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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

VOL. IV.

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No. 19.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER LI.

WHILE this success had been achieved in the West Indies the credit and reputation of Great Britain were ably supported in the East by the celebrated Warren Hastings, Governor General of Bengal, aided by Sir Eyre Coote and Admiral Sir E. Hughes. On the 5th of January, 1782, a party of seamen and marines belonging to the squadron of Vice Admiral Sir E. Hughes landed on the Island of Ceylon, and being supported by a detachment of troops and Sepoys, moved so rapidly on the Fort of Trincomalee, that the garrison, taken by surprise, surrendered prisoners of war without making any opposition. A detachment of Dutch troops had retreated to Fort Ostenburgh, which it was at once determined to attack. On the morning of the 11th four hundred and fifty seamen and marines assaulted the works, and after some fighting carried the fort, with a loss of 21 men killed and 42 wounded. In the harbor was found two richly laden Dutch ships; 67 pieces of artillery were captured.

On the 8th of February the Vice Admiral with his squadron arrived in Madras Roads, where he received intelligence that a French fleet had arrived off the coast. At this time the British squadron was so numerically inferior to the French that they dared not risk an action, but on the following day it was reinforced by three ships, and on the 16th sailed with two ships of 74, five of 64, one of 68, and one of 50 guns. Commodore Suffrien, who commanded the French fleet of four 74, five 64, and two of 50 guns, and six frigates of 40 guns each, arrived in sight of the Madras Roads, with the intention of attacking the English squadron at anchor, but seeing nine two-decked ships under sail he made preparations for his own defence. During the night Sir E. Hughes re-captured several British merchant ships and took one large French ship laden with military stores.

At daybreak on the 17th the French squadron came in sight, bearing north by east, distant about three leagues. The weather being hazy with light winds and occasional squalls from north-north-east. At 4 o'clock p.m. the two squadrons were within gun shot,—the British being formed in line ahead on the larboard tack. The French, who had bore down before the wind in a double line abreast with very little order, began the attack at once upon the centre and rear divisions of the British, in which the Exeter, 64 guns, being the rearmost, suffered severely, having to bear the fire of four vessels at once for nearly an hour. The van, in which were the heaviest of the British ships, was unable to tack in support of the rear owing to the light wind, but the steady bravery and good gun practice of the vessels attacked enabled them to hold their own till at 6 o'clock, p.m., a squall from the south east, took the British abreast of the French and they paid off with their heads to the north-east, and as the van bore up to assist the centre the French Commodore made the signal to cease firing, and hauled off to the northward, leaving the majority of the British in no condition for pursuit. Their loss was 22 killed and 83 wounded, besides two ships almost completely disabled.

Sir Edward Hughes, finding that the French fleet was not in sight on the morning of the 18th, bore away for Trincomalee to refit.

On the 30th of March he was reinforced by one 74 and one 64-gun ship, and on the 8th of April again got sight of the French fleet a few miles to the northward of Trincomalee. After a variety of manœuvres for the weather gauge on the morning of the 12th the French having succeeded in getting to the windward, bore down on the British at daylight. At 9 a.m. Sir Edward Hughes made the signal for the line ahead on the larboard tack at two cables length. The enemy then being north-by-east, distant six miles, the wind being about north—the French squadron having 12 sail of the line and the English eleven. Commodore Suffrien ordered five ships to attack the British van, and with the other seven bore down

upon the centre. The attack commenced at 1.30 p.m. and raged with great fury till 6.40 p.m., when the British fleet having anchored in consequence of drifting in shore, the French hauled their wind to the eastward in great confusion, leaving their opponents severely damaged in masts and rigging and having suffered as much themselves. The loss of the British was 137 men killed and 480 wounded; the French owned to a loss of 139 men killed and 264 wounded.

Having refitted his fleet at Trincomalee, Sir E. Hughes sailed on the 23rd of June to watch the French squadron on the Coromandel coast, and on the following day arrived at Negapatam. On the 5th of July at noon, while lying in that roadstead, the enemy appeared in the offing, upon which all dispatch was used, and the British, at 3 o'clock p.m. weighed anchor and stood under all sail to the southward. At daylight on the 6th the French fleet was seen at anchor, bearing north-west, distant seven or eight miles; and at 5.30, a.m., the British with the wind at south-west bore away in line abreast for the enemy. At 6 o'clock the enemy was observed getting under weigh and standing out to the eastward, upon which Sir E. Hughes made the signal for a line ahead on the starboard tack, and at 7 o'clock bore up for the enemy—each for her proper opponent in the line. The firing commenced at 10.40, a.m., and from ten minutes past eleven the action became general from van to rear at a distance of about 200 yards. At 1 o'clock, p.m., two of the French ships had been so injured that they were beaten out of the line, and the whole squadron was in confusion, but the sea breeze set in strong from south-south-east, taking most of the British ships aback, on which the French hauled to the wind, and at 1.30 the action ceased. Sir Edward Hughes made the signal to wear round on the starboard tack, intending a general chase, but most of the ships were unable to carry sail in the fresh breeze that had now set in, owing to the severe injuries in masts and rigging. Towards evening the squadron anchored between Negapatam and Nazore, Commodore Suffrien anchored three leagues

to the northward, and next day proceeded to Cuddalore. The British loss was 77 men killed and 233 wounded, the French loss was 412 men killed and 676 wounded.

Immediately after this the French succeeded in getting possession of Trincomalee, and the British had been reinforced, their squadron consisted of three 74, one 70, one 68, six of 64, one 50 gun ships and four frigates; the French had four ships of 74, eight of 64, and three of 50 guns. The British squadron was very badly found in stores and the crews sickly, while the French were in good condition and full of men.

On the 3rd of September the British squadron appeared off Trincomalee, and the French immediately weighed and stood out of Back Bay, the wind blowing fresh from south west. The British being to the leeward formed line ahead at two cables length, and with a view to render the action decisive stood off the land until 11 o'clock, a.m., when it hauled to the west on the larboard tack. The French repeated the same tactics in this as in the last action, five ships bearing down on the British van, the remainder attacked the centre and rear. At 2.30, p.m., the action commenced and immediately became general. At 3.30 three of the French ships were dismantled and beaten out of the line; the action continued till 5.30. p.m.; when the wind shifted to east south-east. The British squadron at once braced their yards round and continued the action, having the weather gauge and the power of closing with the enemy. At 7 o'clock, p.m., the French fleet wore and stood in shore to the southward, receiving a most severe fire from the British line as they passed to the leeward. The loss sustained was 51 killed and 283 men wounded; the French squadron entered Trincomalee bay the same evening, losing one 74-gun ship, which grounded and was wrecked, the British squadron proceeded to Madras Roads.

A little energy on the part of the British Admiral would have rendered this action decisive. The disabled state of the French squadron rendered escape impossible for the majority of the vessels comprising it, and if the British had wore and followed that result would have been obtained. The vicinity of the land was no reason for declining to render this, the fourth action, decisive. There were good reasons at the three preceding actions for declining to follow up the advantages obtained, but none in this beyond want of energy.

In the month of May a treaty was effected by which the Maharatta States were detached from the interests of Hyder Ally, one of the articles being a mutual engagement to compel him to restore all places taken from the East Indian Company.

The plan followed by the English Administration in the conduct of the war in Europe was to act strictly on the defensive, when the true policy would have been daring offensive movement. In conformity with this efforts were made to prevent a junction

of the French, Spanish, and Dutch fleets, by which they were enabled to do infinite mischief, whereas if they were allowed to concentrate a single action would have completely broken their power, and rendered peace attainable on honorable conditions. But those were matters entirely beyond the capacity of the Whig agitators, who now swayed the destinies of Great Britain. They were fearful that any bold movement would render peace impossible. In compliance with this craven policy no effort was made to relieve Gibraltar, which had now been beleaguered for nearly three years, but the ordinary annual supplies were furnished the garrison. In the month of April Admiral Barrington sailed on a cruise with twelve ships of the line to intercept a convoy said to be ready to sail from Brest, and on the 20th of that month got sight of it. The convoy consisted of eighteen transports having troops on board and laden with provisions and stores for the use of the French fleet in the East Indies. It was under the protection of two ships of 74, and one 64 guns, and a frigate. A general chase ensued, and the two 74-gun ships were taken with twelve sail of the transports.

In the beginning of June the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the Comte de Guichen and Don Louis de Cordova, sailed from Cadiz, and in its course to the northward captured eighteen British ships of a fleet of merchantmen bound to Quebec and Newfoundland, chiefly laden with provisions. The rest of the fleet, about ten sail, and the convoy managed to escape.

As the combined fleet intended to cruise off the mouth of the channel great uneasiness was felt for the safety of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which had sailed under the convoy of only three ships of the line, as the Whig principle of economy had been brought into active play there was no channel fleet ready to act, and all was consternation and hurry; however, by the 2nd of July Lord Howe, with 22 ships of the line, put to sea, but he does not appear to have seen either the Jamaica fleet, which got safely into the channel on the 30th, or the combined fleets, and he returned to Portsmouth on the 8th of August.

The honor of the British navy was maintained on the high seas by several independent actions with single ships, for it is a remarkable fact that not one of the Admirals or Generals who were politically allied to the Administration now in power distinguished themselves in any way except by utter incapacity during this war. Every disgraceful defeat can be traced to their friends, and if there is a piece of superior stupidity on record it has been accomplished by some fellow whom the opposition were lauding to the skies as a great General or Admiral. With Keppel at the head of the Admiralty, and Howe commanding the fleet, it was not likely that any decisive or honorable result would be achieved.

On the 29th of August the Royal George,

of 100 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Kompenfolt, was overset and sunk at Spithhead, by which accident the Rear Admiral and over 800 seamen, with a large number of landsmen and others, perished. Her Captain and First Lieutenant, with 200 seamen, were picked up and saved. The wreck of this ship remained in the position in which it sank till quite recently, when through the exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers it was blown up and removed.

REVIEW AT QUEBEC.

The Review about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the garrison artillery, under the command of Lt.-Col. Bowen, the 8th Battalion volunteer rifles, under the command of Lt.-Col. Reeve, and the 9th Battalion (rifles) under command of Lt.-Col. Panet marched on to the Esplanade, Louis street, where they were inspected by Col. Bagot 69th Regiment. The Colonel had on his staff Captain Charleton and Lieut. French, of the same regiment. The volunteers, we must say, appeared in splendid order, and having been formed into brigade, executed the different movements, some of which were unusually difficult, with quickness and precision. The Colonel who, from long experience is apt to detect any shortcoming in a man's department in the ranks, slovenly dressing, or, uncleaned accoutrements or arms, passed up the ranks, halting but two or three times, and then merely to offer a kind word of advice to the young soldiers. We hope our friends of the 9th Battalion will not find fault with us if we venture to say that, as an act of courtesy to the 8th Battalion, the band might have played during their inspection. The music, it was generally observed, was reserved for the inspection of the 9th only, and this appeared more strange to those who know that the instruments were the voluntary gift of an English-speaking Colonel of volunteers, now retired—Mr. D. C. Thomson. We feel confident, however, that the neglect was not intentional on the part of any of the officers of the 9th Battalion. Colonel Bagot, before the men marched off the field, made a fine patriotic speech. Without knowing what opportunities the volunteers had of perfecting themselves in brigade drill, they had proved to day that the right mettle was there to make good soldiers. The principal study for volunteers was to learn to use their rifles quickly, and to be brought quickly into position, and, when they had attained that, they would answer the main purpose of regular troops. They ought to be always organized and disciplined as to be ready to march at 24 hours notice. The Volunteer on this occasion had readily obeyed the call of their Queen and country, and setting aside personal convenience and their ordinary avocations had again rallied in all sections of the country and shown to this great continent that they were ready to defend the soil of Canada from invasion. They had given the best proof of their loyalty and bravery; and if those traitors who disgrace the country they profess to represent, dared to make their appearance, they will learn what it is to meet the Volunteer soldiers of a free country. At the close of his remarks, the Colonel received three hearty cheers and a tiger, such as our Volunteers can give. We noticed in the field Lt.-Col. Cassault, Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, and a number of officers of the regular army.—*Quebec Chronicle*, April 23.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* comments on the amelioration of American opinion during the past few years. It is now impossible, the writer says, to find an American who will admit having opposed the right of negroes to vote.

The arch of the new Metropolitan Railway, under the northern end of Black Friar's Bridge, gave way to-day. Men were at work in the tunnel, and twelve were buried in the ruins. All were taken out alive, but 7 were badly if not fatally injured, and the others slightly bruised. Two have since died in the hospital.

DUBLIN, 2nd.—Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter, renewing his denunciation of Freemasonry, and reprobating Mr. Dingerby's inquiry into monastic institutions.

PARIS, 2nd.—The "Journal Official" commences to-day the publication of the addresses presented to the Emperor, congratulating him on the discovery and frustration of the conspiracy against his life.

RICHMOND, 27'.—This city was this morning the scene of a frightful catastrophe, by which two hundred persons were either killed or wounded.

About 11 o'clock this morning the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia was crowded with eminent citizens and many local politicians, and a great many of the public at large, who were drawn there by curiosity to hear the result of the late hearing of the question of the Mayoralty of Richmond. The friends of Messrs. Elyson and Chahoon, who comprise the prominent Republicans and Conservatives of the city, had assembled to hear the decision, which it was expected would be given to-day.

At 11 o'clock the gallery of the court room, which was crowded, fell in. The floor followed, and descended thirty feet to floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, in which some few of the members of a caucus were waiting. There was a general crash of all the timbers, and the falling of the inside walls.

WASHINGTON, 28th.—Some days ago the Department of State was informed by Minister Sickles, and also by Minister Roberts, that an order had been issued by the Spanish Government for the surrender of the steamer "Aspinwall." Although sufficient time has elapsed the Cuban authorities have not acted. It is suspected that the Captain General is restrained by the opposition of the volunteers.

There is no doubt that a large amount of war material belonging to the Fenians is distributed along the frontier.

HAVANA, 28th.—The Spanish authorities this afternoon delivered over the steamer "Aspinwall."

NEW YORK, 30th.—Mr. Forbes, the new Minister for San Domingo, brings the recent election returns on the annexation question compete. The accounts contain 15,119 signatures for annexation to 1110 against. This is the largest vote that has been cast in the republic for the last 20 years. The only material opposition is on the Haytian frontier, where lawless bands of Haytians are at their usual guerilla raids instigated, it is said, by the British Consul at St. Juan, and the Spanish Consul Alveres at Port-au-Prince. The officials are striving desperately to defeat annexation, and already begin to boast of anticipated success.

The accounts of Bailey have not yet been settled by the revenue department.

CHICAGO, 3rd.—The following has been received from Fort Garry: Riel made the fol-

lowing arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company to acknowledge the Provisional Government as the only legal government in the North West: To advance a loan of three thousand pounds to the government; to advance goods to the soldiers, to the amount of four hundred pounds; the company to be allowed to re-occupy so much of the Fort as is not occupied necessarily for the government headquarters, and a garrison of fifty men; to resume its mercantile pursuits under the protection of the Provisional Government.

A party of Sioux Indians had appeared at a Fort of the Hudson Bay Company and White Horse Plains, and made most insolent demands, stating that they were going to kill all the Americans in the settlement. Upon being furnished with supplies, they were told that if they were going to fight the Americans, they would also have to fight the half breeds. They consented to retire for the present, promising however, to return and accomplish their ends. A general Sioux war is apprehended, and the settlements on the American side of the line are greatly alarmed, and fears are entertained that the military do not fully realize the immediate danger, and would not afford help in the proper season.

Letters from Pembina of the 11th ult. say the Americans are very anxious for the establishment of a garrison there to protect them should the Sioux Indians on the British side begin the warfare. The Hudson Bay Company had resumed business on condition of recognising Riel and his provisional Government, and advancing Riel a loan of three thousand pounds, and in case the Canadian Government refuses to accept the terms offered them, they will increase it to five thousand pounds. The company were also compelled to advance a loan to the government of four thousand pounds worth of goods for the soldiers. The company were allowed to use part of Fort Garry for trading purposes. Parliament was in session at Fort Garry, and everything was quiet.

WASHINGTON, 5th.—Latest accounts from Richmond state that Governor Walls is still in danger.

The total number of deaths from the late calamity is 62. A very large proportion of the sufferers were poor men whose families depended on the daily exertions.

CHICAGO, 5th.—General Sheridan left Chicago yesterday for Salt Lake City and other points in the far west, intending to make a thorough investigation of Indian affairs. He and party will be absent two months.

The military authorities will conduct the threatened brutal Sioux war with the utmost vigor, and have nearly completed preparations for the expected troubles. The number of available troops in the department of Dakotah is about 4000, the force is considered ample to cope with 10,000 Creoles but will be augmented if necessary.

VOLUNTEERS TAKE WARNING!—Dr. Orton, Captain of the Fergus Volunteer Rifle Company, had two of his men before a Magistrate's Court for disobeying orders. Donald McLain was charged with absenting himself from drill; and A. Wilkie with retaining arms—both contrary to orders. McLain was fined \$5 and costs. Wilkie it appeared, had entrusted the delivery of his arms and accoutrements to another party, who had failed to hand them over. The Court therefore dismissed the case on the ground that the accused was not aware that his arms, &c., had not been handed in.—*Brampton Times*.

THE RESCUE.—The gunboat *Rescue* returned from her trip down the river on Sunday, and is now lying at the Dockyard. On dit that the Napawee Battery of Garrison Artillery will receive orders to return home at once, their services being no longer required. They report the country safe, and no Finnegans in sight.—*Whig*.

Orders have been issued directing the Ensigns of the Royal Canadian Rifles to return to England, where they will be assigned to regiments at present serving in Bengal. Drs. Ronibaut and Robertson are appointed on the staff. Quarter Master Sergeant Conroy is the recipient of a silver medal, with annuity of £15 sterling, for long service and good conduct. Major Whyte may accompany the Red River expedition. He has served two years already in that settlement.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—We observe by a Montreal paper that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have let the contract for building the new railway bridge across Niagara river, between Fort Erie and Buffalo to Messrs. Gzowski and Macpherson, Toronto. The Grand Trunk also let contracts yesterday for building large brick machine shops and other structures in Toronto, and that company is in negotiation with other railway companies having lines coming into the city, for the erection of a spacious central station.—*Intelligencer*.

THE GUN FOR RED RIVER.—The new field gun for India would be the weapon most easily conveyed from Thunder Bay to Red River. It is portable and particularly effective in the hands of British Artillerymen. The new field gun for India is to be a muzzle-loading 9 pounder bronze rifle gun, weighing 8 cwt., and Colonel Maxwell, Royal Artillery, who read a paper on the subject, recently states that the 6th Brigade is about to be armed with the new weapon. The gun will be fitted with Sir J. Whitworth's elevating screw, and with the carriage and the usual spare gear, &c., will weigh about 32 cwt.

The uniforms of the Red River troops, it is reported, will consist of a green tunic, grey trousers with black stripe, beef moccasins, and sun-shades. The rifle will be the short Snider Enfield, and the accoutrements will be new from military stores. The expedition is expected to be made up of 1800 infantry, two batteries of Royal Artillery, a train of Royal Engineers and Mounted Police. The number offering for this expedition is greatly in excess of that required and the difficulty is of selection rather than of obtaining able-bodied men. It is understood that Colonel Wolsely, a thoroughly competent officer, will command, and will bear with him his commission as Lieutenant Governor of the Territory.—*Cornwall Freholder*.

OFF FOR SERVICE.—The squad of volunteers from the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery for service at the North West, left Ottawa for Brockville by the ten o'clock train on the 29th ult. The names of the aspirants for the martial fame are: Gunner John Osborne, and Gunner D. Thompson, of No. 6 Battery, Gunner M. Lyons, Gunner W. Yuill, and Gunner D. Hamilton, of No. 4 Battery, Gunner J. Ross, of No. 1 Battery, and acting Corporal Bourke, who was in charge of the party. A large crowd assembled at the station to see them depart, and as the train moved off three lusty cheers were given by those present for the first detachment for service at Red River.

MILITARY EMIGRATION.

EX SOLDIER FARMERS AND TENDERS.

The following is from the *Army and Navy Gazette* :—

We understand that the following carefully considered scheme for a regular system of military emigration has been proposed by Lieut.-Col. Bray, 4th King's Own Regiment, to the Secretary of State for War and the Minister for the Colonies, and it has been favourably received and is likely to be reported on. It will be observed that the scheme proposes three advantages. 1. Reduction of the Pension List. 2. Abolition of the marriage of soldiers whilst serving. 3. The reward of grants of land in the colonies to soldiers who emigrate; commuted pensions to those soldiers who have earned pensions, and who would prefer a commuted allowance and a grant of land to a life pension. This scheme has the advantage of novelty, as it differs in many respects from any former proposition of this kind, and the two first objects proposed—viz., reduction of the Pension List and Abolition of Marriage in the Army, at once recommend it to the serious attention of the Government. Colonel Bray would abolish marriage in the ranks entirely, and, in place of the miserable advantages allowed by the rules of the army to married soldiers, he would not permit any soldier to marry whilst serving with the colors; in lieu, he would hold out to soldiers the prospect of a military emigration ticket, which would enable a man to marry and go out to a military district in Canada, Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, as soon as he chose after he had served a certain time in the army, say seven or ten years. This prospect would give a soldier an object in life, cause him to learn trades while serving, and prepare himself for his colonial life. The saving to the State would be very large, and the efficiency of the regiments greatly increased by the abolition of marriage in the ranks. The scheme is evidently deserving of careful and serious consideration, as the State is bound to provide for its soldiers; and if it can be demonstrated that a system of emigration will be not only highly beneficial to the army but also a great saving of expense to the State, then we think that the sooner the experiment is tried on a sufficiently large scale the better, not only for the service, but for the country and the colonies. The scheme is as follows:—

1. Land to be granted by the colonies, for military emigration, to the British Government, for their mutual advantage.

2. Such grants of land to be divided into military districts.

3. The districts to be regulated and controlled by half-pay or retired officers, under the orders of the local governments.

4. The men of regiments to be encouraged to settle in their own regimental districts. The districts to be divided—so many regiments to each district—in order to place the emigrants among former friends and comrades.

5. Soldiers of approved character only to be entitled to the advantages of emigration to a military district after seven or ten years service.

6. All soldiers emigrating under these rules to forfeit all claim to life pensions.

7. Free passages to be granted to soldier emigrants, their wives, and families.

8. No return passages to be allowed.

9. On location in his district, each emigrant to receive a grant of—acres of land, to become his property after a certain time and on his fulfilling certain conditions.

10. Soldiers who have earned pensions by service to be allowed to commute their pen-

sions for such sums as might be arranged, such sum (commuted allowance) to be paid to the emigrants in three different sums at proper intervals of time, in order that the money should be invested in the improvement of their farms.

11. In the cases of soldiers of 10 years service who have not earned pensions and, therefore, not entitled to change them for a commuted allowance, pay might be allowed for one, two or three years (according to service), during which time the men would be liable to be called out for military service.

12. Emigrants to be obliged to give a certain number of days' labour for general and public purposes, under the order of the district controller, such military labour—for erecting huts, clearing land, making roads, &c.—to be obligatory.

13. The districts should be marked out with a view to their future advancement.

14. Military emigration to be opened in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania; the two latter appear to be the best adapted for military emigration.

15. Large numbers of soldiers would emigrate under these rules to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, from India, in preference to returning to England on small and insufficient pensions.

16. The adoption of a well organized system of military emigration should put a stop to the marriage of soldiers whilst serving, and all the vast expense and inconvenience to the State with which it is now attended.

17. Marriage, a grant of land in a colony, and a home in a military district, should be the end and object of a soldier's career, and the reward of the State for good service.

18. The pensions now awarded to soldiers are a heavy charge on the country, and, though large in the aggregate, they are very small and insufficient for the support of the individuals, and there is no provision for families.

19. By the adoption of a regular system of military emigration the State would save—1st, by a large reduction of the pension list; 2nd, the great expenses connected with the wives and children of soldiers while serving.

20. The great saving by the reduction of the pension list and the abolition of marriage in the army would cover the expenses of passages, superintendence, land expenses, &c., and leave a very large balance in favor of the State.

21. A sufficient number of half pay and retired officers could be obtained by granting free passages to them and their families, and allowing them to purchase land in their districts on advantageous terms.

The above scheme (or one founded on it) is proposed in the interest of the Colonies and the English Army. The State would be benefited by a large reduction of the pension list, and the abolition of marriage in the army, with all its attendant expense and inconvenience. The army would be benefited by a system of emigration, which would enable every soldier to make a comfortable home for himself at the end of his military career and the profession would thus be made more popular among the poorer classes. The small pensions now granted are but a poor inducement for men to enlist, and take many years to attain.—The colonies would gain by obtaining large numbers of the best men in the army as emigrants, trained soldiers of all ages, who, under proper guidance and management would open up the districts in which they were placed, and who would be available for war if required. By an organized system of military emigration, thousands of good soldiers

and valuable citizens might be made to add to the wealth and strength of the empire in the colonies instead of struggling for mere existence in England on small and insufficient pensions, or adding to the pauperism of the country for the want of any pension at all, as in the cases of thousands of soldiers who are discharged after their first term of service, or from broken health, and who are unable to earn a livelihood in an expensive and over populated country, where the struggle for existence amongst the poor becomes greater every year.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, in a recent debate in the Canadian Parliament, said:—It is a common thing to contrast these North American Provinces and the United States, and say that the latter have made more progress than we have. But it should be remembered that these Provinces have had self-government only about a quarter of a century, while the United States have had it for nearly a whole century, and having a boundless continent to fill up, they have advanced we all admit, in a degree that is perfectly marvellous. But the true way to form a contrast is to contrast the United States and the British Empire, and when we do that, is there anything that a British American or an Englishman ought to be ashamed of? I think not. Within the last 18 or 19 years we have seen the population of the British Islands, though millions have emigrated to other parts of the world, increased largely, and they now contain within a few millions as much as the entire United States. Within the last 70 or 80 years we have founded and peopled the Australian colonies, New Zealand, the African colonies, the Mauritius and Ceylon, and now the scepter of Great Britain rules over some 60 or 70 great Provinces and Dependencies, filled with hundreds of millions of human beings.

When the United States declared their independence, the whole revenue of Great Britain was nine millions, and now it has grown to sixty-four millions. The imports of Great Britain at the time of the revolutionary war were valued at only 15 millions of pounds sterling; now the imports are 275 millions. And so with the exports at that time 15 millions and now 226 millions.—We have heard a great deal about the growth of New York, Chicago, and other large American cities. Why, London, that old central city, the old home and tomb of our forefathers, within my memory has more than doubled its population. When I first saw it, it had a million and a half of people, and now it has increased to upwards of three millions. And so Belfast has grown, so Dublin has grown, so Glasgow has grown, until nothing that we see upon this continent is equal to growth and expansion of the population and industry of this old island. Why, we see their spindles in operation so that the sun rises—though some days the sun does not rise at all, (laughter)—upon a busy hive of industry. When I was in England two or three years ago, I took the trouble to go where maps were made to measure the coast lines of Britain, France and United States. Now, sir, I look for seamen always towards the sea; men always grow upon the coast. When I came to contrast Britain, France and the United States this was about the result: France and the United States put together made a coast line of 11,600 miles; whereas Great Britain has a coast line of 39,000 miles so that in point of fact Great Britain has a

connection with the sea three or four times as great as that of France and the United States put together. I believe in the event of a war Great Britain can so cover the ocean with her ironclads as to make her power upon the ocean supreme, and I am not afraid of the marine development of France or the United States, or both of them put together.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF ANNAPOLIS.

We dare affirm that there live some Nova Scotians who have never heard that it was predicted long ago that the Annapolis Valley would become famous for its yield of gold. Yet such is the case. As long ago as May, 1852, *Blackwood's Magazine* contained an elaborate article on "Gold, its Natural and Civil History," in which special reference was made to the probability of the discovery of gold in the valley of the Annapolis. Since that date, gold has been discovered in almost every quarter of Nova Scotia except the one specially pointed out by *Blackwood*, although this district was described as presenting the most favorable features of any. The remarks of *Blackwood* will interest the thousands in Nova Scotia who have now the privilege of perusing our daily and weekly issues. The writer says:

"We happen to have before us, at this present moment, a geological map of Nova Scotia. Two such maps have been published, one by Messrs. Alger and Jackson, of Boston, and another by Dr. Gesner, late colonial geologist for the Province of New Brunswick. In these maps the north western part of the Province is skirted by a fringe of old primary rocks, partly metamorphic, and sometimes fossiliferous, and resting on a back ground of igneous rocks, which cover according to Gesner, the largest portion of this end of the Province. Were we inclined to try our hand at a geological prediction we would counsel our friends in the vale of Annapolis to look out for yellow particles along the course of the Annapolis river, and especially at the mouths and up the beds of the cross streams that descend into the valley from the southern highlands.

"Nature, indeed, has given the Nova Scotians in this Annapolis valley a miniature of the more famed valley of the Sacramento. Their north and south mountains represent respectively the coast range and the Sierra Nevada of the Sacramento Basin. The tributaries in both valleys descend chiefly from the hills on the left of the main rivers. The Sacramento and the Annapolis rivers both terminate in a lane or basin, and each finally escapes through a narrow chasm in the coast ridge by which its terminating basin communicates with the open sea. The Gut of Digby is, in the small, what the opening into the harbour of San Francisco now called the "Golden Gate" and the "Narrows" is in the large; and if the Sacramento has its plains of drifted sand and gravel, barren and unpropitious to the husbandman, the Annapolis river, besides its other poor lands on which only the sweet fern luxuriates, has its celebrated Aylesford sand plain, or devil's goose pasture—a broad flat "given up to the geese, which are so wretched that the foxes won't eat them, they hurt their teeth so bad." Then the south mountains, as we have said, consist of old primary rocks, such as may carry gold—disturbed, traversed by dykes, and changed or metamorphosed, as gold-bearing rocks usually are. Whether

quartz veins abound in them we cannot tell; but the idle boys of Clare, Digby, Clements, Annapolis, Aylesford, and Horton, may as well keep their eyes about them. A few days spent with a "long California Tom," in rocking the Aylesford and other sands and gravel-drifts of their beautiful valley, may not prove labour in vain. What if the rich alluvials of Horton and Cornwallis should hide beneath, more glittering riches, and more suddenly enriching than the Geological considerations also suggest that the streams which descend from the northern slopes of the Cobequid Mountains should not be overlooked. It may well be that the name given to Cap d'Or by the early French settlers two hundred years ago, may have had its origin in the real, and not in the imaginary presence of glittering gold."—*Telegraph St. John N. B.*

The "Canadian Builder" says:—The Canadian roofing slate is fast coming into use in the larger cities of the Dominion and gives general satisfaction. We have always considered slate to be the best roof to put on any large building, if we could only give it a sufficient pitch, and have always advised our clients to use it, even when slate was a very dear article: but now that it can be obtained so cheaply and so good, we wonder why any man can have a good house roofed with anything else. We can give many reasons for our preference. First, the appearance is so much more imposing; second, their durability; third, they are fire proof; fourth, they are cheaper than tin or iron; the water which comes off the roof is much cleaner and better for drinking or any other use. The Canadian slates are quarried in the Township of Melbourne, in the Province of Quebec. They are of a beautiful blue colour and do not tarnish or change colour by exposure. They are not affected by the frost or dampness, and they stand the climate well.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE 8TH BATTALION OR STADACONA RIFLES, QUEBEC.

The 8th Battalion have been long considered one of the crack Volunteer corps in the Dominion, and notwithstanding the cold water thrown upon them by the authorities in common with the whole Volunteer force they continue to keep up their efficiency.

Few Volunteer corps have scored as many victories in Rifle shooting as the gallant 8th, having defeated in private matches the 17th Rgt., Royal Engineers, 60th Rifles, 30th Regt., 69th Regt., and the crack team of the Montreal G. T. Brigade, as well as carried off the Battalion prize at the Grand Dominion Match at Laprairie in 1868.

Having concluded their annual drill the 8th were inspected on Wednesday, 27th ult., by Lt.-Col. Casault, Deputy Adjutant General of the 7th Military District. The inspection took place in the Drill shed, which was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, whilst the splendid band of the 69th regiment discoursed some of its sweetest music

and all round the interior of the vast building were closely grouped the *elite* of Quebec society.

Col. Casault entered the building at 8 o'clock and was received by the battalion with a general salute, the band playing a grand march. After a minute inspection the line was wheeled into open column right in front, then marched past and saluted in quick time, and again marched past in quarter distance and close column at the double, after which they opened out and wheeled into line and went through the manual and platoon exercise in review order.

The junior captain was then called to the front by whom they were put through several manoeuvres with great steadiness, the most striking of which were perhaps their deployments at the double, and the really extraordinary precision with which they commenced volley firing, and independent file firing by companies, as each in succession moved into position at a run, but without the least apparent hurry or confusion.

After a short rest in column the inspecting officer called the junior lieutenant to the front and requested him to skirmish the Battalion. Immediately a line of skirmishers spread themselves out in magnificent style from one extremity of the Drill Shed to the other, and went through all the different changes of light infantry drill by sound of the bugle.

After an advance and salute in line, square was formed and a number of ladies, with the Dept. Adj. General, Lt.-Colonel Bagot and several other officers entered the square. The Deputy Adjutant General then addressed the Battalion and complimented both officers and men on their high order of efficiency and the alacrity with which they mustered for actual service when lately called out by the Government. He said: "From what he had seen to-night, as well as on former occasions, he felt assured, should the country ever require their services in the field, the 8th would give a good account of themselves. He had had opportunities of seeing some of the best Volunteer battalions in both Upper and Lower Canada and he did not hesitate to say he had not seen one as efficient in drill as the 8th Battalion, and he might add he had the authority of a very distinguished soldier—Lt.-Col. Bagot—to say that as Volunteers they would be a credit to any nation in the world. And from the report which he should consider it his duty to make to the Government on their efficiency, he felt satisfied the Battalion would receive some special mark of approval from the Commander-in-Chief." No. 1 Company having lately concluded their annual rifle practice, the winners of prizes were then called to the front and the badges and prizes presented to them by Mrs. Erskins Scott, after which the band marched through some of the principal streets of the city headed by the band of the 69th regiment.

STADACONA.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

"Our own Western hunters," says General Halleck, writing about 1848, "make the best tirailleurs in the world." There can be little doubt of it, inasmuch as they are more accustomed to carry on their pursuits in a continual state of watchfulness against hostile Indians, they would probably be found superior to the men we may possibly have to encounter at Red River, who hunt and trap amongst friendly tribes. No man whose habitual occupation, and whose thoughts are peaceful, is likely at the outset of a war to be the equal of him whose energies and faculties have been daily trained by the stern disciplinarian—danger, of hourly imminence—and who, like King James:

—trained abroad his arms to wield,
Fitz-James' blade was sword and shield,
He practiced every pass and ward,
To thrust—to strike—to feint—to guard—
or like William of Deloraine:

Blindfolded he knew the paths to cross;
By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best blood-hounds;
In Erke or Liddel, fords were none
But he would ride them one by one;
Alike to him was time or tide,
December's snow or July's pride;
Alike to him was tide or time,
Moonless midnight or matin prime:
Steady of heart and stout of hand
As ever drove prey from Cumberland;—

But I think it might astonish General Halleck to find how short an apprenticeship to the peculiar danger of war would place the average Canadian on tolerably equal terms with the best men the world could bring against him. Modern Americans, looking through Fenian spectacles, have conceived but a mean idea of the Canadian—let them try him!

It is amusing to find General Halleck saying (of course at the date which I have mentioned) that the rifle is only found to be of use in a few practiced hands and can never be an available weapon for the whole rank and file! He would tell a different tale were he to write another book at this date.

MEETINGS OF OFFICERS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE PURPOSES.

I notice in your issue of the 25th ultimo, an article quoted from the *Broad Arrow*, which assumes, as I think, a somewhat uncalled for high tone of rebuke to what, from the nature of the subject, we must suppose to be a portion of the *elite* of the Navy. It appears that there has been, or was to be, a meeting of naval officers at "Willis," to discuss the subject of naval titles, and more particularly to move for the abolition of that of Captain. This proceeding, as a combination for the expression of an opinion, the *Broad Arrow* rebukes.

Theoretically the position assumed by the *Broad Arrow* on this subject is doubtless borne out by the rules of both services. But it cannot fail to strike such as refuse to surrender all individuality to old-fashioned red-tape formulæ, that there is an essential difference between questions which directly

affect the actual discipline of an army or a navy, and questions of the nature of a general feeling of propriety, I may say questions involving a sentiment. This difference the *Broad Arrow* has failed to discriminate, and the absence of this discrimination seems to deprive its rebuke of the weight which it would have carried had it been administered on a legitimate occasion. I think its selection of an occasion has been, indeed unfortunate. The grievance is precisely of that nature on which a commander-in-chief or a Board of Admiralty would, it be or they were not mere red-tape bigots, moral cowards, and of exceeding narrow-mindedness, be glad to be placed in possession of the feelings and opinions of the body of the service, and there can exist no possibility of such a step being taken in a manner inconsistent with proper deference to the higher authorities.

Neither, I suspect, is the movement altogether without precedent. I am not aware of the precise kind of action which brought about the shamefully long neglected amelioration of the condition of the whilom "Masters" branch of the service; nor of that which led to the abolition of the term "Master"—a greater grievance to officers of that rank some twenty years ago than that of Captain now—but I suspect there was more than here and there an isolated representation from individual officers to "My Lords;" and, when George IV. wanted to put the navy into red trousers disgust found expression in a most effectual form of combination which amounted indeed to "cutting" the monarch himself, for they caused it to be well understood, and not, I believe, in the most respectful manner, that if the king persisted in his project, no naval officer would go to court. Here was a case of combination of a far more objectionable nature, from the red-tapists point of view, than the perfectly innoxious meeting denounced by the *Broad Arrow*.

The *Broad Arrow* instances the Press as one of the modes by which grievances may be legitimately sought to be removed. Is this quite correct? Are not officers and men alike emphatically cautioned against newspaper writing? Yet is not this prohibition, as must be every attempt at an undue repression of the expression of legitimate remonstrance, an utterly unwise, as well as necessarily futile, endeavour to reduce all intelligence in the services to that "base uniformity" and dead level, against which both Mr. Kinglake and Colonel Wolseley justly and strongly inveigh?

Practically we know not only that every reform which has succeeded in struggling through the Admiralty and the Horse Guards has been previously advocated in organs of the services by able officers of all branches, but that no military and naval journal could exist without such contributions, as it would, in their absence, become not an organ of the forces, but a mere organ

of the authorities, and would consequently lose all support from the forces. Every officer, therefore, who ventilates the grievances of the service through the columns of a service organ, is as guilty of a misdemeanour as are those who seek an united expression of opinion, but the prohibition, like every edict which conflicts with the natural tendencies of an enlightened age, and will continue to be, in either case, a dead letter.

Whether the *Broad Arrow* approve or no, it may make up its mind that the unhealthy extreme to which the wretched old gagging system has been fostered by martinets and master tailors in the shape of general officers (if we were pagans we should long ago have had gorgeous temples to Mars Sarcarius!) will have to be modified to the requirements of the age.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is satisfactory to learn from your last week's issue that the ponderous field exercise had been reduced by nine sections in company and twelve in Battalion drill. Most of the excisions have, of course, been long foreseen by those who have studied the matter, and might as well have been promulgated a year ago. I hope to see a few more sections yet follow those now recapitulated into limbo. For instance if two deep squares will be sufficient for the future, as some think, why retain "sections" at all? But when shall we see the new F.R. itself? Also the promised new Militia list? Men going to Red River would be glad to have both before they go.

Apropos of Red River it is of course to be presumed that officers serving in that expedition in a rank below their real standing, will be allowed to count the time they so serve, as part of the time requisite to qualify them for promotion; thus if a Captain has served four years in command of his company and joins the expedition as a lieutenant, his time in the Red River force should count towards the five years Captain's time necessary for his promotion to a Majority.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In your last number there appeared a letter asking for information concerning match rifles. I shall endeavour to put your correspondent in the way of satisfying himself. In the last match for the "Elcho Challenge Shield" at Wimbledon, in July, 1869, there were only four descriptions of small bores used, viz: the Metford, Rigby, Henry and Ingram, all on the new system of shallow grooves and using hardened bullets. The Metford is the only rifle in England using the "gaining twist" (patented), the Rigby, Henry, and Ingram being almost exactly similar to the Metford with the exception of the twist, which in those three is uniform. The Rigby rifle is the most commonly used of the four mentioned, owing to its being the cheapest of the lot. The price of a first class match rifle varies from £24 to

£31 10s. sterling (i.e. the gun alone), case and fitting extra. Mr. Gibbs, the maker of the Metford rifle, however, furnishes a good serviceable rifle, perfectly plain but guaranteed to shoot equal to the best, for 15 guineas. I have shot both the finest and the cheapest description of the Metford and can detect no difference in their performance. Of course the 30 guinea gun is magnificent in its finish and as fine work as can be made, and much pleasanter to use than the cheap one, but both shoot equally well. The Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton have imported 15 of the cheaper Metfords this spring, the Montreal Club 3, and 6 of the first iss, and I believe the Brockville club expect 5 more. Mr. Gibbs' address is No. 29, Corn Street, Bristol, England, and I can confidently recommend him to any one as one of the best workmen in the world at the present time. His shot guns are considered to be the best both in quality of work and performance of any market out of London, and quite up to the standard of the most crack London makers whose names are household words. His rifles have only been in use four or five years and have completely extinguished the old system of heavy grooving such as the Whitworth. If your correspondent wants a good rifle I would recommend him to write direct to any of the four makers whose names I have given and get full particulars from them. Every rifleman has a preference for some gun or other and certainly mine is for the Metford.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
JAS. ESDAIR.
Secy. Montreal Rifle Club.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of this week you give a copy of Col. Gilmour's address to the Queen's Own Rifles, taken from the *Globe* of this city, which states that "the regiment mustered about 100 strong" while the muster was between 300 and 400. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Volunteers here at the way they are treated by the "powers that be" at Ottawa. Since the Drill Shed here collapsed last winter the Queen's Own and 10th Royals have had to march out every week through all weather and muster in the dark.

This week the officers of the two regiments to have made arrangements to have the ruins of the drill shed listed, but it is at their own expense. The clothing of the Queen's Own is something disgraceful, one company has about 20 men who have no uniform and the other companies are nearly as bad, some of the men having only tunics and forage caps, and others only tunics; I think if one thing looks worse than another it is to see men on parade with Gillian's trousers and hat and military tunic or vice versa. We had an inspection of clothing in January last and were then provided new great coats and whatever new

clothing we required in a few weeks, and now months have passed and the clothing seems as near as it did two years ago.

In October last H.R.H. Prince Arthur visited this city and among other volunteers the Queen's Own turned out, and up to this date we have never received our pay excepting 50cts. (on account we were told.) If the Queen's Own did grumble a little is it to be wondered at when things are in such a discouraging state.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable paper.

I am, yours, &c.,
Toronto, May 5th, 1870. TORONTO.

THE NORTH-WEST.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The following is the official Bill of Rights which the Delegates from Red River brought to Ottawa, and have submitted to the Government:—

"LIST OF RIGHTS."

1. That in view of the present exceptional position of the North-West, duties upon goods imported into the country, shall continue as at present (except in the case of spirituous liquors) for three years, and for such further time as may elapse until there be uninterrupted railroad communication between Red River Settlement and St. Paul, and also steam communication between Red River Settlement and Lake Superior.
2. As long as this country remains a Territory in the Dominion of Canada, there shall be no direct taxation, except such as may be imposed by the Local Legislature for municipal or other local purposes.
3. During the time this country remains a Territory of the Dominion of Canada, all military, civil and other expenses in connection with the general government of the country—or that have hitherto been borne by the public funds of the Settlement, beyond the receipt of the above mentioned duties—shall be met by the Dominion of Canada.
4. That while the burden of public expense in this country is borne by Canada the country be governed under a Lieutenant Governor from Canada, and a Legislature, three members of whom being heads of departments of the Government, shall be nominated by the Governor General of Canada.
5. That after the expiration of this exceptional period, the country shall be governed, as regards its local affairs, as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are now governed, by a legislature elected by the people, and a Ministry, responsible to it, under a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General of Canada.
6. That there shall be no interference by the Dominion Parliament in the Local affairs of the Territory other than is allowed in any of the Provinces in the Confederation, and that this territory shall have and enjoy in all respects, the same privileges, advantages and aids in meeting the public expenses of this territory, as the Confederated Provinces have and enjoy.
7. That while the Northwest remains a territory, the Legislature have a right to pass all laws local to the territory, over the veto of the Lieutenant Governor, by a two-third vote.
8. A Homestead and Pre-emption Law.
9. That while the Northwest remains a territory, the sum of \$25,000 (twenty-five

thousand dollars) a year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges.

10. That all public buildings be at the cost of the Dominion treasury.

11. That there shall be guaranteed uninterrupted steam communication to Lake Superior within five years, and also the establishment by rail of a connection with the American Railway, as soon as it reaches the International line.

12. That the English and French languages be common in the legislature and Courts, and that all public documents and acts of the Legislature be published in both languages.

13. That the Judge of the Supreme Court speak the French and English languages.

14. That treaties be concluded between the Dominion and the several Indian tribes of the country, as soon as possible.

15. That until the population of the country entitles us to more, we have four representatives in the Canadian Parliament—one in the Senate and three in the Legislative Assembly.

16. That all properties, rights and privileges, as hitherto enjoyed by us, be respected and the recognition and arrangement of local customs, usages and privileges be made under the control of the Local Legislature.

17. That the local Legislature of this Territory have full control of all public land inside a circumference, having upper Fort Garry as the centre, and that the radii of this circumference, be the number of miles that the American line is distant from Fort Garry.

18. That every man in the country, (except uncivilized and unsettled Indians) who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and every British subject, a stranger to this territory, who has resided three years in the country and is a householder, shall have a right to vote at the election of a member to serve in the legislature of the country and in the Dominion Parliament; and every foreign subject who has resided the same length of time in the country and is a householder, shall have the same right to vote on condition of his taking the oath of allegiance—it being understood that this article be subject to amendment exclusively by the local legislature.

19. That the North West Territory shall never be held liable for any portion of the £300,000 paid to the Hudson Bay Company or for any portion of the public debt of Canada, as it stands at the time of our entering the Confederation; and if, hereafter, we be called upon to assume our share of the said public debt, we consent only on condition that we first be allowed the amount for which we shall be held liable.

THE GUNBOATS ON THEIR BEATS.—The gunboat *Rescue* left Kingston on Friday night, 22nd inst., for Prescott, to patrol the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott. The *Prince Alfred* arrived at Sarnia on Friday afternoon, 22nd. Her force consists of 60 men and 4 officers, and is armed with two Armstrong guns, two brass howitzers, and one pivot gun.

THE PRINCE ALFRED.—A correspondent on board the *Prince Alfred*, informs us that the boat arrived safely at Sarnia at 12 o'clock on Friday evening last, having encountered a good deal of ice in the lake and also the river; steam had to be kept up all night on account of the ice. Reports from below were that the St. Clair flats were all covered with ice. Some of the volunteer companies there were disbanded after the gunboat arrived.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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.

No number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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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 we may reach us in time for publication.

The conservative party in Britain are the only people who understand the value and importance of the Colonies, and it is from that party the subjects of the British Empire will receive that attention which of right belongs to them.

With liberty on their lips, social rights as their battle cry, Whigs, Liberals, and Radicals of England have always been the oppressors of the people, the mismanagers of the national resources, and the men who lowered English prestige, trailed her honor in the dust, and inflicted losses not to be measured by the area of territory involved, but by the consequences to humanity, morality, civilization and religion. Associated with and controlled by traitors, and that class whose knowledge of public life is drawn from the counting house or factory, their ruling idea and axiom of political economy is briefly *cheap labor*—and to effect this they would turn Great Britain into one vast union workhouse, by severing the ties which bind the Colonies and the Parent State together, for the nominal saving of £2,000,000 sterling per annum, or what portion of it their peculiar pets, the Yankees, will allow them to economise. It is a strange fact that the military force required for the maintenance of social order in Great Britain and Ireland during the Gladstone-Bright tenure of office has been larger than at any other period of her history.

Mr. Torrens and those acting with him will do good by agitating this question, and by compelling the Government to confine themselves to facts in dealing with a subject of such importance, and not allow them to indulge in speculative theories about independence, which the Colonies neither ask nor want, being perfectly contented with their position as British subjects, and scouting the idea of change.

It is a safe prediction to venture if we say that out of nearly 5,000,000 of people in the Dominion of Canada Lord Grenville's newly created Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Sir A. T. Galt, with probably two dozen others, all told, are the only speculators on independence, which in their case means annexation, while the remainder of the people are astounded at the insane and besotted folly of any English statesman discussing an event beyond the probability of ever happening, and the absolute wrong done the people of England by the barefaced attempt to barter away their inheritance, which on this continent alone covers an area of 3,000,000 miles, either because they lack the brains to govern it or are more anxious to secure their own lease of power at the expense of the country.

It is evident the importance of the Colonial Empire is not understood in Great Britain, discussions thereon will have the effect of awakening interest amongst the people, and as their resources are unfolded that feeling will be intensified. If the English people were fully alive to the importance of those outlying dependencies, the poli-



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

THE question of the relations between Great Britain and the Colonies has at length attracted the attention of the people of England. In the House of Commons a motion by Mr. Torrens to investigate the relations between the Home Government and the Colonies, though stifled by the Administration, bids fair to bear good fruit. Mr. Torrens alleges that the Colonies, particularly New Zealand and Australia, have been unfairly treated by the Imperial Executive, and that Earl Grenville has attempted to bully Canada—an operation of small profit to the noble Lord, as he will be sure to get a Rowland for his Oliver. As British subjects we know full well that while he represents the feelings and wishes of the Radical Cabinet, neither himself or colleagues represent the people of England, so we can afford to laugh at rudeness and folly. Knowing the precise limits to which we will allow it to be carried,

tion who would broach the idea of cutting them adrift would be driven from public life with ignominy. The affected admiration for American political institutions by Mr. Bright and other members of the Administration has had a direct effect on Colonial affairs. Distance, no doubt, lends enchantment to the view; and in no other light can Canadian Colonists understand how any Englishman can admire constitutional usages which are a bad travesty of their own, and only valuable when the original model has been closely copied. For instance, how would the English people admire the election of a Mr. Beales or a Mr. Bradlaugh every four years as Chief Magistrate, with a ministry of either individual's selection, who were wholly irresponsible, had no seat in either house, and disposed of the patronage and revenue at their own sweet will and pleasure till the next quadrennial period came round, and this is precisely the idol of John Bright's admiration, the much lauded American constitution. Or what would they say to the liberty of a country where it would be necessary to send the *Broad Arrow*, *United Service Gazette*, or *Volunteer Review* so closely covered that their titles could not be read, and yet this is of daily occurrence in the States.

Our admirers then is, to the real friends of the British Empire, make this question of Colonial relations a test question in politics and you will be acting the part of true Englishmen. In Canada we won't have independence, and our last round of ball cartridge will be fired before annexation is forced upon us.

Our good neighbors of the United States have formally notified the British Minister at Washington that troops will not be allowed to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal—in other words, they will prevent as far as in their power our efforts to restore law and order at Red River. This action had been anticipated, and it would have been ordinary courtesy on the part of the Washington Cabinet to await overtures from the British Government before taking action in this insulting manner. As it is in the power of the Canadian Government at once to retaliate by a discriminating toll on all American vessels passing our canals, it would be as well to try whether a little wholesome pressure would not bring them to their senses. For we may rest satisfied they will heap injury upon insult on us as long as we will bear it patiently; therefore, the best, wisest, and most merciful course for all parties is to at once resist the bullyism of the United States, and to retaliate on every movement they make inimical to our interests.

The British Cabinet are disposed to treat those people as a backward nation, not bad in the main but petulant. This feeling is a grievous mistake. The British Empire has no more deadly enemies; their foreign policy is and has been directed

to her overthrow and the dismemberment of her territories.

This importunate interference in our local affairs, uncalled for and unnecessary, is an evidence of the hostility felt by the States, and as such should be dealt with at once. A bully is always a coward and respects those who meet his pretensions with resistance. This is exactly the position the States occupy towards us; the shallow pretext of neutrality is only a menace of what would be done if she dared.

A mob of squatters in British territory get up a row and the people that owe their national existence to the forbearance and generosity of Great Britain, repay it with pretended neutrality, as if it was a quarrel between rival States, and not a matter of mere police. Our people were fearfully excited over this Red River *emute*, because a loyal subject was foully and barbarously murdered. Would it not be as well to direct a little of the indignation against the abettors of this murder at Washington. We trust that the Imperial authorities will take good care to keep the United States Government advised that any of the slightest interference with our affairs will be at once resented, and that her municipal laws must be enforced, as her pretensions to neutrality are deliberately violated by her own citizens with the sanction and concurrence of her authorities.

The people of Canada are becoming rapidly incensed against such a perfidious and shameless neighbor, and our Government had better look to it or we shall drift into a war with the States before they are aware of the danger. Questions will be asked by the country and must be answered. Who is to pay the cost of the Fenian scare? and why should any privileges be allowed to the people of the United States by this country?

The condition of Mexico is a disgrace to the civilization of our day. It is known to be a land rich in mineral and capable of being made the garden of the continent in agricultural wealth; but all these advantages are neutralized for want of a good government with a prudent and honest man at its head. Such a man was the late unfortunate Emperor, Maximilian, from whose hand the intrigues and villany of the Washington politicians, the stupid acquiescence of the British Cabinet, and the indecision of France, not only struck the sceptre of power but hurried to a premature and violent death—thus perpetuating anarchy and misery in that unhappy country. There can be no doubt that the Mexican expedition which placed Maximilian on the throne of that country was a well directed and sound political movement—as it is a necessity of the times that no nation or people should be allowed to fall into confirmed anarchy without other powers interfering to prevent the direct and anticipative losses to civilization. At that period the people of the Northern States were engaged in the operation of co-

ercing the Southern, and no interference was anticipated. Indeed, it is most probable that the French Emperor believed the movement would lead to a recognition of the Independence of the Southern States, and at once remove the disturbing influences from the councils of the Great Powers. The fear of the English Whig Radicals were the only obstacles to the fulfilment of this scheme, its results are that Mexico has advanced towards barbarism with more rapid strides, and that the United States without real power to back up her pretensions has proved a very thorn in the side of her preserver and benefactor, Great Britain, while she is all humility and complaisance to France, well knowing the latter power would brook none of her insolence. The object she has in view is to annex Mexico at her leisure. That will not be till a party arises imbued with *American sentiment*, whatever that may be, or in other words, till one of the rival cut-throats in their periodical struggle for power is so hard pushed as to call in her assistance, which will be rendered for purposes of aggrandisement alone. This solution of the Mexican question cannot be attempted at present. No war could be sustained owing to the financial condition of the country, and it may not be the means by which such results as ought to be secured would be arrived at. Mexico wants an honest man and that the United States can hardly give her without exterminating the population.

Our dearly beloved cousins and neighbors across the lines are greatly exercised in mind at the idea of the Red River expedition being allowed to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal or that even the steam vessels necessary to convey the troops to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior should be allowed that privilege. As far as the troops are concerned the difficulty will be easily obviated by passing them over the portage on the Canadian side; but if admission to the canal for steam vessels is refused the remedy is in our own hands, and that will be to close our canals at once to American vessels. They use at present the Welland, St. Lawrence, Grenville and Richelieu, navigations on the same terms as our own craft. Any prohibition of their tariff would result in serious loss to themselves, and as they have acted unfriendly, ungenerously and with hostile intent and spirit, they may look out for retaliation. It may be as well at once to say that Canada does not fear the United States, and her people will be neither bullied nor coerced by her. That this country has serious cause of complaint cannot be denied; the following extract will show what sort of an ally, neighbor, and friend the United States has been to us. This and other matters of similar import demand immediate attention and speedy redress. It undoubtedly carries the seeds of future strife, and the sooner satisfaction is demanded and enforced the better for all parties;

Gen. O'Neill still continues to make preparations for capturing Canada, and establishing a Fenian Republic, as may be seen from the following from the *New York Times* of Wednesday:

"The Fenian headquarters did not present so busy an appearance yesterday as on the previous day, but everybody connected with it was actively employed. A visit to the different bureaux showed several clerks, civil and military, engaged in the transcription of voluminous documents, which we were informed contained instructions for the several circles of the brotherhood. During the whole of the day Gen. O'Neill and his officers continued their council of war, as on Monday. Aids and bearers of despatches left for many points in the afternoon. The object of their missions, however, was not divulged. Large sums of money have been received since Saturday from the country sections of the organization, and our reporter was informed that financially the O'Neill party were very well circumstanced. Routine business of no general interest was transacted by the officers in charge of civil matters. The executive council has not yet been convened. The leaders assure us that this time they are in earnest, and that a warlike movement is now inevitable. The representatives of civil organization at the adjournment of the congress returned to their constituencies to prepare for coming events. Such is the situation."

Whether the Fenians are in earnest or not it is certain the Canadian people will be.

The report of Mr. Donald A. Smith, special Commissioner of the Canadian Government, has been laid before Parliament, and is a singularly clear and connected document, giving a calm and concise narrative of his proceedings from his arrival at Fort Garry to his departure therefrom. It shows clearly that the discontent was engendered by ignorance of the course the Canadian authorities would take, and a fear that interference with the rights of property in a country where possession constituted the only title would lead to individual loss. This was more especially the case with the French half-breeds. It appears to have been particularly unfortunate that Bishop Tache was absent at this crisis, as his influence would have been directed to calm the agitation, and his acquaintance with British laws, customs, and usages would have enabled him to allay all fears respecting the possession of property. Administering the affairs of his diocese were gentlemen of French nationality and education, utterly unequal to a contest with a shrewd, clever, and unscrupulous man as Riel has shewn himself to be, who successfully outwitted the ecclesiastical party and alternately bullied and cajoled the loyal half-breeds and Americans. Indeed, were it not for the cruel and cowardly murder of Scott his conduct as a popular leader commands a certain degree of admiration, and it is just possible that he was forced into that act of assassination by his American advisers. One thing is abundantly clear that he has now a fair prospect of expiating his crime and mistake at the end of a rope. It could not be expected that Mr. Smith would deal heavily with the

officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, but there can be no doubt it was entirely owing to their neglect, if no worse motive, that this insurrection gained ground at all. A report has been current that for some years the factors and traders of this Company have not received their share of the yearly dividends, and that because their interests were neglected they took the opportunity of Mr. McTavish's illness, the excitement of the French half-breeds in consequence of the surveys, and the hostility, to use no worse terms, of the English and Scotch half-breeds to a Canadian Governor, for the purpose of throwing the country into confusion, hoping thereby to arrive at a compensation from Canada and reap considerable advantage by aiding her to crush the discontent. If such were their calculations the result is another instance of the folly of any people being able to manage a mob. Riel was the most clever man in the settlement, and by bending them to his purposes he managed to leave the Hudson's Bay officials entirely behind. Whether this is true or otherwise is a matter of little consequence at present. But it is evident, as Mr. Smith states, there has been grave errors committed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the surveying staff, and the Canadian immigrants generally. Major Bolton's movement in February was injudicious and only strengthened Riel's hands. It was folly to bring a force under the walls of Fort Garry fully equal to its conquest if well led, and then allowing it to separate without striking a blow.

It is certainly a curious phase of human nature which allows a fellow like Riel to hoodwink several hundred men by promises never meant to be fulfilled, they being fully aware of his amiable weakness in the way of deceit long before; and we differ from Mr. Smith in thinking it was a very gross neglect of duty on the part of the Hudson's Bay officers which enabled such a fellow to snatch the reins of power from their hands. In fact the Commissioner has ably pointed out how necessary it was that Canada should have been fairly represented by able and efficient agents at Red River immediately after the bargain was completed in England. For want of a full knowledge of her intentions a dangerous national complication has been brought about, and those who ought, under proper management, to have been her best friends looked on with indifference while a minority set her authority at defiance and inaugurated a rebellion against Great Britain. We entirely agree with the Commissioner's suggestion that a strong military force is necessary to restore law and order at Fort Garry, and must be maintained there for some years; that all the Indian claims be fairly as well as judiciously settled. They are the true possessors of the soil—on which French and English half-breeds are only squatters. We congratulate Mr. Smith on his really clever and valuable report, and hope his anticipations of a speedy settlement of all vexatious questions connected with this affair will be realised.

Orders were sent from this city on the 29th ult., for the withdrawal of the Volunteer force on the frontier. As a matter of course the Government must have had superior sources of information relating to the plotting going on in the States relative to this Fenian alarm, and have acted with commendable promptitude. But it is as well to have done with it altogether, and the country will see that our neighbors not only keep the peace themselves, but that all creeds and nationalities within their borders do likewise. It is outrageous to inflict on a quiet and peaceable people such an expedition every year, and as a matter of equity we must look to our neighbors to be reimbursed for their neglect and inattention. The attention of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright should be at once directed to the misconduct of their particular friends, and they should be urged to at least see justice done to British subjects.

The Bill before the House of Commons for the organization of the North-west Territory provides for the creation of a small Province to be called Manitoba,—the translation of which Indian word is "The God that speaks." It is to be one of the Provinces of the Dominion, and is defined as follows:

Commencing at the point where the meridian of 96 degrees west longitude from Greenwich intersects the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, thence due west along the said parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude, which forms a portion of the boundary line between the United States of America and the said Northwestern Territory to the meridian of 99 degrees of west longitude; thence due north along the said meridian of 99 degrees of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude; thence due east along said parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the before mentioned meridian of 96 degrees west longitude; thence due south along the said meridian of 96 degrees west longitude to the place of beginning.

This would include an area of 11,000 square miles, amply sufficient for experimental purposes, as this measure is altogether—the people having no idea nor being ever used to representative institutions. A steady flow of Immigration would enable the Dominion Government to enlarge the area of the Province. Until that sets in the the greater the proportion of the country held by the Dominion the better.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"AN ENQUIRER."—A *Match rifle* is a small or other bore not used in any of the regular armies. It is a mere question for the purchaser to determine whether he will be satisfied with a small bore or one near to or above the gauge of a Snider-Enfield. There is no rule on the sub-

ject. We would have answered our correspondent last issue but wished to consult other authorities, especially the Secretaries of Rifle Associations, and find their opinion to be the same as our own on this subject. Captain Esdaile's letter gives valuable information on match rifles.

REVIEWS.

Stewart's Quarterly Magazine. The number for April is the first of the fourth volume and is so far different from the previous issues as to present the appearance of an English publication—say MacMillan's in style of get up and matter.

In a literary point of view the articles are most excellent, especially "More about Newfoundland," by the Rev. M. Harvey, St. John, N.F., which deserves the careful attention of our statesmen, for the light it throws on the social and political condition of the island, the causes of obstruction to the development of its resources, and the remedies suggested.

This subject opens up the question of the admission of Newfoundland to the Confederation, and as the Rev. author clearly points out the only solution to the anomalous position of the colony. The manner in which British diplomatists managed to fritter away the best and brightest gems of her Imperial crown in the years 1713-63 83 and 1814 is ably illustrated by the extraordinary privileges awarded to the French and proves that the race of knaves and fools have not yet died out in politics. This and the previous article have done good service, appeared at the right time, and thrown a flood of light on a subject about which little was known and less thought.

Stewart's Quarterly has that healthy British tone about it which will commend it to the people of Canada as a leading periodical and a valuable promoter of sound public opinion.

The 26th No. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* containing a portrait of the Hon. Geo. Brown, Arrival of the Papal Zouaves, portraits of the Hon. J. Carling, M.P., Hon. J. C. Abbot, M.P., and Pierre Fortin, Esq., M.P. Where's the Enemy, St. Stephen's Crypt, after Dinner, and a funny tail piece styled "rather hard on him." The illustrations are particularly good.

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

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

The betting on the international boat race, to come off at Lachine, is slightly in favour of the English crew, about ten to nine, but the Canadians have a strong support, especially in Montreal and St. John, and their friends believe they can leave the Tyne crew behind.

We have much pleasure in copying the following complimentary address, from the *St. John's News*, to Lieut.-Col. Marchand commanding the 21st Battalion of Volunteer Militia, from the citizens of the village of Durham, Province of Quebec, on the eve of the Battalion leaving that village for their homes:—

To Lieut.-Colonel Marchand, Commanding 21st Battalion of Volunteer Militia.

SIR,—The undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Durham, cannot permit you to take your departure from among them, without expressing their gratitude for your kindness during your short stay here, as also that of the officers of your command.

The uniform good conduct of your men, as well as the St. Anarow's troop of Cavalry, has gained the good will of the people, and we only regret that time will not permit us to show our gratitude in a more substantial manner.

We trust sir, that yourself and those of your command will be long spared, and numbered among the foremost to defend our Queen and country.

We remain sir, your sincere friends,
Dunham village, April 2nd, 1870.

Thomas Wood, M. L. C.; E. Finley; Wm. Beattie; George A. Vipond; George D. Baker; I. F. Wood; I. C. B. Galer; Harvey S. Lee; C. E. Baker; Charles Osgood; I. N. Galer; James Oliver; Joseph S. Baker; Wm. Jones, Wm. C. Baker; Benj. S. Martin; John Leo; E. Baker, P. M.; R. M. Scott; George W. Brooks; L. S. Stevens, J. P.; Alexander Futto; John Godden, Rector of Dunham; I. Gean, Minister C. M. N. C. C.; Hiram Seely; Levi Stevens; D. S. Church; A. D. Stevens, M. D.; J. B. Gibson, M. D.; C. S. Baker.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

STEAMER "CITY OF QUEBEC" SUNK.

Yesterday morning, about 20 minutes past three, the steamship *City of Quebec*, Capt. Connell, while on her first trip to the Lower ports, collided with steamship *Germany*. Capt. Graham, of the Allans line—off Green Island. The *City of Quebec* left this port on Saturday morning, with 12 cabin and about 22 steerage passengers, and a full cargo of freight. The *Germany* passed farther point at 10 o'clock p.m. Saturday, on her way to Quebec, and had on board over 800 passengers and about 2,500 tons of freight. From the particulars we have so far gathered, it would appear that the *City of Quebec* was struck just before the centre of the paddle wheel, cutting right into the middle of the ship. The sponson boom of the *City of Quebec* entered the bow of the *Germany*, and kept the two steamers linked together, so that the passengers had time left before she sunk to save their lives. The collision occurred abreast of Green Island, about two miles from shore. When the lights of the *Germany* were first seen, the *City of Quebec* was running at full speed about eleven knots an hour. We regret to have to record the death of the third engineer, Mr. Dagneau, who lost his life while at his post on duty, and a steerage passenger who was killed after he had got on board the *Germany* by a spar falling on him. He was carried away in convulsions, and died about half an hour afterwards. Captain Connell of the *City of Quebec*, behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, being the last man to leave the sinking ship, and had

it not been for his presence of mind and exertions the loss of life would have been much greater. The steward, Mr. Levesque, is also reported as having acted with great courage. The *City of Quebec* sunk half an hour after the collision. She was bought in New York two years ago, by the Gulf Ports Steamship Company, under the name of *Dumbarton*. She was about 600 tons; built in Dumbarton, Scotland.—*Quebec Chronicle*, May 2nd.

RIFLE MATCH.

The return match between the Sergeants of the 60th Rifles and Queen's Own came off on the Garrison Common on Saturday afternoon, the 30th ult., and resulted in favour of the 60th Rifles by 21 points. The weather was all that could be desired, and the shooting shows the very good average of 52.94 points. The following are the respective scores:—

60TH RIFLES.					
	200	300	400	500	Ttl.
Sergt. Inwood.....	18	15	19	12	64
" E. Thompson.....	15	14	17	16	62
" Mitchell.....	16	14	14	14	58
" Curren.....	15	16	16	10	57
" Brown.....	14	15	12	11	52
" Tointon.....	18	12	13	9	52
" Beech.....	8	15	14	13	50
" Clarke.....	10	12	16	9	47
" Witney.....	13	12	13	7	45
Totals.....	127	125	134	101	487

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.					
	200	300	400	500	Ttl.
Sgt. A. A. McDonald.....	16	16	17	12	61
" Meredith.....	19	15	11	14	59
" White.....	18	17	10	13	58
" Bailey.....	17	15	16	8	56
" Gray.....	15	15	15	11	56
" Graham.....	17	10	11	7	45
" McCormick.....	12	16	9	7	44
" Gardiner.....	15	11	9	9	44
" Bustard.....	13	10	15	5	43
Totals.....	142	125	113	86	466

Average of 60th Rifles, 54.11 points.
" Queen's Own, 51.77"

The rifle match on the 28th ult between the sergeants of the right and left wings of the Volunteer Battalion, resulted in a victory for the rights, but under such circumstances that the lefts have yet every confidence in themselves, and will have another crack at their competitors shortly, perhaps on Queen's Birthday. The match was won by 32 points. Six competed on each side, and the aggregate number of points made by both parties showed a good average, notwithstanding all were out of practice. The average was we believe 35. Sergeant Jones made the highest score—50; the next was 42. In the evening the Sergeants and a few of their friends in the corps, to the number of 25 or so, sat down to an oyster supper and enjoyed themselves for a couple of hours, in talking over military matters, the present and past position of the Volunteers, the Red River trouble, and in proposing and responding to the usual toasts, Major Thurgar in the chair. With all their drawbacks our Volunteers yet possess a wonderful amount of spirit and enthusiasm.

Since the above was put in type we have been furnished with the score, as follows:

	Pts.
Right Wing.....	226
Left do.....	194

Average points per man, 35.—*St. John Globe*.

ST. CUTHBERT'S BURIAL.

High Mass was said in Lindisfarne
And o'er the moonlit wave,
The outline of the hallowed fane
Cloister and arch and tinted pane,
A bright refulgence gave.

The *De Profundis* rolls on high,
And solemn dies in rest,
As from the porch that opens wide
The monks like stately specters glide,
Hands crossed upon their breast.

Fitful and low the chant ascends,
As two by two they file:
The abbot, with his mitred brow,
And mutter aves the while.

Down where the waters seething break
Upon the pebbly strand,
They put to sea with prayer and praise,
The corpse beneath its sable dais,
The breeze from off the land.

The flaming torches borne aloft,
Fade silent out of sight,
Save where St. Cuthbert in his shrine
Irradiates the phantom line
That follows in his flight.

Slow past the towers of Bamborough,
Where eddying sea-mews shriek,
Past many a fisher's distant gleam—
Like specks upon their weather-beam,
A phosphorescent streak!

At dawn of day the watchers spy
Them from the rocky coast;
All through the darkness and the deep,
Pale with the vigil that they keep,
A wan funeral host.

Sad toll the bells of Coldingham,
A mournful dirge profound,
As, safely moored, they disembark
St. Cuthbert's bones from out their ark,
And lay in sacred ground.

His amulet slipped overboard,
Which grieved the brethren sore;
But pilgrims, I have, heard, declare
St. Cuthbert's beads are everywhere
Along that rugged shore.

And chroniclers there are, affirm,
With more belief than galle,
That in his coffin shroud of stone,
The saint oft steers his course alone,
Towards the Holy Isle.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

X.

The operations on the North Western frontier must now claim attention. Hull's surrender had awakened the martial ardour of the men of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, this feeling being heightened by a report that the people of Michigan were governed in a despotic and tyrannical manner. The Washington government at once took advantage of this enthusiasm to collect a new army so that by the early part of September they had three full brigades from Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, 2000 Pennsylvania volunteers and the 17th United States regiment in full march towards the Miami Rapids. In order to give those troops a preparatory training they were separated into two divisions, the command of one being given to Major Gen. Harrison, the other to Major Gen. Winchester, and their efforts were directed against the Indian tribes scattered over the North West country on whom they waged a war of extermination. To this force was subsequently added 700 Indian warriors under the celebrated chief Logan.

Major General Harrison was possessed with the desire of wintering in one of the Canadian garrisons and intended to re-take Detroit. On his march to effect this he had collected ammunition and ordnance with

plenty of stores at Sandusky; both divisions of the army were to concentrate at Presqu Isle. On the morning of the 17th January, 1813, General Winchester commanding the left division, sent forward to Presqu Isle 800 regular troops and at three o'clock in the evening of the 18th this force came in contact with 30 of the Essex militia, 200 Pottawattamie Indians with a three pounder gun, the whole force under the command of Major Reynolds, well posted behind some fences, after a desperate resistance in which this motley force several times attempted to break the American line, their ammunition becoming exhausted, they were forced to retreat to Brownstown losing one militiaman and three Indians killed, carrying off the gun and wounded, inflicting a loss of 12 killed and 55 wounded on their numerically superior foes. The latter encamped on the ground held by the British and were joined by General Winchester on the 20th.

On hearing the result of the action at Frenchtown and apprehensive that the junction of Gen. Harrison's division would make the American force too great to contend with successfully, Col. Proctor moved forward to Brownstown where his troops were to assemble consisting of 140 men of the 41st and Newfoundland regiments, a few of the 10th Veteran battalion, about 300 militia with some sailors and royal artillery having three 3 pounder guns and one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, making in all 500 troops and 450 Indians.

The American force consisted of the greater part of Col. Wells regiment of United States Infantry, the 1st and 5th Kentucky regiments, and Col. Allan's rifle regiment, in all over 1000 men. Winchester piqued at Harrison's promotion was anxious to engage before his division would arrive, and besides he had an accurate description of Proctor's force.

The latter advanced from Brownstown on the 21st and attacked Winchester at his encampment at daylight on the morning of the 22nd capturing the general and cutting his force to pieces; capturing 538 and killing 297 with a loss of 24 killed and 158 wounded. The following is the official account of this action:

SANDWICH, Jan. 25th, 1813.

Sir:—In my last despatch I acquainted you that the enemy was in the Michigan territory marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary that he should be attacked without delay with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning on the 19th I was informed of his being in possession of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin 26 miles from Detroit, after experiencing every resistance that Major Reynolds of the Essex militia had it in his power to make with a three pounder well served and directed by bombardier Kitson of the Royal Artillery and the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gun was covered by a brave band of Indians who made the enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed of militia and Indians, with the gun fell back 16 miles to Brownstown, the settlement of the brave

Wyandots, where I directed the force to assemble.

On the 21st inst., I advanced 12 miles to Swan Creek, from whence we marched to the enemy and attacked him at break of day on the 22nd inst., and after suffering, for our numbers, a considerable loss, the enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and which from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion. The other part of their force in attempting to retreat the way they came were, I believe, all or with very few exceptions killed by the Indians. Brigadier General Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandot chief Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me.

You will perceive I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be prompt in my movements as the enemy would have been joined by Major General Harrison in a few days. The troops, the marine and militia, displayed great bravery and behaved uncommonly well. Where so much zeal and spirit were manifested it would be unjust to attempt to particularize any; I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Lt.-Col. St. George who received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building which was favorably situated for annoying the enemy, together with Ensign Kerr of the Newfoundland regiment, who, I fear, is very dangerously wounded. The zeal and courage of the Indian department were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and the Indian warriors fought with their usual bravery. I am much indebted to the different departments, the troops having been well and timely supplied with every requisite the district could afford. I have fortunately not been deprived of the services of Lieut. Troughton of the Royal Artillery and acting in the Quartermaster General's department, although he was wounded, to whose zealous and unwearied exertions I am greatly indebted as well as to the whole of the Royal Artillery for their conduct in this affair. I enclose a list of killed and wounded and cannot but lament that there are so many of both, but of the latter I am happy to say a large proportion of them will return to their duty and most of them in a short time. I also enclose a return of the arms and ammunition which have been taken as well as of the provisions, which you will perceive to be equal to my utmost force exclusive of Indians.

It is reported that a party of 100 men bringing 500 hogs to General Winchester's force, has been cut off by the Indians and the convoy taken. Lieut. McLean, my acting Brigade Major, whose gallantry and exertions were conspicuous on 22nd inst., is the bearer of this dispatch and will be able to afford you every information respecting our situation.

I have the honor to be &c.,

HENRY PROCTOR,
Colonel.

To Major General Sheaffe, &c., Fort George.

This memorable action was sullied by the massacre of part of the prisoners by the Indians. It is to be attributed partly to Proctor's habitual neglect, but chiefly to the spirit of retaliation which prompted the Indians to show no mercy to the half-savage backwoodsmen of Kentucky who had massacred their squaws and papooses, burned their wigwams and destroyed their provisions in mere wantonness.

After the action Col. Proctor marched back to Detroit and thence crossed to Sand-

wich to await the further operations of General Harrison's division which was still in the neighborhood of Upper Sandusky. The disaster at Frenchtown had frustrated the American General's plans and it became necessary to obtain a reinforcement of troops before further operations could be carried on.

If Proctor had the least enterprise he would at once have advanced after the action at Frenchtown on Harrison's force and there is very little doubt but he would have acquired an easier victory as they would have dispersed as soon as his appearance justified such a course; but Proctor was not a man of decisive action, he was a mere mechanical soldier and allowed Sir George Prevost's fatal armistice to hamper his movements at a time when Fort Wayne on the frontier of Ohio had only 70 soldiers in garrison; a blow struck at that time would have secured the North West during the war. Instead of this he allowed the new levies to be collected and when he had destroyed the left division allowed the right to choose its own position, recruit and finally collect a force which wrested Michigan from the British.

Any other man would have taken advantage of the opportunities offered, but Proctor's fault was he could only act under orders. His despatch is sufficient evidence of his indecision or folly; he could not make up his mind to do justice to the conspicuous gallantry of the brave fellows who won a notable victory by naming those most deserving; and trying to obtain popularity by general praise he fell under the contempt of his own troops.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

In its pen and ink sketches of the leading members of the House of Commons the *London Advertiser*, an intensely Clear Grit journal, thus speaks of the leader of the Government:

Sir John A. Macdonald is a man of great personal popularity, witty, anecdotic, sociable, and, it is said, a friend to his friends. Seen on the floor of the house before it opens for business, he is distinguished by his free and easy, *sans souci* style and manner. You may see him now chattering pleasantly with a gentleman or lady acquaintance (for the gentler sex occasionally venture into the chamber), standing in a lounging attitude, one leg thrown carelessly over the other, with a hand in his pocket or placed familiarly on his companion's shoulder, and from the laughter you may be sure he is relating some amusing anecdote or some late joke of his own invention or of some friend's, now sitting in his own seat or some other member's in earnest conversation with some political friend or indulging in banter, accompanying his words with abundant gestures. He has the look of a wag, and, if it is not indecorous to say it, something of the style of a dancing master. When about to address the House, which, as the leader of the Government, he does frequently, he springs rather than rises to his feet. It is needless to say the Canadian Premier is no orator. In debate, however, he has few rivals. His first sentences heard in the galleries with great diffi-

culty, but as he grows warm his utterances become more distinct and his speech more effective. His long experience in politics and public affairs, his intimate acquaintance with parliamentary usages and party tactics, give him a decided advantage. His intellect is keen and his attention unflagging. No member of the Commons, perhaps, so promptly detects a false metaphor, a misstatement of fact, or a flaw in an adversary's argument. We remember on one occasion when the late Mr. McTee, the only real orator we have had of late years in a Canadian parliament, was delivering one of his memorable speeches, in which he criticized severely the conduct of the Administration, being himself in opposition at the time, he was rudely interrupted by Sir John A. Macdonald. Pointing to the Minister the orator exclaimed, "and you are the Thersites of the troupe." Who is that? inquired the hon. gentleman, but the orator went on unheedingly. Now, Mr. McTee had pronounced the *i* short in the name of the Illiad, which, as every schoolboy knows, should be long, and the false quantity was at once detected. In the debate on the Ministerial explanations at the beginning of the present session, Mr. Mackenzie, referring to Sir Francis Hincks: "He came back like Belzoni's mummy." "Did Belzoni's mummy come back?" interrupted Sir John. Of course the simile was defective, since in order to come back the mummy must have

gone. No one knows his adversary's weak points better than the Minister of Justice, or can more effectively turn them to his own advantage. If the course of the debate is going strongly against him and any of his ordinary supporters exhibit signs of desertion, no one knows so well how to frighten them back into their fold. He stamps his foot, strikes his hands together, and scolds and storms with all the energy of an enraged tragedian. He rarely fails in his object. No one knows better the temper of the House and the character of its members or how more adroitly to humor the one, and turn the other to account. In political tact in readiness of speech and repartee, in knowledge of men and public matters, and in personal influence, he has probably no equal in the country.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF LABOUR IN ENGLAND.—At present the labour market throughout England presents gloomy prospects. The same may also be said with regard to the trade in Scotland and Ireland. The great number of skilled artisans of all trades now out of work has induced the large employers of labour to reduce the wages, and in many cases this has been successfully carried out,—many trades having to submit to a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. Taking a broad view of the matter, it is calculated that wages are now only one half of what they were at this period last year in most trades, especially in London. For instance, a pair of "slop" pants were paid 10s. to 1s. for making last year, but the price paid for the same work now is only 4d. Parasols, which last year cost 1s. to make, are now paid at the rate of 6d. each, and it is impossible to earn more than 1s. or 5s. a week by working 14 hours a day. The making of lucifer match boxes, and other articles of similar kind, was paid at 6d. a gross last year, and a woman or man and two children could earn 12s. a week by it; but the price of this work has declined to 2½d., and the earnings are only 7s. per week. In the shoe trade it is the same. Slipper-making, which was formerly paid at the rate of 6d. and 8d. a pair, has gone down 40 to 50 per cent, and a man cannot earn 5s. a week by it. In

many places families, although in full employ, are obliged to apply for parochial relief to supplement their miserable wages.

Recently there was launched from the Govan shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Robert Napier & Son, Glasgow, a screw armour-clad ram, built for the British Government, and named the *Hotsur*. The dimensions are as follows: Length between the perpendiculars, 235 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth in hold, 20 feet lin. burthen, 2,647 18-94 tons builders' measurement, 1,000 horse-power. This war ship is constructed on a principle that is entirely new in this country, but which was adopted some time ago in connection with the navy of France. Its chief features are the formation of an affixed tower or turret, the breastwork of which is eight inches thick, and an immense ram forward. The diameter of the turret, which is pearshaped, is 31 feet 6 inches, and 35 feet 5 inches from the aft to the fore side. This stationary turret is armed with a 80 ton gun, carrying 600lbs. of shot. It is worked on a revolving turn table, the diameter of which is 26 feet, from the two front port holes the gun has a training of 69 degs., and at the side port holes a training of 4½ deg. aft and 26 deg. forward, so that it is able to fire right forward, and almost, but not quite, right aft. The gun can be elevated 12½ deg. and depressed 7, the recoil being 6 feet 3 inches. The ram projects about 9 feet below water, and is brought up to a sharp point at a dept of about 8 feet below the water line. There are three decks, the middle one being plated with two thicknesses of iron, tapered forward and aft. The engines, which have been made and fitted by the Messrs. Napier, are of the direct-acting horizontal description, having two piston-rods to each cylinder, and are fitted with surface condensers and all the most recent improvements. The boilers, of which there are four, are of the ordinary tubular type, with five furnaces each. The propellers are 14 feet in diameter, on Griffith's plan, with moveable blades.

The *London Examiner*, one of the most able and influential weekly papers published in England, strongly protests against the withdrawal of troops from the Colonies closing as follows:

"Is it possible to maintain the prestige of British pre-eminence, if such a policy as this prevails? It was, in a late memorable debate, conceded on all hands that we are bound in honor to aid the colonies to our utmost, in the event of any war in which they may be involved as parts of the Empire; but deeds are better than words, and all our fine professions will go for nothing if the mails which convey them convey also reiterated and peremptory orders for the withdrawal of troops, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Colonies and the manifest dangers in which they are involved."

The *Protestant Churchman* says the venerable Rev. Thomas Williams, of Providence, familiarly known as Father Williams, is noted for his ready wit and sharp retort. A devout Ritualist was discussing the subject of liturgy with him, and claimed that the whole Bible furnished no instance of any other than written prayers:—"No, sir; not a single one, sir." "Do you really think so?" "Yes, sir? I defy you to point to a Scripture prayer that was not written. You cannot do it?" "Well, can I ask you a question?" "Certainly." "Tell me, then, who held the candle when Jonah prayed in the whale's belly?"



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

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

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Phillip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles. The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

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

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 655, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9 1/2 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

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

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

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

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

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

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

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

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

WM. P. LEIT,
Division Registrar
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 15-4

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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