer, appended to which is the name of David Pyett, 1774. On the reverse side is engraved various designs.

A wonderful-looking silver watch, small in size, and almost round in shape, is another curiosity. Yesterday the drivers brought up a number of British guineas of the date of 1765, and they are perfect, and now that they are no longer in circulation in Great Britain, are, of course, very valuable.

These were all the curiosities we had time to inspect, but Mr. Murphy is convinced that there is on board the vessel many others. Two heavy cannons have been recovered bearing the British coat of arms, and it is estimated that at least one hundred tons of kentledge is in the hull. This kentledge is composed of flat pieces of iron about two feet long, and used for ballast. Each piece bears the royal stamp of the king the letter R. It is supposed that there are at least one hundred tons of shot on board the vessel. Battle axes, cutlasses, guns, pistols, and all of the paraphernalia of a man of war are visible, and much of it will be saved. The timbers of the ship are in an elegant state of preservation, and a novel feature of her construction is that she was put together by trunnels, no bolts being used.

## A BRAVE OLD MAN.

The following incident of the recent wreck of the steamer *Sierra Nevada* on the Pacific coast deserves imperishable record:

Captain Bogert, seeing the effect the report of the engineer was likely to have, instantly turned to carry out his original idea of sending the old men with the ladies, and said, in loud, sharp tones, "Now, Governor Wood, it is your turn; make haste." To which he received the following answer,

which, spoken under the circumstances, shows that the days of true heroism have not yet passed away. "No!" said the brave old man; "nearly all here are young men, to whom life is of value. I am 74 years of age. I will wait." If there had been for a moment the slightest feeling of "every one for himself," that feeling was instantly dissipated by the noble, self-sacrificing sentiment thus expressed. Captain Bogert, whom "one of ours" heard describe the incident, said in a true, blunt, sailor like fashion, while tears were brought to his eyes by recollections of the moment: "When I received the answer, a lump rose in my throat as big as my fist. I couldn't speak for some seconds. As soon as I could, I took hold of the Governor, and said as loudly and harshly as I could, "Sir, I command you to get into that boat!" and in this manner the generous spirit was almost performed passed into the boat.

## NATIONAL MUSIC

The *Sandwich Dominion* discusses with excellent taste this subject. We append the third of the series of articles:

A difference, and a great one, exists in the renowned national music of the two especial lands of song of our own country. That of Ireland, either filled with rolicking jolity, or plaintively dwelling on true or imagined wrong; that of Scotland appealing to the best feelings of our race, the love of our kind and devotion to country. Irish music is dangerous. - Let a man sing "Boyno Water," or "Crappies lie Down," in the County of Galway and we would not give much for his scone. Nor would we, if he was indulging in the "Shan Van Voight" in the streets of Derry.

But little of party feeling has existed in the songs of Scotland since the times of the Cavaliers. Strains which excite the deeds of daring; strains which stir our tenderest emotions. These are what now constitute the music of Scotia, and make it popular far beyond its own limits.

It would have repaid a journey to the Crimea to have heard the glorious chorus which burst from the whole British army before Sebastopol as the sweet and simple strain of "Annie Laurie" swelled on the midnight air from so many thousands of throats not unaccompanied by the solemn bass furnished by the deep boom of the Russian guns.

America possesses no national music. "Yankee Doodle" was composed by an army surgeon in a British regiment at the time of the war with the English and the French in Canada, many years before the Declaration of Independence. It was designed to cast ridicule upon the New Englanders for their backwardness in assisting in the war against the French in Canada.

The original words, silly enough, were:

"There is a man in our town  
 Who'll tell you his condition,  
 He sold his wig for half a crown,  
 To buy him a commission

Chorus—Marblehead's a rocky town,  
 Salem it is sandy,  
 Boston is a Yankee town,  
 Yankee Doodle Dandy.

"When 'ommission he had got,  
 He was so great a coward,  
 He would not go to Canada,  
 For fear of being devoured.

Chorus—Marblehead's a rocky town, &c.

I hung some pork out on my ship,  
 And as I am a slubber,  
 A shark came by and ate it up,  
 And so I lost my dinner.

Chorus—Marblehead's a rocky town, &c."

Hail Columbia is a very old English march. The "Star Spungled Banner" is the

drinking song known as "Old Bibbo," or "Anacron in Heaven." The song which had the greatest run during the late war was "The Red, White and Blue," plagiarized without any notion of its adaptability from the old English origin.

The chorus as the Americans have it is

"The Red, White and Blue."

The original is intended to convey the idea of our land and sea forces.

"The army and navy forever!  
 Three cheers for the Red and the Blue."

That is to say for the red coats of the Army and the Blue for the Navy. Again

"Thy banner makes tyranny tremble,  
 Whom borne by the Red and Blue."

By the red-coated men of the Army, and blue of the Navy, "Red, White and Blue" would make the idea simply ridiculous.

## THE GREAT IRISH MOVEMENT.

On October 24th a procession of the trades numbering 3,000, left Cork for Carrigline, with bands and banners and received large accessions as it went along. There were the usual "national" demonstrations. The only novelty to be noticed was a dark green banner borne in the van by the Fair-lane band, on which was emblazoned what we are told was the appropriate motto "Hibernia redi-vus." On reaching the village the concourse had increased it is said to 10,000 persons. A band in front of the platform struck up the Irish National Anthem. It is a tune dedicated to the memory of the "Manchester Martyrs," and repeating their last words "God Save Ireland," which the assembly devoutly joined in singing. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Canon M'Sweeney, P. P., who stated that it was the first political meeting in which he had ever presided. He asked them to say "God Save Ireland," which they did with earnestness. He called upon them to unite in endeavouring to get justice for the prisoners, and a fair settlement of the land question. The Tralee meeting assembled in obedience, on Oct 24th, to the following extraordinary summons, which was placarded over the county. It was headed "Kerry for the Amnesty."

"Monster meeting in Tralee to protest most earnestly with Europe and America, and with the whole civilized world, against the further incarceration of our patriot brothers. Then, patriot people of Kerry, come! come!! Out with your horses and gigs, wagonettes and side cars, and common carts. Up with the saddles; out with whips and spurs? Come along to assist in the moral struggle for the rescue of the political prisoners. Come to save the confessors of liberty from hunger and insanity, from insults worse than death, which are crushing the souls and spirits of those heroes."

A hearse brought up the rear of the procession, and the platform, which was hastily put together, broke down under the weight of the speakers. The meeting numbered altogether about 5,000. Resolutions were adopted similar to those passed at other demonstrations.

A most imposing meeting was held at Tipperary on Oct 24. It is estimated that 70,000 persons attended, and various districts of Waterford and Limerick were represented. There was a monster procession of the trades. They had no fewer than 180 banners on the field. They included such mottoes as "How long, O Lord, how long!" "Tipperary to the rescue!" and "God save Ireland." The chair was taken by the Rev T. F. Meagher.

Writing on Oct. 27th the Dublin correspondent of the *The London Standard* says: At the Tipperary meeting to protest against



Mr. Gladstone there was a peculiar emblem borne by the processionists. Their ensign was a handsome green crucifix, and every one in the long train of young men and girls that followed bore also pretty silver-tipped crucifixes, which have given those hardy mountain men the name of the Crusaders. One of the most creditable accessions came from towards Cashel, principal among which were the City of the Kings itself, Golden and Killeacoe. This body numbered close on three thousand men and women, headed by a gorgeous green banner, with prettily uniformed standard-bearers, numerous green and white ensigns being also scattered through the ranks. On the other side of the town, at the same time was entering the huge contingent from Capawhite, headed by their patriotic pastor, and counting close on 10,000 in their ranks. Then came thousands gathered from the immense border district, embracing Oola, Cullen, Cluggan, Pallas-green and Doon. The procession was headed by a tasteful piece of national imagery—a massive gilt harp, borne by four men in extremely handsome uniforms of green and blue, slashed with gold lace, and surmounted by the appropriate legend, "The cold chain of silence has hung o'er thee long." On this splendid emblem of national minstrelsy leaned in a sorrowful pose, a fair young girl clad in a complete robe of green, and comporting herself with a dignity that gave effect to a really pretty idea.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An arrangement is being concluded between England and France to exterminate the Chinese pirates.

Gen. Belknap, the new Secretary of war, got acquainted with his wife by capturing her brother, who was a Rebel officer.

The Rawlins fund is not made up, and the enthusiasm for it appears to have died out. New York has raised nearly all that has yet been contributed towards it.

The troop ship Tamar has left Halifax for England for repairs. The 29th Regiment will remain at Halifax until the Orontes comes out to take them to the West Indies.

STRANGE PRESENTATION.—The *Trey Times* reports that "the Hon. Abraham O. Hall, of New York, has been presented with a portrait of his father's grandfather, who was hung as a regicide of Charles I., at Tyburn."

As the Pope has included Freemasons (in combination with Bible Societies) as especial subjects for censure at the Oecumenical Council, the Grand Master of Masons in France has summoned a General Convention of the Masons of Europe at Paris on the 8th of December, in which Freemasonry is solemnly to affirm the great principles of universal human right, which are its basis and its glory.

President Lopez, according to Gen. McMahon, is a man of about 40 years of age, of middle stature, with a firm, well-knit frame, evidently capable of great endurance. In complexion, he is dark, like a Spaniard, wearing full beard. His eyes are penetrating and lustrous, features strong and marked. He looks what he is, a man of powerful intellect and high culture. He was educated chiefly in Europe, speaks Spanish, French, Portuguese; speaks English only tolerably, but understands it better. He is fluent in the Guarani tongue, the native Indian speech. He is very well versed in history, and especially in modern politics and affairs.

Kertch, on the Sea of Azof, has lately been made a first class fortress by Russia, and the works are nearly equal to those of Sebastopol. One of the remarkable features of the fortress is the largest cistern in the world. It will hold a water supply for ten thousand men for a whole year.

By the death of Major-General E. C. Milman, commanding the forces in Mauritius, which occurred on Saturday last, Colonel A. Maxwell, C. B., 46th Regiment becomes Major General; and Major Digby St. Vincent Hamilton, Staff-officer of Pensioners at Londonderry, becomes Lieut.-Colonel.—*Broad Arrow, 30th Oct.*

The colonelcy of the 65th Regiment has become vacant by death of General Robert Bartlett Coles. The late general who was upwards of eighty years of age, entered the army in 1803. He served in Canada from 1814 till the latter period of 1826, when he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and has remained since unattached on half pay.

The Russian newspapers announce that experiments will shortly be made on the Neva with a new invention for propelling ships without either using paddles or screws. The author of this invention is M. Liwczak, an Austrian by birth, who some time ago invented a flying machine propelled by steam, and subsequently became the editor of a Pan Slavist paper published at Vienna.

The family of Mr. Alderman W. F. Allen have just suffered a bereavement in the death on the 1st inst. of Lieut. Colonel Augustine Allen of the Indian army, at the age of forty-six. The deceased officer joined the 55th Bengal Native Infantry in 1842, but exchanged regimental for scientific work in 1853, and became superintendent of the Roorkee workshops. It is said he was the first who fitted up a railway engine in India.

The recent Spanish insurrection was a more serious affair than many people supposed. General Prim in his report of its suppression states it is impossible to deny the importance of the movement; and that according to approximate calculations some say 40,000 had risen in arms. The army of the Government, including regulars and militia, lost 1000 chiefs, 13 officers and 91 soldiers killed and nine chiefs, 61 officers and 449 soldiers wounded. The losses of the insurgents were large, but they are not known, many of the wounded being concealed in the houses of the people. The Minister of War states the rising was put down in 20 days, and pays the army, officers and men, high commitments upon its loyalty and bravery.

Prince Napoleon's courage or rather his imputed want of courage is a favourite topic for the jesters and caricaturists of Paris. The *Journal de Paris* shocked at the license of the press says:

"If one takes into consideration, says the writer, that the exalted person called a free undertaker (*libre croquemort*), and other epithets, bears the title of Imperial Highness that he is a general of division, and that an accident might make him heir to the crown and seat him on the throne of Napoleon IV.; if it be added that the author of the article in the *Pays* has been made a knight of the Legion of Honor for his services rendered in the press to the Imperial dynasty; that the chief editor of the paper and father to the writer is a member of the most devoted fraction of the Corps Legislatif, and a commander of the Legion of Honor, some idea may be formed of the moral disorder which exists amongst the most zealous defenders of the Imperial Government."

It is believed that a further reduction will very shortly be made in the Royal Marine Forces to the extent of from 12 to 14 officers. There may possibly be a slight diminution in the number of the men.

General George B. McClellan visited the New England Fair, and while there, an old gentleman from the rural districts, seizing both his hands, exclaimed with sympathetic tears coursing down his sunbrowned cheeks: "General, I am glad to see you! I am delighted to see you! I have long desired to meet you! I always believed that you managed the army as well as you knew how!" The General thanked him.

VOLUNTEER NOBLES AT ROME.—It is said that a corps of Volunteers is to be formed at Rome consisting entirely of nobles. At present only 500 have enrolled themselves, and as the corps is to be 800 strong, 300 more are required. The members are not limited to the Roman nobility, but may be of any nation. Among the officers already appointed are an Aldobrandini, a Borghese, and a Lancellotti, and the command will be given to a Lieutenant-Colonel taken from the army. The uniform is described as handsome. The members of the corps will not receive any pay, and their duty will consist in guarding Rome. There does already exist a Palatine Guard, whose duties are the same, but this guard is composed of shopkeepers, though they, too, give their services gratuitously. The same correspondent who makes the above statement says that the opinion prevalent at the Vatican is that Father Hyacinthe was corrupted by the Protestants, and that they had offered him a magnificent position at Geneva or London, and he adds:—"The letter of the Pope to Dr. Manning on the non-admission of heretics to the Council will not have surprised you. You will remember that the Pope invited schismatics to be present at the meeting, but, with respect to heretics, he confined himself to recommending them to profit by the meeting, to examine their own hearts."

The colonial question continues to occupy the British mind, and the discussions upon it elicit a great variety of opinions. Lord Bury, we find by a late English paper had been addressing his constituents at Berwick. He spoke briefly in favour of a national, not a denominational system of education, and said a land measure for Ireland must be a moderate one, and that the Irish were shocking the sympathies of people here. He spoke at great length on colonial subjects, insisting on a more sympathetic treatment of the colonies. Speaking of the circular that has been sent out convening a meeting of the representatives of the colonies in London, he said that Lord Granville had communicated to him a despatch which had been addressed to the colonial Governments, to which the original circular had been sent, advising them not to send delegates to the proposed Conference. Lord Bury said it was more than probable that the colonial governments would take the cue given by Lord Granville, and prevail upon their Governments not to send representatives to the Congress, as originally proposed. Nevertheless, in the despatch Lord Granville said:—"The Government have no jealousy of the collective action of any of the colonies in furtherance of their wishes and interests." He (Lord Bury) was therefore not without hope that they would be able to concert with Lord Granville some mode of obtaining the desired objects. His lordship advocated a federal union of colonies, in which due regard should be had to the feelings and wants of each, and condemned the conduct of the Government towards New Zealand.

## A FOREST SCENE ON THE AMAZON.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

"The traveller from Europe no sooner arrives at the entrance to the Para river, through which the Amazon is usually roached, than his eye rests on the frontier of the forest, which continues in one unbroken sweep to the foot of the Andes, two thousand miles away.

"Every writer who has tried to describe that forest scene, and render it intelligible to minds familiar only with European vegetation, has been conscious of the imperfect success of his attempt. Epithets piled upon epithets only reveal the poverty of human language when contrasted with the varied prodigality of Nature. Wherever the traveller turns he encounters the boundless forest, through which the only highways are the flowing rivers. On the river's bank the tide-washed roots of the mangrove trees afford a home for myriads of crabs that sport among their foul recesses. Standing out of the mud like huge tripods, they sustain dense bushes, fringing the shore, but growing out of the waters. In other places the loftier forest trees appear to rise directly from the stream. They tower at once high into the air, and yet their tall stems scarcely visible from the river, their leafy crowns alone indicating how varied are their forms. Feathery bamboos wave above the arums that grow along the shallow margin of the stream. Here and there the spreading leaves of the banana, velvety in texture and brilliant in hue, stand out in commanding relief. Yet higher, festoons of passion-flowers drape the riverfront, hanging from the loftier growths of the sapucaya and the Brazil-nut tree. These in turn guide the eye to a still higher region, where they mingle their foliage with the ponds of a thousand palms, in a profusion which, were there no other reminder, tells the traveller that he stands beneath a vertical sun. This self-sustained vegetation has to uphold myriads of dependent plants, which climb up its stems and cluster on its branches, seeking the remote light towards which all are struggling. Vegetable cables are flung from tree to tree, and thence to the ground, binding the forest into a tangled mass, through which it would seem impossible for any aspiring young plant to force its way. Nevertheless, one generation succeeds and mingles with another. The sylvan conflict for life and light goes on age after age, and the tropical forest remains at once primal yet ever young.

"At length the traveller finds some opening on the river's bank, through which he penetrates the forest wall. He now enters a gloomy solitude filled with bare vegetable columns. Leafless stems, bound together by equally leafless creepers, are seen on every hand. The ground under foot is carpeted here and there by lycopods of the loveliest green, but the true foliage of the forest belongs to another region far above the wanderer's head. There the branches intertwine like the richest groings of some Gothic roof, whilst their leaves blend in a dense canopy, through which sun and sky are rarely seen. The foliage seems to belong to the upper air rather than to the north. The flowers expand and the fruits ripen above this umbrageous canopy, far away from mortal vision. Could the traveller float in a balloon over that aerial verdure, how glorious would be the sight! but otherwise it is beyond his reach. The lower region through which alone he can wend his way is unearthly from its monotony and fearful stillness. Only at distant intervals may he be startled by a crashing sound

which tells him that some forest monarch has ended a career of centuries, bringing down a thousand dependants in its fall, or a yet more startling scream proclaims the terror of some unseen victim to a beast of prey. But the interruption is but momentary, the sound ceases, and the forest resumes its wonted silence."

## FRENCH MILITARY TAILORING.

"They do these things better in France," is often a grumble of John Bull's when contemplating his own Army arrangements. It appears, however, that the French are not a whit better than the English in the matter of frequent and fanciful changes in the soldier's dress and appointments, for, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes, since the beginning of the Second Empire there has been on the average an alteration every two years in military uniform. At one time the skirts of the tunics were lengthened, at another they were shortened; next the colour of the facings was changed, after that came the turn of the epaulets; and one day, soon after the Italian War, the triumphant idea occurred to some body of cutting off the skirts of the infantry altogether. Marshal Niel, however, had a weakness for skirts, and he was no sooner in office than he began to distribute skirted tunics to the infantry, as also new overcoats new epaulets, and ugly red shakos in place of the leather ones which the soldiers loved. Had he lived longer it was his intention to put the cavalry into tunics, and to abolish those smart lancer, cuirassier, and hussar uniforms which are the pride of the French Army. General Lebœuf came in time to prevent this, and for the last two months has been quietly amending his predecessor's work according to his notions of the beautiful. The red shakos are to be discarded, the new tunics are to be changed again, the leather gaiters which the late Marshal has proscribed are to be adopted once more, and the bands which Marshal Niel had suppressed in cavalry regiments as an unnecessary expense are to be re-formed. We trust that sooner or later the perfection arrived at will be reached.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 18th, says:—"After endless delays and mistakes, the final preparations have at length been made for providing the whole of the Russian army with breech-loaders. Hitherto the only regiments which have been armed with the new weapon are those of the Grenadiers and the Guards, the other corps only having had a few served out to them for practice. The officials on the Warsaw railway have now been instructed to pass without question all the rifles as fast as they come in from Prussia, so that there may be no further delay in the matter. The number of rifles expected from Prussia is 500,000, and it is stated that the troops have now thoroughly learnt though not without great difficulty, the use of the new weapon. Every effort is also being made to render the army efficient in other respects. Both officers and soldiers are constantly employed in making trenches and other field fortification work; and a nocturnal sham fight is often got up, at which the troops are attacked while in the trenches by a supposed enemy. This sort of exercise has wonderfully developed the intelligence of the Russian soldier, who is now a far different being from what he was in the Crimea. The late inspections both in the kingdom of Poland and the empire have produced results which have filled with surprise the Russian generals of the old School, hitherto accustomed to look upon the soldier as a mindless machine."

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 26th November, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDER.

No. 1.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Frontenac Squadron of Cavalry.*

To be Major Commanding:

Major John Duff, from No. 1 Troop.

*Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.*

First Lieutenant George Clarke having left the limits, is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

2nd Battalion "The Queen's Own Rifles,"  
Toronto.

The resignation of Major and Paymaster, W. R. Harris, is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles,"  
Woodstock.

To be Brevet Major:

Captain Hy. B. Beard of No. 1 Company, he having completed his five years service as Captain.

23th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Adjutant David Scott.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry.*

To be Brevet Major:

Captain S. A. Stevens, he having completed his five years service as Captain.

4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens,"  
Montreal.

The services of Lieutenant C. Christin are hereby dispensed with.

*St. Paul's Bay Infantry Company.*

To be Lieutenant:

Joseph Gauthier, Gentleman, M.S., vice Bouchard, left the limits.

The resignation of Ensign E. Fortin is hereby accepted.

*St. Eustache Infantry Company.*

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Alphonse Daoust, Gentleman.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The formation of the following Corps hereby authorized:

An Infantry Company at Barrsboro, Cumberland County.

To be Captain :  
 Captain Bent Fulerton.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Angus McGilvray.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.  
 P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,  
 A. G. of Militia.  
 Canada.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

We learn from Rome that the chaplain of the Canadian Zouaves has brought with him some curious specimens of the North American Indians' handiwork, chiefly in the way of velvet worked with pearls in various devices, specimens of which have been offered to the Minister of War, and the colonel and officers of the Zouaves.

The privates have received, probably, more acceptable souvenirs from their countrymen, in the form of tobacco, cigars, maple sugar, and drinks of various strength and flavour. A magnificent stuffed beaver, the blazonic emblem of Canada, adorns the Zouaves' club room.

The recently arrived Canadian Volunteers have been received by the Pope with great affability, presented by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Zouaves and General De Courten.

The second anniversary of the battle of Mentana was celebrated on the 3rd instant by a grand dinner given by the officers of the brigade of Zouaves at their barracks in the Convent of San Silvestro. The Minister of War, the generals, commanders of corps, and staff officers of the Pontifical Army were invited, the number of guests amounting to 180. Among these were bishops from each of the countries which have furnished the corps of Zouaves with most volunteers.

The banquet was presided over, in the absence of Colonel Allet, by Lieutenant-Colonel de Charrette, who, at its conclusion, made an eloquent speech in French, comparing the battle of Mentana, for the severity of the struggle and the importance of its results, to the delivery of France from the invasion of the Saracens by Charles Martel; the relief of Vienna from the Turks by Sobieski; and the defeat of the Ottoman fleet by those of Pius V. and his allies in the waters of Lepanto. The Colonel's speech was received with great applause, and enthusiastic toasts were drunk to the Pope and the Pontifical Army.

A solemn funeral took place in the Church of the Gesù, for the souls of "soldiers who have died while fighting for the defence of the sacred rights of the Apostolic See of Rome."

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Brockville, Oct. 3, 1869.



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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
  1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
  2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
  3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
  4. The formation of the Local Governments.
  5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
  6. A sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
- III. The Church in Canada.
- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
- VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
- VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

The volume for 1867 will contain 330 pp., 8. Svo., and will be bound in cloth.

Price Two Dollars.

HENRY J. MORGAN

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869. 28-1f

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