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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

No. 20.

For "THE REVIEW."

A TRIP TO MONTMORENCY FALLS IN 1867;

OR,

RECOLLECTIONS OF POINT LEVIS CAMP.*

'Twas when the gallant P. C. O.
In tents at Levis lay,
That three gay soldiers from its ranks,
Met on an August day.

Each had a pass, till twelve P. M.,
And each on pleasure bent,—
A trip to Montmorency Falls
Was their agreed intent.

A Frenchman's boat they quickly got,
And left the cove with ease;
Dan seized the sail, and John the helm,
While Owen watched the breeze.

The wind was fair, the sky was clear,
The boat rode pleasantly.
While Dan amused the crew with tales
Of Wolfe's great victory.

He said, "'Twas on this trench'rous stream
Our father's braved the tide,
And on yon dark and frowning hills
Vast numbers bled and died."

But soon they reached the Beauport shore,
And landed with good cheer,
Made fast the boat, and then allayed
Their thirst with sprucey beer.

They viewed the falls, and foaming bay,
Enraptured was each eye,
Nor did they leave the fairy spot
Till eventide drew nigh.

They, with light hearts, unmoored the boat,
And steered their course for home;
But from that moment, to their grief
The craft inclined to roam.

The night grew dark, adverse winds blew,
They on a boulder struck,
Which accident to them appeared
An omen of ill-luck,

The boat stuck fast, it would not move,
Their skill it seemed to mock,
Till John into the river jumped
And prized it off the rock.

Then with a shout, they spread the sail,
And hoped the Cove to gain;
But with a noise that chilled each heart
The canvas rent in twain.

The boat thus froed, towards the Gulf
Rushed, afloat knots an hour;
To tack for home with broken sail,
They found beyond their power.

The oars soon broke, the crew got tired,
And then fell fast asleep;
Thus, for two hours, the sons of Mars
Were safe in Neptune's keep.

On waking up, young Owen cried,
Very appealingly,

"Our leave is up at twelve to-night,
We all shall absent be."

"We will not land, brave Dan replied.
Till we've secured the boat,
We will not let our worthy craft
To Anticosti float."

They moored the boat on Levis side,
Quite five miles from the camp,
And about eleven o'clock,
Began the homeward tramp.

Though in good time they reached the camp,
Yet dreams their slumbers marr'd,—
Each dreamt, throughout the night, he felt
The boat still pitching hard.

They hastened to the boat next day.
Honor did them inspire,
To gratefully restore the boat
Was their sincere desire.

They found the ebbing tide had left
The boat dry on the shore:
But, daunted not, they launched the craft,
And braved the tide once more.

They plied the broken oars with zeal
Until they reached the craft,
On which the Frenchman and his friends
Stood, waiting for the craft.

The sons of Mars, each, seized an oar,
And for a fight prepared;
The Frenchman smiled,—forgave them all,
And asked them how they fared.

And said, "I thought before this time
My boat was leagues at sea;
But I perceive ye, noble sirs,
Have acted gallantly."

JOHN.

*The 4th Batt. P. C. O. Rifle Brigade lay at Point Levis in 1865; but the 1st Batt., to which the heroes of our tale belonged, lay there in 1867. Ottawa, 1869.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE

WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Concluded.)

The series of articles on the "Naval Operations of 1812-14" presented to the readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW have been written without any partisan feeling whatever, or desire to lessen the chivalrous gallantry of Britain's foemen on that occasion. The writer having had the honor of serving in the British navy, would be naturally proud of victories gained in fair and open fight, but could feel no pleasure in depreciating the prowess of an enemy sprung from the same

race, speaking the same language, and often men who had served under Nelson and his contemporaries. Care has, therefore, been taken to include only facts in the narrative, and to jealously exclude all special pleading as a means of accounting for failure, covering disgrace or excusing confirmed blunders. As this contest had been begun without any legitimate object by the American Government, so it had been carried on without any intelligent plan, purpose, or design by both parties. The only principle held in view appears to have been which should do the greatest amount of useless mischief to the other. The American soldiers and seamen seem to have been ignorant of the first principles of warfare, practically and theoretically. Their opponents had the practical knowledge but totally failed in its theoretical application,—in other words, the leaders on the British side were characterized by respectable imbecility, on the American by ignorance. It is little wonder then that acts were done at which humanity must blush or that recriminations of no ordinary character should have sullied the pages of history on both sides. If war is a necessary evil it follows that its actual practice should be ameliorated in every way, and that it should be levied on the State, not on individuals,—for instance, where was the object gained by the destruction of the Canadian farmers' property or the means of livelihood of the New England fisherman.

The contest established no right, enforced no principle, illustrated no precedent, it was a wanton scene of bloodshed, the guilt of which must rest with its originators. Politically it served no purpose, and aided no party. If, as has been surmised, it was undertaken at the instigation of the French Emperor, it did not serve his cause in the slightest degree. Baffled in the Iberian Peninsula, the Russian campaign annihilated his power. If it was intended to benefit the growing commercial interest of the United States, it also failed, as her commerce was annihilated, and her people dissatisfied. It established no superiority in her naval and military prestige, as it could be no disgrace to English seamen to be captured by superior

forces of their own countrymen, nor to English soldiers to be beaten by four-fold odds, although that was not often the case as far as the Canadian Militia were concerned.

It rests, therefore, with the historians of the United States to clear their irresponsible Executive and President of the charge of blood-guiltiness which assuredly rests on them: As to their motives, they could be neither patriotic or honorable, seeing they concluded peace when they found Napoleon's power had fallen, without securing satisfaction for a single outrage to avenge which the war had been ostensibly undertaken. A great deal has been written by these naval historians of the United States in praise of their proved naval supremacy in this war. The narrative, as laid before the readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW shows distinctly what grounds existed for such glorification.

The only foundation for any exultation exists in the fact that during the contest three British frigates, carrying on their main decks long 18-pounder guns, were captured in three separate actions by two American frigates, carrying on their main decks long 24-pounder guns. To the practical seaman no other illustration of cause and effect need be given, but as the landsmen are the more numerous readers it may be necessary to explain this matter a little more at length.

The vessels to whose fortune it fell to capture the British frigates were the Constitution and United States frigates. The main deck guns of the former were English battery or land service long 24-pounders, measuring 10 feet in length, and weighing 54 cwt.; the latter were English sea service long 24-pounders, measuring 9 feet 6 inches in length, and weighing 50 cwt. The President, which was captured by the British, had on her main deck guns of American manufacture, measuring 8 feet 6 inches in length and weighing 48½ cwt; the Chesapeake, captured by the British, mounted long 18-pounders on her main deck.

Now the disparity of force will be understood from the fact that a long 18-pounder weighs 42 cwt, and measures 9 feet in length. As a matter of course the larger gun requires the heaviest platform, and, as in sea service, that must be on a moving body, the vessel carrying 24-pounders must be larger than that carrying 18-pounders, and of course throw one-third heavier broadsides. Increased size compels increased scantling and greater strength, and a larger number of hands. It is not a matter of much wonder, therefore, if vessels armed heavily are more than a match for those of inferior calibre, and although discipline and science may do and have done a great deal in deciding naval victories, yet, all things being equal, the weaker party will be undoubtedly beaten. This is simply what has occurred and is a matter of exultation only in so far as the intelligence and ingenuity of the American naval constructors exceeded that of their opponents.

Now for the captures. The Guerriere surrendered to the Constitution on 19th of August, 1812, after a well fought action of two hours duration. The Guerriere mounted 30 long 18-pounder guns,—the Constitution mounted 30 long 24-pounders. On the 12th October, 1812, the Macedonian was captured by the United States, the former mounting on her main deck 28 long 18-pounders, the latter 30 long 24-pounders; the action lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. On the 24th December, 1812, the Constitution captured the Java after a desperate action of three hours and a half, the latter mounting 28 long 18-pounders, the force of the former is given above.

On the 1st June, 1815, the Chesapeake was captured by the Shannon, after an action of fifteen minutes duration; the former mounted 28 long 18-pounders, the latter 28 long 18-pounders. On the 15th January, 1815, the President surrendered after a hard fought action under sail of six hours duration, with the Endymion, the former mounted 30 long 24-pounders on her main deck, and the latter 26 long 24-pounders. The presence of a British squadron does not detract from the value of this action, it was a running fight in which they could not participate, being all to leeward, and one in which the President was sure to escape if her opponent had been either badly fought or badly handled. The fact is undoubted that she struck to the Endymion over four hours before the nearest and best sailer of the squadron arrived to take possession, and moreover that she had been rendered perfectly helpless by her fire.

The Constitution, from her great size (1,533 tons), and the height of her "between decks," was enabled to have higher ports and mount her guns on more elevated carriages than her opponents, and this peculiarity applies to all American frigates. Its value is obvious. Choosing her own distance she could pound her opponent to pieces in a sea-way where the latter's main deck guns were afloat, and the lowness of her ports effectually prevented anything approaching an effective return to their fire. Another advantage from increased size was additional thickness in the topsides of the American frigates, rendering them almost impervious to 18-pound shot at a distance and wholly so to carronades. This at once explains the reason of the great disparity between the loss in men on both sides.

A ship of war propelled by sail alone was a complicated machine to fight,—it was almost always absolutely necessary that she should have the weather-gauge, to obtain this manœuvres requiring the utmost practical knowledge of the effect produced by altering the position of the sails, and the attention requisite to counteract a corresponding manœuvre on the part of her opponent. The direction of the fighting portion of the crew claimed also the attention of the commanding officer, as the effective value of the

fire was governed by the circumstances under which it was delivered. At the same time the interior economy of the vessel had to be attended to. The most important part of the crew in action were the sail trimmers and riggers numbering fully one-half of the whole force. The crew necessary to move and fight an 18-pounder gun was 9 men, consequently for 14 guns in a broadside 126 men would be required. It is evident then that in the actions narrated the British vessels were short handed, while American frigates had supernumeraries.

No description would convey a fair idea of what a sea fight is like. On shore the soldier has space and generally cover in action, at sea there is nothing of the kind—shot and shell, rifle and grape shot, searched every corner of the vessel. Taking the main deck of a large frigate as being 146 feet in length along the gangways, and 15 guns of a side a space of 9½ feet from centre to centre of port is all that can be obtained for fighting purposes, it will be easily understood what havoc would be made by a well placed shot amongst the crew that fought the guns, but their danger was as nothing to that of the sail trimmers and riggers. The men fighting on the main deck were under cover, the others totally exposed, and as it was a necessary part of naval tactics to disable the opponent by any and every means, riflemen were employed to shoot them down. A thinly manned ship, therefore, fought with the chances against her, and the British frigates were in this condition.

The great European war, commencing in 1794 and ending in 1815, entailed such a fearful expenditure of money and resources on the part of Great Britain as to make it an object of her Executive Government to keep down expenses to the lowest possible point, hence, after the battle of Trafalgar in 1805 had delivered her from all fear of invasion or competition on the high seas, the encouragement given to her seamen was gradually withdrawn, the rate of wages lowered, and her vessels manned by the refuse of her surplus population. What has been already stated will shew that it is a first necessity of naval service that discipline should be carried to the highest possible perfection, that the officers should know the capability and characteristics of every man in the crew. It will be easily understood that at least one of the defeats incurred during this war was due to the want of discipline alone. The most efficient weapon on shipboard is artillery, but if that is not manned by trained men it is useless. Now for some years previous to the war of 1812-14 an order of the administration had deprived the British seaman of the means of acquiring a knowledge of gunnery by refusing powder and shot for the purposes of practice, and when it is known that from the mobility of the battery proficiency in naval gunnery can only be obtained by constant practice, it is evident that the principal cause of disaster

can easily be accounted for, when, in addition imperfect fittings and slightly constructed vessels, with all the faults of carelessness and inexperience concentrated, the only wonder will be that the British Navy suffered so little. Higher pay and other inducements had attracted a goodly number of the seamen trained under Nelson and Collingwood to the American service, and during the first year of the war they were partly instrumental in turning the tide of victory against their countrymen, but it would seem that towards its close these men had gradually withdrawn from the service. Enough will be shewn to account for the defeat of British vessels without any partisan feeling whatever. Facts of this description commend themselves to every reasonable man, and it is no disgrace to be defeated by the descendants of Englishmen aided by British sailors.

The only quality in which the American officers appear to have been deficient was that of the practical knowledge necessary to manœuvre their vessels with sufficient skill, but this should not be a subject of wonder. The officers who have been in action have a decided advantage over the officers who have not, and that experience the British had in no ordinary degree. All things therefore considered, great credit is due to the American navy for the gallant and honorable part it bore in the contest of 1812-14.

The actions between the smaller class of vessels were generally determined by similar considerations, aggravated, as far as the British vessels were concerned, by the notorious deficiencies apparent in their construction. Without casting the slightest aspersion on the Admiralty, its contracts in the early part of this century were nests of jobbery. All those small vessels engaged in 1812-14 were built between 1805 and 1808; they belonged to the class fairly and graphically described as *coffin brigs*, and it was held an even chance that they would capsize or founder before the end of their first voyage. Crank, overmasted, with their topsides tumbling home, their main deck room was insignificant and would only permit the use of carronades, the shortest gun in the British service. At a later period of the war an attempt was made to mount two long 18-pounders through the stern ports, but so fearfully and wonderfully were those brigs and sloops constructed that the guns could not be fired without shifting helm, causing the after sails to jibe, to the imminent peril of the vessel, as at every repetition it afforded a capital chance for illustrating her capabilities of "turning turtle." As the American Government dealt directly with its contractors, and as their vessels were built under the immediate supervision of the naval officer who was to venture his life, fortune and professional reputation on board her another state of affairs was apparent in roomy and lofty 'tween decks, large ports, guns carried well out of the water, beautifully modelled

hull, large spars capable of spreading every inch of canvas the hull could carry.—their brigs were larger and more powerful vessels than sloops in the British navy, while the latter approached frigates in dimensions. The frigates of the United States were 74-gun (line of battle) ships in disguise.

It was at this point the enterprise and mechanical skill of the Americans was apparent. Untrammelled by the protective routine of British official life, their irresponsible Executive enabled them to take advantage of improvements, which a responsible Imperial Executive dare not attempt, and it was not till three stunning defeats had been inflicted that the "Lion of the Sea" awoke from the slumber of security which Nelson's victory had won.

Then indeed it became quickly apparent where the real resources were to be found—in 1811 only three frigates in the British navy carried 24-pounders on their main decks, and at the close of the war she had six. It was not then her preponderance in that particular description of vessel which ensured success, but the extraordinary rapidity with which she organized squadrons of heavily armed vessels, generally 74-gun ships, and by the aid of smaller vessels, hunted every bay, river and creek of the American coast, compelling the lighter cruisers of her enemy to abandon the high seas and seek safety under the guns of shore batteries.

The lesson to be learned from this war is that the United States is a peculiarly vulnerable country, easily accessible to a naval force on the seaboard and lakes, and capable of being thoroughly subdued by simultaneous movements and tactics. All her great rivers are navigable to within considerable distances of the Great Lakes, all are open to whatever power holds naval supremacy for the time being. The invasion or occupation of Canada is therefore not optional with the United States, but it is optional with the power who holds Canada whether the States would not be successfully assailed. It would be altogether a naval operation, totally independent of the accident of population.

During the progress of this war the naval operations on the Lakes were desultory and ineffective. In any future contest the experience gained would point to the proper armament to be vessels of light draught carrying heavy batteries. Recent improvements, by which the guns are carried on the line of the keel with traversing carriages, fulfils all the requisite conditions as the certainty of aim is greater and the range far more effective than guns mounted in broadsides and fired through ports could possibly be. As the Dominion of Canada will be obliged to provide a permanent naval force on the Lakes the system of twin screw propellers in small vessels mounting the heaviest ordnance is evidently that best adapted to fulfil all the requisite conditions of defence or offence. Such vessels should

not draw more than four or five feet of water. As long as the British flag maintains its supremacy on the high seas so long will Canada be free from insult or invasion,—this much, at least, is taught us by the military and naval operations of the war of 1812-14.

Ottawa, November 11th, 1868.

From the New York Imperialist.
MILITARY USURPATION.

It has been a favorite theory with Americans that such a thing as military usurpation is impossible in the United States, and, no doubt, this has been true enough hitherto, but the times are changing so rapidly, and we as a people are changing so completely with them, that it is with no vain or idle foreboding that the Imperialist points to the dire possibility of such a calamity.

Our people are not what they once were in point of civic and private virtue, and they are daily becoming more and more restive under the accumulating evils of their condition. The time may come, will come, when they will be ready to welcome almost any relief, and to exchange even the little liberty left them for peace and safety. Nor are they by any means exempt from the weakness which in all ages has led all nations to a more or less blind idolatry of military glory and the heroes of successful war.

As lovers of our country, and being anxious for the restoration instead of the ruin of our liberties, we desire to awaken our fellow citizens to sense of their peril while there is yet time and opportunity to avoid it. We do not believe that the grand and free Empire to which we look fondly forward, can be erected on a firm basis of sound institutions by the hands of a self-appointed and usurping military ruler. In the throes of such a revolution there would be no opportunity for the calm deliberation and wise decision which is required by so noble and far-reaching a design. Such a revolution, with its fright, and grief, and bloodshed, would but ill inaugurate a reign of peace, law, and liberty, and the man whom it placed in power could hardly be adapted to the philosophical development of great principles of government; he would be far more likely to search for the precedents of his action among the records of Caesar and Napoleon, and our last state might become worse than our first.

It is considerations such as these which at times incline us to be almost impatient of the slow and prejudiced intelligence of those who refuse even to discuss the vitally important problems which are propounding. We are impatient with men who admit the failure of our present system; admit that we no longer govern ourselves; admit that we are no longer a Republic and that pure Republicanism is no longer possible in America; but who, while groaning and lamenting over facts which they cannot deny, wilfully shut their eyes to the only logical sequence, and tremblingly refuse to so much as think concerning the only hopeful remedy. And yet, sure of ultimate success, we might well be willing to wait, were it not for this fear that too long a delay will bring us a despotism instead of an Empire.

The Emperor Napoleon proposes that from the 15th of August next, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I., every soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire shall receive an annual pension of 250f.

THE O'TOOLE'S STORY.

FROM "NED FORTESCOUE; OR, ROUGHING IT THROUGH LIFE."

"I should say by the way your friend Bob handles his pipe, and takes his grog, that he could spin a good yarn for us," suggested Sergeant Vincent. "No doubt of it," cried several voices, "let's have a twister from the hero of Powenghur." "Faith, it's little I know about spinning yarns and the like as you call it, however, I'll tell ye's an anecdote I had wid a black devil of a bear in Ameriky." "In America I did not know that you had been such a traveller, Bob," "Arrah, hould yer whisht, Corporal Sims, for a meddlesome cockney that ye are; it's many more things ye don't know, nor ever will. Do you remember, Ned, avic, where I first met ye?" "Yes, I remember very well," was my reply, "it was at Quebec." "Well, then, I'll tell ye how I got there. My father was what they call one of the better class of immigrants; that is to say, he had a few sovereigns in the heel of an ould stocking, when he wint to Canada, where he was to get ever so much land just for the axing, and live like a foin gentleman as the O'Tooles used to do, when they were kings of Munster, arrah, but it is little he knew what a devil's own hole we wor going to. Well, to make a long story short, from Quebec we were forwarded to Toronto, and then to a place called Barrie, and from there to our estate, in the township of Wasanagus; faith, it was well named, for we wore all like to die with the ague there; devil a fut of dry land was there in it, but what was under wather. What is ye'es laughing at, ye devils?" "Never mind, go on, Bob, said I. "After a while," continued Bob, "we got up a bit of a log shanty, wid a shed at the ind of it for a cow, and a tranneon of a pig, and began to feel a little comfortable like, altho' 'twas awful lonely. Be this and be that, I often think of that same cow, boys, and give her a blessing, for she was the cause of all my trouble wid the bear. There was a beaver dam, and a meadow some distance from our lot, and the little cow would often stray away there, bad cess to her, and stay until I fetched her back. One day I was after the cow, and not far from the meadow, when I heard a kind of shuffling noise behind me. When I looked round, be the mortal, but there was a big brown bear hot foot after me. Ye's have seen me run a race, boys, but ye never seen me run in airnest; bedad, I run that time, and sure it was no kind of use at all; the shuffling came nearer and nearer. Well, jist forinst me, I seen a hollow log about twelve feet long, wid a hole in it that a bit of a gossoon could crawl into; so bedad in I went; faith 'twas time, for the next minute I felt the claws of the basto tickling the soles of my feet; the brute was too big to get in. Arrah, but he was mad; I could hear him tearing and biting at the ind of the log. Presently, the other ind of the log got darkened, and the bear poked in his head, champing and foaming like a mad wild boar; musha, but it makes me shiver yet when I think how I could feel the hot breath of him in amongst me hair. Round and round the log he wint, from one ind to the other; says he, at last, 'this will never do, I must get the boy out of that.'" "What, do bears speak in America?" said the unfortunate corporal. "Shure, wasn't he thinking it, and isn't it all as one, ye omadahoney," said Bob. "To be sure," said I, "go on Bob." "All of a suddint I felt my feet rising up in the air, till I was standing on my head, houlding on for dear life, be the

knots and rough places inside the hollow log, which the basto commenced shaking and porrameling on the ground, for all the world like a pavier bating paving stones, and when he thought he had loosened me hould, he let the log go down with a bang that fairly shuck the breath out of me, and quick as thought made a dive at the ind of the log, but I was as far from him as ever. Well, presently the head ris up, and by this and by that, the black devil took me in his arms, log and all, and began walking away wid me, till I felt him splashing in the water. Taro and ages, sis I'm kilt now ontirely; he manes to drown me, and shure enough he rolled the log in till it was under wather. Well, boys, it's well I can swim like a duck, and can bate any stone at diving. So before I was quite smothered, I took a deep breath, floated quietly out of me hiding place, and dived clanc across the pond, till I kim up amongst the rushes, on the other side, thin I took courage to raise me head and take a look. There sat me gentleman on the top of the log to keep it down, looking as knowing as you please, and when he thought he'd kept me there long enough to drown me, he rowls the log out and looked in at the ind of it. Ye'd have kilt yourself laughing, to have seen the look he put on, when he found me gone; he was fail y puzzled. But bears, me lads, is cute things, and this one bate Banagher for cuteness; he began now to walk round the pond, and af course when he kim forinst me, I put my head under wather, and kept it there to till he wint by. Well, when he had done sniffing and looking after my dead body, thinks he, 'his body must be at the bottom of the pond,' and would ye's believe it, boys, he began tearing away the dam wid the big paws of him, to draw the water off, and soon had it running like mad through the sluice. Then he began walking round the pond again. 'Holy Virgin, shure, I am lost now,' says I. I took another dive for the sluice, and down I wint with the stream, and kim up just below a bind in the creek, where I landed and away for the bare life, towards a small Indian encampment, that I knew was on the banks of the river, not far off. Jist as I got within sight of the wigwams, as they call them, I heard the same noise again, and be all that's great, there was the bear after me again, but bedad he was too late this time; I gave a yell ye'd have heard a mile off. The Indians kim running out, and in less than half an hour they had the devil kilt and the skin off him. A few days after, my father, may the Heavens be his bed, sent me to Barrie, for something was wanting, and somehow I thought I'd had enough of Canada, and that me little brother Tim wid be the better of the estate, so I made my way to Quebec, and from there to the ould country, where I listed, and here I am, and," added O'Toole, reflectively, "if, as some of ye'es says, there is the laste taste of rid in my hair, by this and by that, it's that same fright I got wid the bear turned it that color." Such exclamations as "Bravo, bravo," "More power to your elbow," "That you may never die," and others of a similar nature that burst from his amused hearers, shewed with what satisfaction he had been listened to. "That is a very good story of yours, and you had a narrow escape from a watery grave, but there is an ancient proverb, that the man who is born to be hanged will never be drowned," maliciously remarked Corporal Sims. "Oh thin, you are a purty boy, corporal dear, has your mother any more like ye; but the devil a fear of your being hurt, had ye been in my places. "For what reason, Bob," said I, the whole group looking

enquiringly towards him. "Arrah, gentlemen, shure the bears of Canada don't ate carrion," was the response. The unfortunate man of two chevrons wished he had kept his ancient proverb to himself, the laugh had been so cleverly turned against him.

A LAUGHABLE SIGHT.

A correspondent of a Southern paper relates the following incident which transpired during the late war:

It was Col. ———'s orders, when his soldiers arrived at water through which they had to wade, never to take off their clothing for that purpose, as it took too much time to don it afterwards.

One memorable day we had to cross a branch of the Shenandoah River. Now, as the Confederates were badly clad, they were very careful of their rags, and as soon as the river was reached the military command was winked at, and captains, lieutenants and privates entered the water in a nude state. As soon as the bank was reached we received orders to "double quick," and off started a regiment of naked men.

"Never mind boys," said one who had been "thar." "there is another branch of the river half a mile a head, parallel to this, and we will reach it in fording style."

No time had been found to put on our "gray," when a sudden bend of the road brought us in sight of an elegant mansion, the piazza of which was filled with ladies, on the lookout for their country's brave defenders. And further on, as far as the eye could behold, numerous residences were seen, their grounds ornamented with ladies.

We paused not in our mad career—on we came. I was quite respectably habited in a shirt, my boots and pants slung over my shoulder, but my comrade, Jack, who was a lank six-footer, rivalled the Georgia cavalry-man in his uniform, which consisted solely of his spurs. Jack wore not even the latter for modesty's sake. Watching his attenuated figure in all the grace of "double quick," for "the glory of laughter" that fell upon me I could scarcely march.

As we passed the ladies, not a glance, not a word, not a bouquet was vouchsafed us, until an old lady standing near a gate, enunciated slowly and distinctly, as her eyes roved and rested on Jack finally, "Well, of this ain't the wust sight I ever seed."

Need I say that at this criticism immediately the whole regiment was in a roar of laughter, a perfect peal up and down the lines.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ESCAPE FROM HAM.

M. Vermorel has just published a book about the men of 1851. It contains a very curious letter, which, though not new, will be read with interest. It was addressed to the editor of the *Progres du Pas de Calais* by the present Emperor of the French, and gives an account of his escape from the Fortress of Ham:—"My dear Monsieur De George,—My desire to see my father once more before his death has led me to embark on the boldest adventure I ever attempted: one which taxed my courage and resolution far more than Boulogne or Strasbourg, for I was determined not to subject myself to the ridicule which attaches to those who allow themselves to be captured in a costume not their own, and I could not have endured another failure. But here are the details of my escape. You know

that the fortress is kept by a force of 400 men, who supplied a body guard of 60 men, who were stationed as sentries within and without the fortress; moreover, the gate of the prison was kept by three jailers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was, therefore, requisite to pass these in the first place, then cross the inner yard, under the windows of the commander's lodging; then pass a wicket where an orderly and sergeant were constantly on duty, supported by a gate keeper, a sentry, and a guard of 30 men. Having resolved not to tamper with any of these people, I was naturally compelled to assume a disguise. Now, as several of the rooms in the part of the building which I occupied were being repaired, it was easy enough to procure a workman's dress. My good and worthy Charles Thelin got me a blouse and wooden shoes. I cut off my moustaches, and took up a plank on my shoulder. On the Monday morning I saw the workmen coming to their work at six in the morning. As soon as they commenced operations Charles Thelin, to get them out of my way, took them into a room to have something to drink, and invited one of the keepers to join them, whilst Dr. Conneau was chatting with the others in my room. However, I had hardly emerged from my bed room when I was hailed by one of the workmen, who took me for one of his comrades; at the foot of the stairs I came plump on one of the keepers, but escaped by putting the plank before his face, and I reached the courtyard holding the plank as a screen between myself and all whom I met. On passing before the first sentinel I let my pipe fall, but I stooped to pick up the pieces. I then met the officer of the guard, but he was reading a letter and did not perceive. The soldiers at the gates seemed astonished at my dress, the drummer especially; he turned round to look at me several times. However, the guard opened the door, and I found myself outside the fortress. I was here met by two workmen, who looked at me steadfastly. I changed the plank and put it on my other shoulder, but they appeared so curious that I should not be able to escape them, when I heard one of them say, 'Oh, its Berthoud.' Once outside, I walked in the direction of St. Quentin. A little while after Charles who had retained a cab, joined me, and we arrived at St. Quentin. I traversed the town on foot, having taken off my blouse. Charles obtained a post-chaise under the pretext that it was for the races at Cambrai. We arrived without obstacle at Valenciennes, where I took the railway. I had obtained a Belgian passport, but nowhere was I asked to show it. During this time Conneau, always so devoted, remained in the prison, and made belief that I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. I hope that he has not been ill treated; as you can understand, it would give me great pain. But, my dear Monsieur Degeorge, if I felt a deep feeling of gladness on finding myself outside the fortress, I also felt a very sad impression in crossing the frontier; to decide on quitting France it was necessary to believe that the Government would never set me at liberty if I did not dishonor myself; finally, it was necessary that I should be stimulated by the desire to try all means to console my father in his old age. Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge. Although free, I feel very miserable. Accept my dear friend ship, and, if you can, endeavor to be useful to my good Conneau.—LOUIS NAPOLEON."

The Emperor Napoleon celebrated his 62d birthday by a grand dinner at the Tuileries.

PRUSSIA vs. FRANCE.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

The Paris journals remark that the northern and eastern railroad stations are continually crowded with military men, who are hurrying to join their regiments.

Prussia is concentrating considerable forces on the western frontiers, and orders have been given bidding the men to join their regiments two months earlier than usual.

The *Germania* mentions that the following general order was issued on the 31st ultimo at Munder, in Hanover: "By superior orders received at Berlin all the men belonging to the reserve of the Tenth Army Corps, up to the age of thirty-two (including twelve classes), are ordered to join their ranks. All the men belonging to the landwehr, up to forty years of age, are to be kept in marching order."

A letter from Munich, published in the *Germania*, contains the following extract: "A lively exchange of messages has been carried on during the last few days between this city, Vienna and Berlin. Great activity reigns throughout the war office, and a mobilization is expected within three weeks. It is rumored that Prussia intends provoking France before the election takes place."

Reports are current in London that, fresh supplies of war material have been sent recently to Lille, Metz and Strasburg, and that the fortifications of those towns are swarming with laborers. Marshal Neill's silence in face of these preparations is looked upon with great suspicion, because whenever he is silent it is a sure sign of his having much to think about of a serious nature.

A Prussian military commander recently addressed his troops at a review held at Munder as follows: "Very probably your services will soon be required by your King and country, and you may be shortly called upon to take the field against the old hereditary enemy against whom your ancestors fought under Wellington—in fact, against France." The officer had barely terminated when the men, much to his dismay, burst into loud cheering, crying out: "Long live France!" "Long live Napoleon III!" "Long live the Emperor! Hurrah!"

The total amount of the Confederate German forces now forming an effective force of 500,000 combatants, without including the landwehr, thus subdivided: Twelve corps d'armes for Prussia, one for Saxony, one for Baden, one for Wurtemberg, and one for Hesse.

The Paris (April 6) correspondence of the *London Express* says:

The one fact which to-day affords most aliment to the uneasy feeling which prevails is the rumor that Prussia has proposed to abrogate the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern States of Germany. There are two versions of the story. The optimist one is that of France, having made diplomatic observations about the violation of the treaty of Prague involved in the solidarization of all Germany, M. Bismark, out of deference to the "susceptibilities of France, and in the interest of the general peace, has thought it politic to take the initiative of a measure which national pride would not have allowed him to take at the dictation of France. A less incredible but more alarming explanation of the news is that M. Bismark, having no doubt that the French Emperor will shortly attack Prussia with all the legions that he has long been organizing, thinks it expedient to concentrate his means of defence and offer a less extensive surface to the enemy. The

repeal of the treaties with the Southern States would neutralize half Germany, and make it very difficult for Austria to act as the ally of France. On the Rhine, and in Belgium, M. Bismark feels confident that the needle-gun would stand well against the Chassepot. While these conflicting statements are in circulation, there comes this evening a telegram from Munich denying that there is any truth in the reported intention of Prussia to annul the treaty. The *Phare de la Loire* reports that an order has been received at Cherbourg to arm all the iron-clad ships before May 1, and that the funds necessary for this work, which is to be carried on night and day, have been lodged.

Large quantities of war material are arriving at Trieste, from whence it is forwarded to Dalmatia. The Austrian Government is actively fortifying the northern frontier towns.

Hobart Pacha is at work, with a commission, on the reform of the Turkish navy. One hundred and thirty thousand Enfield rifles have been ordered for the new national militia.

GUN COTTON—WHAT IT CAN DO

An interesting practical exhibition of the newly discovered properties of gun-cotton when fired by concussion instead of by the direct application of flame or heat was afforded at Woolwich very recently. The huge 36-inch Mallet mortar, weighing 56 tons, which was placed in the marshes in 1857, and designed to fire a shell of 2,548lbs (empty), has for some time past been sinking in its great wooden bed, owing to the gradual decay of the wood. It was thought dangerous to run the risk of its falling upon any visitor by leaving it in this position. But weights of 52 tons cannot be moved for nothing. To erect sheers and the necessary appliances for raising the mortar would have entailed an expenditure estimated at about £50. Under these circumstances recourse was had to gun-cotton to destroy the bed and precipitate the fall of the mortar. Four charges of 4oz each, four of 6oz, and one of 8oz (total 48oz) were placed on the wooden bed and exploded by means of mining fuzes charged with detonating composition. The material being rotten was especially unfavorable for the exertion of explosive force—for the force had, so to speak, nothing to act against. But what could be done was done. The huge bed was shattered, and particles flew in all directions. The mortar, although it altered its position, refused, however, to fall, being held to some extent by a wrought-iron screw bolt. The next experiment was made upon this bolt. A 1lb disc of compressed gun-cotton was tied to the bolt and exploded. Nevertheless the bolt was broken in two places, a result which exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. Still, the huge mortar remained in its position. A third operation had therefore to be made. This time two 1lb charges were disposed under the left trunnion, and one 1lb charge was so placed as to give the mortar a kick behind. The explosion of these charges completed the work. The monster mortar slowly, gracefully bowed forward and fell to the ground. The gun-cotton had thoroughly done its work, at a cost of about 14s 9d.

Commodore Phillimore, with the iron clads "Favourite," "Vixen" and "Defence," and a fleet of wooden vessels, has arrived at Jamaica, on his way to investigate Cuban and Haytian affairs.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Commons on Monday.

Mr. HARRISON—Whether it is the intention of the Government to establish a Court of Admiralty Jurisdiction for the Western part of the Dominion, or to confer Admiralty Jurisdiction upon existing courts?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the matter was important; the Government was sensible of it, and had taken it into serious deliberation.

Mr. CAMERON (Inverness)—Whether it is the intention of Government to discontinue the services of the Drill Sergeants who were engaged by the Nova Scotia Government for the purpose of instructing the militia of that Province previous to Confederation; and if so, whether any provision will be made for them after their dismissal from the public services?

Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that twenty-two were employed under authority of the old law of the Province, but under the present militia law of the Dominion that number would not be required; the whole matter, therefore, both as to number and pay, was under consideration.

After a debate on the Intercolonial Railway, Assimilation of Currency and the Civil Service.

Mr. MCKENZIE moved an address for copy of Col. McDougall's letter, resigning the office of Adjutant General, &c.

Mr. MCKENZIE said that public rumour assigned the resignation to a disagreement between the late Adjutant General and the Government in connection with a Court of Enquiry. He did not know what truth there was in it, but whatever the cause, he thought it was to be regretted that so able and efficient an officer had seen fit to resign.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said there could be no objection to the production of the papers; and he could regret with the mover that the late Adjutant General had resigned.

After Recess.

Some discussion arose on the question to go into the Committee on the Bill declaring 1st of July, or Dominion Day, a legal holiday.

Mr. LEVISCONTE said he thought it somewhat hard to make Nova Scotians celebrate as a holiday a day on which they thought a grievous wrong had been done them.

A lively discussion ensued and finally ended by Mr. McConkey withdrawing the Bill.

In the Commons on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON gave notice that he would on Thursday next submit certain resolutions to the House respecting the disestablishment of the Irish Church. (Laughter.)

Upon Sir J. A. Macdonald's motion for the second reading of the Insolvency Bill a lengthy discussion arose after which the Committee reported, the Bill was ordered for a third reading and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday the Senate was principally occupied with divorce matters. In the Commons.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN laid on the table returns to addresses respecting instructions given to Mr. Raye in the survey of Bay Verte Canal, and correspondence and orders in Council relating to the resignation of Adjutant General McDougall.

Mr. OLIVER moved for a Select Committee to enquire into matters respecting the salary of His Excellency the Governor General. He said there was a strong feeling in the country that the delegates to London

had exceeded their powers in fixing in the Confederation Act the salary at ten thousand pounds, and at the last election candidates had to pledge themselves to vote in favor of the reduction to a standard more suited to the country. The people had supposed that under Confederation there would be more restraint upon extravagance, that the taxes would be less, but experience of Confederation had shown them the utter fallacy of their anticipations. The salary, he contended, was altogether too extravagant, and in view of the heavy taxes borne by the people, and the heavy expenditure to which we were committed for public works, it should be cut down. He then referred to the despatch from England giving the reasons for disallowing the Act—reducing the salary of last year, and contended that the reasons were not well founded. Referring to the Act of Confederation, he said the clause fixed the salary at ten thousand pounds until the Parliament of Canada should order otherwise, which amounted to an invitation to regulate the matter. He referred to the salaries paid by other colonies, and contended that there the salaries of Governors were much less than paid here.

This gave rise to a long discussion which was postponed after recess.

On the moving of the third reading of the Bill to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement made between the Government and the Great Western Railway Co.

Hon. Mr. ROSE read a statement, showing that we got the full amount of the original debt, and that the difference allowed the Great Western Railway Company was \$677,958.

Mr. ROSE then moved the third reading of the Bill.

The motion being put the amendment was declared lost, and the yeas and nays being called, there appeared for it, 22; and against it, 112. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

On Thursday the time of the House was taken up by a long discussion on the Governor General's salary.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, President of the Council, on entering was warmly received by the members.

SKETCHES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

BY JOSEPH MACRAE.

TOBACCO SPITTING IN THE SOUTH.

Among the many things for which I admired the Southern people, tobacco chewing and tobacco spitting was not one. This practice, at first so disgusting to travellers from this country, prevails more or less all over the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Mexican Gulf. Happily it is disappearing in New England, and from amongst the classes of highest refinement even in the South. But the extent to which it still prevails in some parts of the South and West would scarcely be credited. You see people chewing and spitting in the streets, in the stores, in the hotels, specially around the stove, and in every ferryboat, steambot, and railway car. Even in New England I have seen the floor of a railway car traversed with heavy splashes of tobacco juice, which had been projected with inadequate force in the direction of some distant spittoon. At other times, filthy with puddles of the same fluid, gradually thickening and expanding between the feet of some assiduous chewers. I remember the intense and almost malignant gratification with which I beheld a man

letting fall his clean copy of "Harper's Monthly" into the puddle he had himself made.

It is not only the commoner classes that indulge in this offensive habit. I remember one of the most eminent ministers in South Carolina, with whom I had a warm discussion at his own fireside on the subject of slavery, pulling a knife out of one pocket, a cake of tobacco out of another, cutting a plug for himself, and beginning to chew and spit vigorously, as if to work off the extra excitement, and keep himself cool enough for argument. I remember the Governor of another Southern State explaining to me the strange relation in which he stood to the Military Department, and nailing down each statement with an emphatic squirt into the adjacent spittoon. I remember still more vividly—the incongruity was so ludicrous to one unaccustomed to the fashion of the country—a Southern poet reading me some of his verses with a large plug of tobacco in his mouth, and every now and then, when his mouth became too full stopping in the middle of some beautiful line to squirt another mouthful of tobacco-juice towards the grate. In a Court of Justice I have seen the officer give a squirt, and call up the next witness; the witness take up the Bible, and give a squirt before kissing it; and the Mayor squirting in the spittoon at his feet before proceeding to put the man upon his oath. All this is so much a thing of custom that the people themselves are almost unconscious of it, and probably will not believe how conspicuous it is to a stranger. It seems to them no more offensive than smoking appears to us, or snuffing did to our grandfathers.

It is a partial concession to our own view of the practice that it is considered desirable to have the expectorated juice discharged into spittoons and carried forth from the sight of men. In many of the railway cars, placards are stuck up requesting particularly that gentlemen will spit in the spittoon. On one line the check-tickets which passengers get to stick in their hats contain at the bottom this juicy joke:—

Those who expect to rate as gentlemen will not expectorate on the floor!

Spittoons are everywhere. I saw them in the President's Reception Room—though the President himself I understand does not chew; I found them covering the floor of both Houses of Congress, and the floors of all the State Houses throughout the country. I found them in steambot-saloons and cabins, in railway-cars, in stores, offices, private houses, and even in places of public worship. I was only surprised that the national principle had not introduced one, with a chewed-up plug of tobacco in it, under the beak of the American eagle, with the view of fixing its nationality.

The increasing refinement of the country, however, is setting its face against this mode of using tobacco, and we may therefore hope to see it gradually disappear.

GOING ABOUT ARMED.

Another practice, less common but far more characteristic, is the practice of carrying arms. There is scarcely such a thing heard of in New England or the settled Northern States, but in some parts of the South and South-West it seemed to me that almost everybody carried some murderous weapon about with him. I remember one day in Alabama getting into conversation in the cars with a frank, pleasant looking gentleman who sat opposite, and expressing my surprise at this practice.

"I guess," said he, "it's safer. I always

carry seven shots about with me myself."

As he spoke he drew up a corner of his vest and gave me a glimpse of a revolver that was stuck into his trousers pocket.

"That's a six shooter," he said, "and I like to have this besides to be handy," saying which he brought out from his breast-pocket a little single-barrelled steel pistol.

I found he was connected with the Government operations for completing the national cemeteries; so that he might be, or might suppose himself to be, more in danger than ordinary men. The disturbed state of the country at the time probably caused an unusually large number to have been always common over a great part of the South. In the South West you will see men in liquor saloons and gambling houses unbuckle their revolvers and lay them down at their elbows, probably just to warn others that they will be dangerous characters to trifle with. Men who will frequent such places must, of course, take their chance, and are themselves to blame if they get into a brawl at last, and are carved with a bowie-knife, or shot. I am disposed to estimate as very slight the danger which any man really runs, even in the worst parts of the South West, if he is engaged in honest work and attends to his own business. A few Orleans—the wildest city for murders and outrage before the war—I was spending one evening with Mr. McCoard, a Scotchman, who has been there for the greater part of his life, and took the opportunity of questioning him also about this practice of carrying arms.

Mr. McCoard put his finger into his waistcoat pocket and brought forth a small pen-knife with one of the blades broken.

"This," said he, "is the only weapon I have ever carried, and I have been here for thirty years, and have often had occasion to pass at night through the worst parts of the city. But, then, I attended to my own business, and interfered with nobody else."

Those, therefore, who are going out to follow the same wise course need not be alarmed by the reports of outrage and murder which are so continually reaching us through the press. I travelled round the Gulf States myself, visiting town and country, living sometimes in excited districts with Southern men who were supposed to be objects of hatred to the blacks, and sometimes at mission homes supposed to be in danger from the fiery Southerners around, and especially from the members of the mysterious and formidable organisation known as the Ku Klux-Klan. I had also occasion in the course of my inquiries to explore regions where, if I had had any wife or children to mourn my loss, I think I should have considered twice before venturing. And yet, as the readers of the *Herald* know (to their cost), no harm befell me. I prepared myself once or twice for defence when going where I thought my life might be in danger, but I never once needed to touch a weapon, and everywhere else I went about no better armed than Mr. McCoard himself, and had never any more occasion to rue it. Another word on this subject. I had heard a great deal of the fierce and dangerous intolerance of the Southern people. I do not deny that this quality exists, as it also existed to some extent amongst our own forefathers when they were passing through similar crises. But allow me to say for myself, that though in my intercourse with the Southern people subjects of the most exciting description were warmly discussed, and though on many of these our views were totally at variance, I found myself always listened to with patience and treated with the most perfect courtesy.

I confess to having doubts whether the

same patience and courtesy would always have been extended to me had I been what the Southern people call a Yankee. It was a source of constant pain to me, knowing the Northern people as I did, to find them as a people so much misunderstood and so bitterly hated as they are in the South. It was especially painful when I had been spending perhaps a week at a mission home with the teachers—noble, Christian men and women, who had come from the North to devote themselves to the education and evangelisation of the freed people, and whom I saw busy at their work in the day and night and Sabbath schools, and heard praying with passionate earnestness for its success when we gathered to our morning and evening prayers—it was peculiarly painful to see that the Southern people not only shut out these teachers from all sympathy and all society, but imputed to them motives of the basest character, and would not believe even of the best of them that they had come with any better object than to stir up the black people against their old masters.

It was but one illustration of their antipathy to the whole of the Northern people. Even Northern officers were excluded from Southern society, and I found Southern children in many cases being trained to hate the Yankees as we in Scotland used to be taught to hate the English. Fancy a little girl (a mere child) offering up a prayer like this:—

"O God, bless our folks, but don't you, God, be a-going and blessing the Yankees!"

And this the little daughter of a clergyman. Or fancy a question like this, which I found in a Southern school-book, printed at Raleigh during the war time, for the use of the Dixie children:—

"What interferes with Confederate commerce in the meantime?"

"Answer—The blockade of our ports, established by the infamous and hellish Yankee nation."

All this is very sad, but it is true; and needs to be told if the strange and exasperated state of Southern feeling, especially during the progress of the war, would be adequately realised.

I feel bound to say that this bitterness of feeling is almost entirely on the Southern side. In the North I heard almost nothing expressed but compassion for the South in her desolation and bereavement, regret that the war had become necessary, and sincere desire (the war being over and the new principles established) to live with the Southern people on terms of cordial friendship. Anything like bitterness of feeling was the exception; while truth compels me to say that in the South it was unhappily not the exception but the rule. Of course the exasperation caused in the South by loss and humiliation and defeat must not be forgotten. Magnanimity and kindness of feeling are virtues much easier of practice to the victor than to the vanquished. And yet it is deeply to be regretted that the Southern people hold themselves aloof and cherish feelings of contempt and hatred for the North, which a better acquaintance with the Northern people would inevitably dissipate. I was glad to see that in some cases this state of things was already changing for the better. And now that slavery, the great wall of partition, is thrown down, and intercourse between North and South is daily increasing, it is most earnestly to be hoped, and my, I think be confidently anticipated, that the two peoples, coming to know each other better, will come to love and honour and respect each other more.

Jeff. Davis is living quietly in private apartments in London.

We take the following extract from the *Times'* correspondent's account of the Prince of Wales' visit to Constantinople.

If the Prince's caïque is seen on the water, guards are turned out along all the batteries, and the strains of music are borne on every breeze that blows. Yards are manned and crews turned out on the slightest provocation. The least wish is an order. It appears that the Sultan retains lively recollections of his own reception in England, and desires to express his sense of it; and his subjects are, we hear, equally anxious that the guests of his majesty should feel they are conscious of the honors that were paid to him, and of the friendly offices of Great Britain in their time of trouble. There is a great change in the *material* and *personal* of Constantinople. After the great fire of '54, orders were given that no houses of wood should be erected in future, and there are great open spaces yet to be filled up in Stamboul. There is gas in all the main streets on both sides of the Golden Horn. The water supply is abundant. But the change in the aspect of the population is not so gratifying to the eye. The grand old turban is rarely seen. Moolahs and "fanatics"—i.e., men who believe are the only people who wear them; and the fez, in all its ugliness, is the universal substitute. The women have discarded the great yellow papooshes of slippers, and toddle about in patent leather spring boots of the newest Franklin fashion. Their yashmaks are made of the thinnest stuff, but they still retain the most charming of all dresses, though we hear that crinolines are not unknown beneath those flowing robes of silk. There is an excellent and numerous police force, and many old Crimean and Indian officers would be pleased and astonished to see Tuner Bey, Kotwal of Shahjohanpore, acting as Superintendent of it, an old servant of the Crown in India during the mutiny, although he is by birth a Mussulman of Constantinople. The "sick man," to the outward eye, has shaken off all signs of the incurable disease from which he was supposed to be suffering so dreadfully. The troops are well equipped, and armed with Snider conversions and Boxer cartridges. The artillery are provided with still muzzle loading rifle guns, on the Armstrong principle, made in the Constantinople arsenals, and to-day the Turks could put 800,000 men in the field. Hobart Pasha, who is believed by many to have saved Europe from a war, is reorganising the navy with his utmost energy, and there are now four heavy iron-clads in the Bosphorus, which look fit for any work that may be demanded of them.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN IRELAND.

The Queen's contract with the clerk of the weather does not appear to extend to her children. Prince Arthur has been having anything but "Queen's weather" in Ireland. For him the National Anthem has had a new but scarcely improved version, though "Long to rain over us" was at least a truthful description of facts. To make up for the absence of the sun there has been an abundance of loyalty, which is "still the same" in cloud or sunshine. Even the weather gave the Prince an opportunity of gratifying the Irish national feeling, for it induced him to invest in a Waterford overcoat, and to vest himself in it. The cheers which greeted him at "Cashel of the kings" were something startling. Clearly they did not speak without reason who said that an important part of the Irish question was the residence of a Royal Prince in Ireland.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KEIR, Proprietor.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

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All Communications regarding the MILITIA or
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Communications intended for insertion should
be written on one side of the paper only.

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MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.
REMITTANCES, &c., &c.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

Mr. G. B. DOUGLAS of Toronto is appointed
General Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW
in the Province of Ontario.

THE admirable series of papers which have
appeared from time to time in the pages of
the VOLUNTEER REVIEW since its first publi-
cation, have given a masterly exposé of the
wars in which Canada has been concerned
in the past. The writer, whose eminent
ability is acknowledged by all who have
perused these papers, has fulfilled his oner-
ous task with consummate skill and impar-
tiality, and we are sure our readers will
agree with us in estimating highly the value
of his contributions to the historical litera-
ture of our country. Having fully dealt
with the campaigns of 1754-64, and the war
of 1812-14, and also, having fully described

the naval actions of the latter, which is con-
cluded in the present issue, there yet re-
mained a portion of the war history of the
British Provinces in America which he had
not touched upon, but which being the most
important, required a vast deal of care and
research; we refer to what has hitherto been
known as the American war of Indepen-
dence. Having carefully prepared a criti-
cal and historical review of that famous
struggle, our author, we are happy to inform
the public, will commence in our next num-
ber the publication of "THE REVOLT OF THE
BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES." In the forth-
coming series we can promise our readers
what has never yet been published, a full,
true and impartial account of the Revo-
lutionary War.

THERE never was a time in the history of
this country that required a more determin-
ed stand to be taken by the people than the
present; Confederation has welded together
those dissonant elements which the mistak-
en policy of former Imperial legislation had
so successfully striven to keep asunder, and
the northern empire of America is fairly
launched upon the sea of nations. But as
no such stupendous event has ever yet been
consummated without great trouble and labor,
we, it appears, are not destined to prove an
exception to the rule. No one who has at-
tentively watched the tide of events during
the last few years, can be otherwise than
convinced that the policy of Great Britain
towards these colonies is animated by the
prospect of eventually erecting them into
an independent power with this end in view
England has acted towards us in the charac-
ter of a wise and provident parent, and it is
our duty as well as our interest to prepare
ourselves for the destiny opening before us;
but, while contemplating the event, we
must carefully study our position and re-
sources, and, with the consciousness of
wherein lies our weakness, justly estimate
our strength. Regarding it thus we are con-
vinced that Canadian Independence, while
existing amongst the possibilities of the fu-
ture, is, as far as the present is concerned,
altogether impracticable. The Union of
British North America is but half accomplish-
ed, a vast deal has yet to be done before we
will be able to take a position in the Coun-
cil of Nations, indeed we are only taking
initiatory steps in colonial progress, and we
have many severe lessons to learn and also
the way to apply them before we can ven-
ture to cast off the light but proud burthen
of allegiance which it is our boast to bear the
grand old empire of Britain. We glory in
being citizens of that empire, cling with
pride to its traditions, and, while acknowl-
edging ourselves Canadians, we never cease
to remember that we are also British. Ac-
tuated by these sentiments we are not in-
clined to slightly resign our birthright for
the dazzling but dubious prospect of Inde-
pendence, which, after all may be, as in the

United States, only another word for inse-
curity and anarchy. If our growth of late
years has been rapid, and the consummation
of important events crowded into a narrow
space of time, it does not follow that other
great events are also ripe for fruition; those
that are already accomplished are the legiti-
mate fruits of what had long been in pro-
cess of development, and if independence is
to be the natural sequence of confederation
it will have to be accomplished in the same
manner as confederation, and that will be
when the Dominion has grown to such
power and proportion as will make the
event a welcome political necessity. That
time has not yet arrived, the Dominion is
yet unconsolidated, while we are about to
have added to our country a territory which
it will be impossible for us to properly open
up for settlement without the active coop-
eration of Britain. Considering all things
we are convinced that no good can arise
from agitating this question at present, it
can only have the effect of disturbing the
public mind without securing any advan-
tage. On some future day when the great
west has become provinces in the Confede-
ration of the North, and roads have been
constructed, and communication establish-
ed between Newfoundland in the east and
Vancouver's in the west, when, after years
of careful labor and wise legislation, we have
realized the dream of Empire, we may just-
ly think of national independence; at pre-
sent we are too poor and too weak and to
strive to stand alone against our great ene-
my to the south of us would only be in
vite encroachment and consequent dissolu-
tion.

AN article in the *Army and Navy Journal*
(United States) of May 8th, entitled the
"New phase of the 'Alabama' Claims,"
savors so strongly of the Jefferson Brick
School as to convey the idea that a feeling
has arisen amongst our Republican neigh-
bors to the effect that the action of their
Senate in rejecting the Clarendon Johnson
mode of settlement had, to use a vulgar
expression, put their, "foot in it." This
question, from first to last, has assumed so
many phases that no surprise need be ex-
hibited if Brother Jonathan eat his leek
quietly, and made no wry faces. A little
more insolence might get him a bloody
cock's comb, and it would be quite as well
to leave off howling about wrongs which
were not inflicted.

The Jefferson Brick of the *Journal*, in his
new phase, of which, by the way, he has
had a different version every week since
the negotiations began, has at last found
out that the Universal Yankee Nation has
put itself in "a position comporting with its
dignity," whatever that may mean,—and it
is evident that a different sense is entertain-
ed and accepted by the great mass of man-
kind of that quality to that attached to it by
the press and people of the United States.

For instance, the affair of the "Trent" began and ended in a very undignified manner for that country. The "Fenian Invasion of Canada" added nothing to its laurels, and it is not generally looked on as being honest or honorable to send an ambassador to another country to negotiate a treaty, and, when he has every matter in a fair train for settlement, to repudiate all his acts. This may be dignified in the United States but is accounted dishonorable in any other civilized country. It is also very dignified to endeavor to play the bully, and when that don't answer to assume the character of the sneak; to try to its utmost limits the forbearance of a friendly nation, by whose magnanimity and patience they hold any position which may be awarded them in the councils of nations, and to whose generosity they are indebted, that such a country as the United States exists as anything more than a geographical or historical designation. All this may be very dignified in the United States, and nothing more than the low acts of ignorant and ill-trained bullies, who are ready to howl when the first symptoms of chastisement for their insolence appears.

It is also very dignified while seeking for international justice for depredations committed by their own people to endeavor to pilfer Cuba from Spain, to boast of the number of reckless and unprincipled ruffians let loose from their ports in open day on that unfortunate island, and to be continually urging their government to do, what it dare not, recognize a rebellion, get up by its own subjects, as a pretext for interference.

The *Journal* coolly intimates that "Canada should be regarded as a collateral security" for the Alabama claims, and in that case they will be paid a few days after the Greek Calends. It is undoubtedly a funny paper that *Journal*, as it ignores the past and lets that John Randolph's "petty green grocer," Jemmy, Madam, President of the great United States, hold Canada as "collateral security," and had Washington burned by way of cancelling the bond.

A scarcity of manure is about the greatest evil the Dominion is now laboring under, a good war on the frontier would remedy that to a considerable extent, and if those valiant Yankees have a few hundred thousand lives to throw away it can be as conveniently effected in this direction as any other with great profit to the Canadian people, who would not begrudge the labor of burying the invaders in anticipation of the increased quantity of wheat and other grains which would be raised the year after. In the Province of Quebec it would be a special providence to the thrifty Habitan. The *Journal* may rest assured that the "collateral security" would be far harder to realize than even Mississippi bonds.

The action of Great Britain in entertaining for one moment those claims has always been a mystery to the people of Canada—

the present feeling being that she was in no sense liable, and the disposition to sustain her in a point blank refusal to recognise them has been and is still the prevalent idea here. As far as the Dominion is concerned those Yankee vapourers know very well that it is not with nigger drivers they have got to deal, and any attempt to play off their tricks on the people of the Dominion would be met by the most determined resistance; they can neither buy, sell, coax, or bully Canada, its people will have nothing to say to them or their institutions, and when a settlement of accounts is again attempted there is a little bill for expenses connected with the Fenian raid which the Dominion must and will have satisfied or the people will have no objections to hold all east of the Hudson as collateral security, not only for the expenses, but for the good behaviour of the remainder of the Union.

This view of the case is presented to the *Army and Navy Journal*, not only for equitable adjustment of the claims, but for the positive advantage it offers to the oppressed and down trodden people of the Eastern States, relieving them at once from the coils of overtaxation, the burthen of overcharged "sentiment," and the deadly embraces of the Chinese system of trade protection—and the war correspondent of that periodical is seriously advised to "make a note of it."

THE new Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association met, pursuant to the rule laid down in the constitution, on the 6th inst., being the day after the Election. Present:

The President Lt. Col. Botsford; Captain Stephenson, 24th Batt., M.P.; Lt. Col. Fairbanks, 34th Batt.; Quarter-Master J. J. Mason, 13th Batt.; Capt. McClenighan, 22nd Batt.; Major J. H. Grant, Q. Gar. Art.; Lt. Col. Hon. H. C. Blanchet, M. P., 17th Batt.; Lt. Col. R. Masson, M. P.; Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G., Montreal; Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M., Brockville; Lt. Col. D. A. Boulton, Cobourg; Lt. Col. Hon. J. H. Gray, New Brunswick; Lt. Col. King, B.M., Sherbrooke; Lt. Col. Hon. J. Ferguson, Senator; Lt. Col. Hon. J. Robertson, Senator, Vice-President, N. B.; Lt. Col. Higgins, 1st Batt.; Lt. Col. Brunel, 10th Royals; Lt. Col. Hutchison, M. P., New Brunswick; Lt. Col. Harwood, M.P.P., D.A.G., Montreal; Hon. J. Locke, Senator, N. B.; Lt. Col. Forrest, Ottawa Gar. Art.; Lt. Col. Chamberlain, M.P.

Moved by Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G. seconded by Capt. McClenighan and resolved, that the next annual prize meeting be held at Halifax, N. S.

Moved by Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G. seconded by Lt. Col. Brunel, and resolved, That a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to fix a day in August next not later than the 17th for the next annual prize meeting:

Lt. Col. Brunel, Senator Locke, Lt. Col. Gray, M.P., Major T. H. Grant. This committee will also report as to route to place of meeting, terms, &c.

Moved by Lt. Col. Fairbanks, seconded by Capt. McClenighan, and resolved, That a special Committee consisting of the President, Lt. Col. Gray, M.P., Lt. Col. Masson, M. P., and Lt. Col. Blanchet, M. P., be appointed to wait upon the Minister of Militia to ascertain amount of the grant that the Association may expect from the Government.

Also resolved that Lt. Col. Sinclair, D. A. G., Lt. Col. Lauric, Lt. Col. Crolighton, Capt. Thomson, Capt. Myers Gray and Major Wylde, be requested to act as the local Committee at Halifax.

Moved by Lt. Col. Fairbanks, seconded by Lt. Col. Jackson, and resolved, That a special Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: Lt. Col. Fairbanks, Lt. Col. Brunel, Lt. Col. Smith, Lt. Col. Jackson and the Secretary be appointed to prepare a prize list and rules to be submitted to the Council at its next meeting for their consideration. This motion was opposed by Lt. Col. Forrest, on the ground that the gentlemen named not being residents at the Capital they could not get together often enough to transact the business indicated.

Moved by Lt. Col. Brunel, seconded by Capt. Stephenson, and resolved—That, as there is no Provincial Association in the Province of Quebec, the members of the Council from that province be authorized to act in lieu of such association with reference to the disposal of the Provincial Prize won by Quebec at the last Prize Meeting.

Moved by J. J. Mason, Esq., seconded by Lt. Col. Jackson, and resolved, That a special Committee be appointed to consider the advisability of amending the Rules and Bye Laws of the Association and report thereon at the next meeting of the Council, said Committee to consist of J. J. Mason, Esq., Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M., Lt. Col. Masson, M. P., Capt. McClenighan and Lt. Col. Stuart.

Also resolved, That a Sub-Committee consisting of Lt. Col. Forrest and Lt. Col. Gray, M. P., be appointed to consider the feasibility of sending to England a certain number of marksmen as competitors from Canada at the National Rifle Association Meeting.

After some discussion this motion was allowed to stand, but from the short time elapsing between this meeting and the Wimbledon matches, it may be fairly presumed that no action will be taken upon it by the Council this season.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Minister of Militia, had the satisfaction of receiving Sir G. E. Cartier's assurance that another grant of \$5,000 would be given in aid of the Association this year.

The Secretary's report which is in course of publication will contain a complete resumé of the proceedings of the Association,

from its inception up to the close of the first year of its existence, with a full account of the expenditure a synopsis of the firing and a general history of the Laprairie meeting. We need hardly add that the publication of this Report is looked forward to with great interest by the marksmen of the Dominion to whom it will be of great service.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Association for the first year.

RECEIPTS.

From Associations and Donations	\$1,313 00
“ Lord Monck.....	50 00
“ Lt. Governor of Ontario....	20 00
“ Speaker House of Commons	20 00
“ Lt. Governor of Quebec ...	20 00
“ Lt. Governor, Nova Scotia...	20 00
“ Lt. Col. C. J. Brydges, G.T.R	20 00
Dominion Government grant.....	5,000 00
City of Montreal.....	2,804 63
Rent of Booths.....	110 00
Entries.....	1201 25
Sighting shots.....	230 00
Interest.....	51 93

Total..... \$10,861 \$1

Subscriptions received by Sec'y. \$410 00

\$11,271 \$1

Individual subscribers..... 92 00

Grand Total..... \$11,363 \$1

EXPENDITURE.

Camp, including Buts, Targets,	
Printing and all expenses.....	\$4365 \$0
Prizes.....	4,170 00

\$8535 00

Balance in hand \$22 overcharge..... 2,828 01

\$11,363 \$1

Balance in hand..... \$2,806 01

LIABILITIES.

Piece off Plate.....	\$800 00
Badges.....	300 00
Ammunition.....	850 00
Printing of Report.....	100 00

\$2050 00

Leaving the Association..... \$756 01

And property in possession say.... 500 00

Balance, Cr..... \$1,256 01

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for May is to hand, and well sustains the proud title it bears—"The Prince of Musical Monthlies," for if there is *anyone* periodical adapted to suit the wants of all Lovers of Music, professional or amateur, it is certainly this Magazine.

The May number comes to us overflowing with Choice New Music. There are four New Songs, by Hays, Thomas, Danks, and Euton; three Piano Pieces; and we notice a new feature in the shape of six pages of Quartet Music, which will prove a valuable addition; also, a dozen or more pages of Biographical Sketches and Reviews of New Music, that will be of interest to all Musicians. Being largely engaged in the publication of Sheet Music, Mr. Peters has always a fresh stock from which to make his selec-

tions, and seems nothing loth to draw from his resources to any required extent to make the Monthly what it should be. Besides the Musical Sketches and Reviews of New Music, each number contains no less than thirty full-sized pages of New Music by the best writers in the country.

When Music is furnished so cheap, what Musician can afford to be without such a publication? \$4 worth of good Music cannot be picked up every day for 30 cents, and we are justified in saying that a subscription at \$3 will give as much Music (and good Music too,) as you can buy for \$50

This valuable Magazine is published by J. L. PETERS, 199 Broadway, New-York, (P. O. Box 5429.)

LIEUT. COL. R. LOVELACE having accepted the agency of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW he is prepared to receive subscriptions and transact other business connected therewith in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Col. Lovelace intends visiting the Eastern Townships at an early date, when we hope our friends in that section will give him a favorable reception.

Four Batteries of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 4, & 6 will parade for the half yearly inspection by Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M., on the 18th inst., at 7, P.M. No. 1 Rifles. Captain May, will also be inspected about the same time.

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.

Capt. P., Stella. O.—On 14th October, 1867.

Lt. Col. J., Montreal.—The document enclosed in your former seems to be a portion of some directions for cavalry; please inform us how you wish it disposed of.

J. R., Baltimore.—Will communicate with you by mail, giving terms and particulars.

REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 15th inst.

- OTTAWA.—Capt. F., \$2.
- COBourg.—E. A. MacN, \$2.
- MILLBANK, O.—R. H. F., \$2.
- PRESOTT.—Capt. A., \$4; Lt. Col. W., \$2; Lt. Col. J., \$4; W. G., \$2.
- BROCKVILLE.—Ensign I., \$1; Sergt. J., \$1; Lt., \$2; Capt. W. R., \$2; Capt. C., \$2, Major McK., \$2; Lt. H., \$2; Reading Room, B. & O. R., \$2; Lt. W. H. G., \$1; Ens. Wm. B., \$2; Capt. G. S. McL., \$2; Lt. Col. McD., \$2.

THE TITLE OF COLONEL.—It is not known that there were colonels in the English army earlier than 1595. Anterior to that date, it consisted of companies of a lieutenant and an ensign, and the captain seems to have the appointment of his subaltern officers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The sale of the Cavalry and Artillery horses during the past few days has resulted in much higher prices than anticipated, and many American speculators have been much disappointed. The highest bid was for a blood mare of Col. Jenyns, \$500, and the lowest \$65. As the horses are all disposed of the Cavalry School is consequently closed. A Quebecker, Mr. Lampson, was in the last squad that passed. Great numbers of immigrants, many of whom are of a superior class of English workmen, are arriving daily, most of them are passing on the Western Prairies. Last Thursday the Smokers and Non-Smokers of the Toronto Rifle Club tried their respective powers of nerve and skill, the result was a sad beating for the indulgers, who, however, are going to try again next week with, they assert, assurance of success. The ranges were 300, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots each, and the highest scores were J. Morrison, 54; A. L. Russell, 53; C. Sheppard, 51.

The Committee of Management of the Provincial Rifle Association meet this evening to pass the prize list.—too late to give you particulars this week.

The Bedford ranges at Halifax, where the next Dominion match is to be held, are the finest in Canada: there are already 12 sets Wimbledon disc-marking butts, and the range is very level and easy of access, being close to a railway station. A large photograph of this range, the property of Lieut. Russell, is on exhibition in Capt. Adams' book store, King street.

On Saturday fortnight the cadets attending the School of Gunnery in Toronto, assembled to present Col. Anderson, C. B., the Commandant with an address. Col. Anderson retires from the command of the school in consequence of the withdrawal of a large portion of the regular troops from the Province, and well it is expected, take charge of the troops on board the transport *Vancouver* on her return voyage. This troopship is expected at Quebec daily, and in anticipation of her arrival, Col. Anderson yesterday received a telegram ordering him to keep himself in readiness to leave at an hour's notice. The artillery withdrawn from the Province will go under his command. The following is the address and reply:—
To Col. ANDERSON, C. B. R. A., Toronto.

Sir,—We, the cadets composing squad No. 10, at present attending the School of Gunnery in this city, learn with the greatest regret that you are about to relinquish your command (prior to your departure for England) and although we have had the honour of knowing you but a short time, yet we feel that in your leaving the country, the Government, Volunteer Force, and ourselves will sustain a loss that can with difficulty be repaired. Allow us then, Sir, to present you with the accompanying whip as a slight souvenir of the high esteem in which you are held by us. We wish yourself and family a pleasant voyage, and that you may long be

spared to enjoy the many honours you have so nobly won.

Signed on behalf of Cadets,
A. A. DAVIS,
Capt. 37th Batt., V. M.
JAMES MORRIS WALSH,
Capt. 56th Batt., V. M.
L. N. FITZROY CROZIER,
Capt. 14th Batt., V. M.
Committee.

Toronto, May, 1869.

REPLY

TORONTO, May 1st, 1869.

DEAR CAPTAIN DAVIS:—

Accept yourself and please convey to the officers and men attending the School of Gunnery, my very best thanks for the kind address which they were good enough to present me to day. I am greatly obliged for the kind wishes expressed for my family and self.

The beautiful whip will ever be prized by me as a souvenir of my friends in the School of Gunnery.

I shall ever feel a warm interest in the Volunteer Artillery of Ontario, and hope, ere long, to hear that guns are supplied to all your Batteries, and that you may soon have an opportunity of teaching your comrades what you know.

It is not wearing a blue coat which makes a man an artilleryman.

Again begging you to accept my very best thanks, believe me,

Dear Captain Davis,

Your's truly,

JOHN R. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Royal Artillery.

Captain DAVIS and members }
of School of Gunnery. }

THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

(To the Editor of the Globe)

Sir,—At this time when the Parliament of the Dominion is in session, and the estimates of the Militia expenditure for the ensuing year will have to be considered, I crave permission to discuss in your columns the manner in which the Militia Department is administered, and the effect of the administration on the force and on the country. From the experience of the past, we may draw lessons to guide us in the future, and, where faults are pointed out, let us hope that efforts will be made to remedy them.

If Canada is to have an efficient defensive force, there must be a thorough organization of her people, while at the same time the force must be imbued with a loyal and contented spirit. They must have confidence in their officers, confidence in their rulers, and confidence in themselves. An army without confidence is a body without a mind, a mere mob without cohesion. Have our rulers endeavoured to foster this spirit? Have they encouraged men of talent or ability to become officers; or do they hold out inducements to the members of the force to study and qualify themselves for command? No. What is the practical working of the present system?

A young man enters the Volunteer force as a private or subaltern. If an enthusiastic officer, he qualifies himself thoroughly; studies and works hard in the duties of his position, and often to the injury of his private business. He may stick to it for years, go through all the drudgery, all the expense, all the trouble and at length become Lieutenant-Colonel of his battalion. After a year

or two in this position, he finds himself well qualified for his rank, with plenty of work to do, but with no pay or remuneration—no prospect of advancement—and sees all posts of honour and emolument invariably given away to broken down army officers, outsiders, whom it requires but little self-respect for him to class as inferiors in ability and experience to himself.

He sees that if war comes, he and his battalion, with other battalions, will be brigaded under command of army officers, in order that these latter may gain honours, promotion and experience, at the expense of the lives and exertions of colonial volunteers. He sees no reward, no advancement open to him: while he sees that others will profit by his exertions, and reap the fruits of his toil.

Then he naturally leaves the force, feeling his trouble and work for years has been thrown away, that he has been used and cast aside, and that he does not receive even thanks for what he has done. The higher officers and the best are continually resigning, the subordinate officers are always changing, and the complexion of the force is rapidly deteriorating. Is this right? Is it good policy? Will it produce a well officered militia? Yet this is the effect of the policy of the Government, and is directly brought about by it.

If the Government intend to have an efficient and well officered force, they must place their reliance on the people of the country—Canada is now a Dominion, but it will be an empty title, unless we foster a Canadian national spirit, a pride in our country, and a confidence in ourselves. Can this spirit ever be created if our Government persistently acts, as if we Canadians were an inferior race, and not to be classed as equals, both physically and mentally, with the natives of the mother land. Rest assured, if we always through our rulers admit the superiority of the English, the latter will readily accept the position, and conceitedly take it as a matter of right.

Why should our rulers depreciate us? It is only necessary for Canadians to be brought in competition with others to show the stuff they are made of. A Torontonian came out first in the examinations at Sandhurst, against the whole British Army; while another, Charles Robinson, came out forth, and is now Professor of Military Art and History at that College. A Canadian lad came out head boy at the examination at Rugby, last year. In fact in England and elsewhere Canadians can and invariably have held their own. It is only here in the Dominion, in the land of their birth, and by their own representatives, that they are derided and their abilities depreciated.

It may be asked by those not in the force, how can this be? I say it is always so. When work is to be done, when men are to be raised, and corps organized, Canadians do it. When high commands are to be filled up, when offices of emolument are made, and what may, legitimately, be termed the prizes in the Militia are to be given away, do the Government distribute them among those who have worked and struggled in the Militia for years? Do they give them to Canadians? No. Then army officers are picked out. Men who have left the army, because they felt they were not fit for it, because they were tired of it, or the army tired of them. Lieutenants are made Lieutenant Colonels, and the command of thousands of volunteers given to them. I appeal to the Parliament of Canada, the representatives of the Canadians, whether it is right that this system should be continued or permitted to exist for one moment. Of one thing they may rest assured, as long as

this system does obtain, the Militia will be on a rotten foundation, and in case of war the force will be an undisciplined mass of men, without officers and without confidence.

It may be said that the Military Schools will provide officers. This is a fatal delusion. Men cannot become officers in three months, and it will require a better inducement than \$50 to induce a man to qualify himself.

In every army in the world, ambition, honours, rewards and decorations are the incentives to exertion. Our authorities carefully rule out the few, very few rewards in their power to give, and leave none for the force to look forward to.

Sir George Cartier, in his speeches last session, seemed to be imbued with the right ideas; for he pledged the House to do away with the old system and to encourage native talent. Unfortunately, his actions, or at least the actions, of the Government in his absence, have not supported his sentiments.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

"KANUCK."

May 8, 1869.

The United States Marshal excused himself for not taking any measures to prevent the departure of the filibustering force for Cuba, on the ground that he had received no orders from headquarters, and he himself was not a detective officer. The New York Sun, which is always most virulent in its remarks about England's dereliction of duty in allowing the *Alabama* to escape, says: "This is undoubtedly a correct view of the subject. Besides on what plea could Gen Barlow arrest a steamer regularly cleared for Nassau, and having all her papers in order? It is the right of anyman, or any number of men to take passage for that port if they choose, and to take with them such merchandize as they deem proper, even if it be muskets, cartridges, cannon, and the like." We might ask on what plea could Lord John Russel have stopped an unarmed vessel—the *Alabama* was unarmed when she left Liverpool—from leaving England, if her papers, &c., were in order. Circumstances alter cases, don't they. Particularly American cases.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has turned up in a new role. The champion of the 1,000,000 Irishmen of the United States goes in for fair play. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The same policy pursued towards the Irishmen when they attempted to conquer Canada, he demands, shall be pursued towards the filibusters who have sailed for Cuba. Hear him. On hearing of the departure of the expedition for Cuba, he telegraphed to President Grant, as follows:—

NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1869.

The President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Government stopped the Fenians on the Canadian frontier. I demand in the name of 1,000,000 Irish voters that you send a fast war steamer to seize the Cuban filibuster which sailed yesterday.

The expedition is an English intrigue to checkmate Ireland's freedom. The Cuban mass meeting was a Tammany affair in English interest.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

If George Francis gets on the war path this summer, Grant will have to stand from under.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with previous announcement, the first annual meeting of this Association was held in the Town Council Chamber, on Tuesday fortnight. The President—the Rev. V. Clementi, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with some appropriate remarks, referring briefly to the satisfactory position of the Association in having a balance on hand at the close of the year, and urging strongly upon all, the increased necessity of giving every encouragement to "Our Volunteers," in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops by the Imperial Government from Canada.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting of the Council, and several communications which he had received, the meeting proceeded with the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected:

Rev. V. Clementi, President.
Lieut.-Col. Poole, 1st Vice-President.
J. Carnegie, Jr. M.P.P., 2nd V. P.
D. S. Eastwood, Treasurer.
Capt. Kennedy, Adj. Secretary.
Messrs. Thos. Chambers, J. W. Gilmour, A. H. Campbell, George Edmison, P. M. Grover, M. P., and James F. Dennistoun, were elected members of the Council, who, together with the Captains of the several Companies of the 57th Battalion, form the Council.

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had observed an advertisement of the Provincial Association offering to all associations which affiliated previous to the 1st June next, the sum of \$20, and to the first fifteen associations affiliating, in addition, a Snider rifle and 250 rounds of ammunition—the affiliation fee being \$10; and that he had taken upon himself to at once forward that amount in cash, if possible, to secure the rifle—which from information he had obtained, he believed would be the case.

A motion was passed approving of his conduct.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council to see about a suitable range, reported that they had found one in Ashburnham, which could be had on reasonable terms, and which would not require over \$50 to prepare for practice. After some discussion the committee was authorized to complete the negotiations, and have the necessary work performed on it.

Some discussion having taken place as to having a Spring Meeting. A committee composed of T. Chambers, D. W. Dumble, and J. W. Gilmour, were appointed to solicit subscriptions with that object in view, and it was decided that the council should meet next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of finally deciding the matter. The meeting then adjourned.—*Peterborough Review.*

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a general meeting of the Stadacona Rifle Association, which took place on the 4th inst., at the office of the Brigade-Major, Lt. Col. Lamontagne in the Chair, the following report was read and adopted.

First Annual Report of the Stadacona Rifle Association:—

The President and Council of the Stadacona Rifle Association have the pleasure of announcing that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of this Province has kindly consented to become Patron of the Association.

The Association now numbers 11 life mem-

bers and 206 1st class; 43 2nd class; and 10 3rd class members.

Members having availed themselves of the privilege granted of purchasing ammunition at cost price, have expended no less than 15,995 rounds of Snider ammunition in practising alone; some of whom have attained to a great proficiency in shooting, as evidenced by the many prizes won by members of this Association at the friendly matches, and more particularly by the fact of the 8th Batt., V. M. Rifles having been the successful competitors in the Battalion match of the "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association."

The first annual match of the Association was held at the Island of Orleans on the 18th August last. It was attended by a large concourse of persons, and was regarded as a great success; 6,500 rounds of Snider ammunition, at a cost of \$156, were given away free of charge on the ground, and His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor was graciously pleased to distribute, in the building of the Military School, prizes amounting to \$869.50.

Apart from the sale of ammunition, the gross amount collected is \$1,489.19, including the Government gratuity of \$150. The amounts expended are:—Prizes awarded, \$869.50; working expenses, \$382.03; loss on ammunition, \$158.22; loss on silver, \$10.60; leaving a balance of \$68.84 to begin the new year with.

The President and Directors trust that the success which has attended the operations of the Association during the past year, will stimulate members to use their exertions to extend its efficiency, which can only be done by increasing the number of its members and the amount of its revenue.

The whole respectfully submitted.

E. LAMONTAGNE,

Lt.-Colonel,

President.

W. H. FORREST,

Captain,

Sec. Treas.

Quebec, 4th May, 1869.

The election of officers for the current year then took place, when the following gentlemen were unanimously returned:

Major W. W. SCOTT, Canadian Hussars.

" R. ALLEY,

R. H. SMITH, Esq.,

Capt. J. C. THOMSON,

" J. B. AMYOT,

" Thos. A. H. ROY,

" W. J. BARRETT,

Lieut. IRWIN, R.A.,

" RUSSELL, Garrison Artillery.

---*Quebec Chronicle*

THE NEW FREEMASONS' HALL.

A grand Masonic ceremony was performed in the new grand hall in Great Queen-street by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of English Masons, the Earl of Zetland, in the presence of, perhaps, the largest and most distinguished body of the craft ever before assembled together. The ceremony was that of the dedication to the Order of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England of the new grand hall and offices, on the site of those which were pulled down some few years since. The new hall is in all respects a gorgeous sight when opened for the first time in "Grand Lodge." None except full Master Masons, in craft attire, were allowed to be present, and the Grand Master, when seated on his throne, was surrounded by upwards of a thousand officers of lodges from all parts of the United Kingdom. On the left of the Grand Master, who

was most warmly received by the brethren on his ascending the throne, was the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., Grand Master of Scotland, who also was warmly cheered, and in whose honour the grand salute was given in ancient form. The Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of Ireland, was represented by a nobleman, an officer of the Irish Grand Lodge. All the noblemen and gentlemen representing the provincial Grand Lodges were present, as were the officers of Grand Lodge, excepting the Pro-Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, who was absent in consequence of being called to a Council by Her Majesty. When the crowded lodge had been opened by the Grand Master, after a procession of the Grand Officers had been formed, the proceedings commenced with a prayer by the chaplain of the Grand Lodge. The addresses relative to the building were heard, and then a choir, formed of Messrs. Barnby, Coward, Fielding, Walkor, Wilbye Cooper, Montem Smith, Theodore Distin, and Winn, chanted selections from the chapters of Solomon dedication of the Temple, "I have built thee a house to dwell in," &c. The dedication in solemn form was then proceeded with, according to ancient rites, with corn, wine, and oil, and the Grand Master proclaimed the building to be dedicated to pure Ancient Masonry. The Grand Chaplain (the Rev. Robert J. Simpson) delivered an oration upon the Order, in the course of which he dwelt upon the sacred character of its ceremonies, the highly beneficent foundation upon which it rests, its ancient origin, for its history was carried back beyond all other associations in the world, its application to all forms of religious belief founded on reverence for the Great Architect of the Universe, shown in its being carried among all nations spread over the globe; and its glorious career, he said, was spreading far and wide, to the elevation of men's minds, to the relief of the unfortunate, to the rescue of the falling, to the assistance of the widow and fatherless, and education of the young. The Order had passed unpolluted through the barbaric ages, it had overcome the darkness of medieval times and the persecution of ignorant and bigoted conclaves, and it would still hold on its way uninterrupted by the judgment of fettered minds. The Order, he said, at the conclusion of an eloquent address, was founded by strength, supported by wisdom, and adorned by beauty, and it would stand firm for ever. An anthem, "Hail! immortal Lord," was then chanted by the choir, and the Grand Lodge procession having re-formed, the distinguished column left the hall in the same order in which it had entered. The brethren dined together in the evening, and ladies were permitted to be present in the galleries.

John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia, has sent the following despatch to Senator Chandler: "Accept the thanks of twenty thousand Irishmen of Pennsylvania, who voted for Grant in November, for your late speech on the Alabama claims. Reconstruction, resumption, flourishing manufactures, the restoration of foreign trade, the extension of territory, the vindication of national honour, and the liberation of Ireland, would all follow hostilities against England."

The Grand Duke Constantino is the candidate of the so called German or moderate party in Russia for the succession to the Imperial throne. The eldest son of the Czar is not expected to live long and even if he did survive his father, it is very doubtful if he would be permitted to ascend the throne.

PROGRESS OF IMPERIALISM.

Those who have scouted the idea that the advent of the new Radical organ, *The Imperialist*, advocating abandonment of the Republic and erection of an Empire upon its ruins, was a circumstance of any significance, will soon be obliged to confess their error. Already no less a journal of established character and influence in the Radical party than the *Cincinnati Commercial* has raised the standard of an "Imperial Republic," which shall supplant our present form of government and take in the whole continent under a great central power. It elaborately argues in favor of such a consummation through two columns of double leaved space. Says the *Commercial*, after reviewing its field of empire: "The consolidation of all this empire under one government those of us who live to see the year 1887 may join in celebrating." The spirit of consolidation, it declares, is abroad, and the doctrine of State sovereignty must be annihilated by it—all political obstacles of a petty nature must go down before it. The *Cincinnati Gazette*, another Radical organ, tries to ridicule the imperial tendencies of its contemporary: but the *Commercial*, it must be remembered, is the superior in position and influence in the Radical party. And besides, the article of the latter is attracting attention and is copied with approval by Radical journals elsewhere. The *Auburn News*, printed at the home of ex-Secretary Seward, quotes a passage in which "the great central power of the continent"—"the Imperial Republic," is the conclusion, and endorses it as a "philosophical view of the prospects of our country in the immediate future. To some it may seem too sanguine, but we are confident that it accords with the views of leading American minds." And the *News* takes credit to Mr. Seward for laying the foundation of the "Imperial Republic." Already in Ohio parties are beginning to be recognized by "Imperial" and "Anti-Imperial" appellations. The *Dayton Ledger*, for instance, nominates the "gifted orator and glorious patriot, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Fairfield, as the next Democratic and Anti-Imperial candidate for Governor of Ohio." These straws indicate the current which is slowly but surely drawing modern Republicanism into the vortex of Imperialism—a current which such Radicals of Democratic education as Judge E. Dorwin Smith readily discern and seek a paddle out of, as that gentleman does in his *Galaxy* article on "the great danger of the Republic." The issue is gradually approaching the form of Imperialism vs. Anti-Imperialism, as the *Dayton papers* pat it. The lesser Radical journals, such as we have hereabouts, do not realize the fact, but it is nevertheless true.—*From The Rochester Republican.*

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

The *Times* says:—"We can only look upon it as a tribute to truth and humanity that a French Minister should declare that there is nothing to disturb the peace of Europe. M. de Lavalette speaks of the responsibility of him who should without cause start two nations against each other. "We will, then," he says, "maintain peace by all legitimate means. The Government has been accused of having no policy. It has a policy, and that policy is one of peace. The Government will maintain it, and will impose it if it can. Peace is the object on which all our efforts are concentrated." Each language, uttered on the eve of the

elections, is a sign that in the opinion of the Government it is safe to appeal to the masses of the provincials in favour of that peaceful policy they have generally favoured. Certainly the Emperor will gain in moral position by thus anticipating the judgment of the sounder part of the nation. It would probably be to the advantage of the Opposition if its own views on this subject were more distinctly stated. M. Thiers, at least, now tells the Chamber that the movement he desires, and which he calls Confederation, tends to reawaken in Germany since a conviction has become prevalent there that France has no thought of interference. Whatever be the value of this opinion, it at least induces M. Thiers to advise that France should abstain from all that could check the movement; and thus this remarkable discussion has closed without any renewal of the passionate declamation which was to be heard from the tribune even a year ago."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANDLER'S SPEECH.—"We cannot afford," said Chandler in the Senate, referring to Canada, "to have an enemy's base so near us!" Neither can we afford to have so near us' in the Senate, the 'base' of an enemy of common sense; and Chandler deserves to be kicked out.

Quack, quack, quack! Gobble, gobble, gobble! Flip, flap, flip! *Cock-a-doodle do-o-o-o!* So quacked, so gobbled, and crowed the composite representative of the Senate (Lunghill, Senator Chandler of Michigan). "There shall be no settlement of the Alabama question," quacked Chandler, "short of the acquirement of the British possessions."—"British America we must gobble," so gobbled he, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!" "Sixty thousand Michigan veterans," so crowed he, "will take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gun from any other state." Quack, quack, quack! Gobble, gobble, gobble! Flip flap flip! *Cock-a-doodle do-o-o.*—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A GALLANT ACTION.—The story of as gallant an act as ever was rewarded by the "V. C." or any other distinguished decoration is related by a special correspondent:—"While crossing from Algeria in a steamer during the recent rough weather, a child fell overboard. The sea was literally running mountains high. In an instant General Ruobel, a French officer, aged sixty, who was smoking on the deck in undress uniform, and with a regimental great coat on, leaped into the sea, caught the child, and held it up by one arm while he buffeted the waves with the other, till, in that heavy sea, the sailors could let down the boat, put off, and save them both. Nobody cheered—the men admired, and the women wept. The sight was unparalleled, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. General Ruobel has passed a *jeunesse oraguisse*—like some of Mr. Kinglake's dear friends—fought duels, and otherwise outraged the police. His conscience may rest tranquil now."

A SPECIAL general order, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been issued from the Horse Guards, stating that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief has decided that squadron organisation shall be established in cavalry regiments in barracks as well as in the field, and he directs that officers commanding will take steps to carry out the following instructions, viz.—"For the future the squadron will be considered the unit, and the word "troop"

will be discontinued. There will be four squadrons in each regiment. To each squadron two captains, two subalterns, and one cornet will be allotted. Four senior captains will command the squadrons, receive the contingent allowance, and be responsible to the commanding officer for the horses, arms, accoutrements, stores, &c., of the whole squadron.

A MONSTER CIGAR.—General Grant has received from Connecticut a cigar, 6 ft. long, weighing 16 lb.

The *Montrose Standard* gives a curious calculation of the weight in gold which each of the liberated Abyssinian captives has cost the country. Ten millions sterling, reduced to weight in sovereigns, represent 73 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. 8 oz., or, for each of the sixty men, women, and children released from the clutches of King Theodore, an expenditure in solid gold of—1 ton 6 cwt. 23 lbs. and 1 oz.

AN AUSTRIAN VETERAN.—The oldest of the Austrian generals, Baron de Ledzelter, has just died at the age of 83. The distinguished veteran served in the campaigns of 1811 and 1813, and the Archduke Charles confided to him the military education of his sons. After 60 years of active service the baron became governor of the military school and president of the high military court of Austria. He was a personal friend of the Duke of Wellington.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—We learn from the Australian papers that the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Melbourne on Monday, the 22nd of February, in the *Galatea*. As an authoritative announcement had preceded his coming, to the effect that it was not her Majesty's wish that his Royal Highness's present visit should be attended by the sort of demonstrations with which he was welcomed last year, there was no organised public ceremonial on his landing.

DEATH OF A WATERLOO VETERAN.—John Johnson, one of the Waterloo Veterans, who fought under Wellington; died at Millbrook, county of Durham, on the 15th ult., in an old barn. He had no relatives or friends in the country, and for the last ten or fifteen years existed upon the charity of the people in the neighbourhood.

Hierapaths Railway Journal contains the following paragraph:—"It is said that the order for the removal of the troops from Canada has been countermanded, and that the fleet in the British American waters is about to be augmented. The *Alabama* claims are supposed to be the cause of this new order of things. We trust the *Alabama* will cause no serious rupture with our cousins. Full justice should be done to America, but anything more it would be unwise in them to press for.

The authorities here are not aware how ever, we have ascertained by inquiring of any alteration in the previous order and if it have been countermanded would certainly have been apprised of it by Cable or the English mail received yesterday. In accordance with the old order the 73th Regt. and a battery of artillery will leave in the *Crocodile* at Quebec in the course of this or next week.

Lt. Col. Harenc of the 53rd Regt. has been promoted to a brevet colonel.

A Cologne paper says that the Pontifical government is desirous of obtaining recruits for its army from Germany, with the assistance of the Catholic nobility and the religious bodies of that country. Select young men are to be chosen, and their engagement is to be three years.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 7th May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CARLETON.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Captain :

John Smith, Esquire, vice James Hedley, left the Dominion.

To be Lieutenant :

Anthony Hedley, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Andrew Buckham, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Solomon Johnson, Junior, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Albert Campion, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF PONTIAC.

No. 1 Company Division

To be Captain :

Lieut. James McCool, vice J. S. Watt, resigned.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign William Joseph Poupore, vice McCool, promoted.

To be Ensign :

Edward Lefebvre, Gentleman, vice Poupore, promoted.

By command of His Excellency
the Governor General.WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D.A.G. Militia.

Canada

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 15th May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The several Corps of Volunteers will assemble at noon, on Monday, the Twenty-fourth instant, and fire a *feu de joie* in the usual manner in honor of Her Majesty's Birth day.

The Volunteers will act in conjunction with Her Majesty's Troops in Cities where such are stationed, in case the Officers commanding them should desire such co-operation ; and the Senior Officers of Volunteers in such

cities will place themselves in communication with the Officers commanding Her Majesty's Troops for that purpose.

By command of his Excellency the
Governor-General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia.
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 14th May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 3 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

George Roland Perry, Gentleman, vice Russell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

John Cotton, Gentleman, M. S., vice F. C. Clemow, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Battery.

To be Captain provisionally :

James Egleson, Esquire, vice Parsons, appointed Adjutant.

Gananoque Garrison Battery.

To be Captain :

1st Lieutenant Robert Brough, vice McCammon, appointed to Reserve Militia.

To be First Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant William McKenzie, vice Brough, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Major James Dempster, vice McKenzie, promoted.

The undermentioned Batteries of Garrison Artillery will be attached to Battalions as follows, viz :

Gananoque Battery to the 41st Brockville Battalion.

Brookville and Ottawa Railway Battery to the 42nd Brockville Battalion.

Ironopolis Battery, 56th Grenville Battalion.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 2 Company Guelph.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Ensign John Hooper, vice McBride, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

John Cleghorn, Gentleman, vice Hooper, promoted.

The name of the Quarter-Master appointed to this Battalion is "Edmund Harvey" and not "Edmund Ham" as was stated in the General Order of the 23rd ultimo.

No. 4 Company, Fergus.

This Company having re-enrolled is added to the list of corps published in General Order No. 1 of the 6th February last.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major W. S. Hays is

heroby accepted, he being allowed to retire with the rank of Captain.

35th "Simcoe" Battalion

No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

This Company having re-enrolled is added to the list of corps published in General Order No. 1 of the 6th February last.

37th "Haldimand," Battalion of Rifles.

To be Adjutant :

Charles S. Musson, Gentleman, M. S., late Lieutenant 10th Royal Regt. of Toronto Volunteers.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

The appointment of Captain Macklem as Major provisionally to this Battalion, by the General Order of the 30th ultimo, should have read vice Butters, whose resignation has been accepted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Millers Corners.

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

Ensign Thomas Dunlop, vice Jackson, appointed to Reserve Militia.

To be Ensign :

William Ager, Gentleman, M. S., vice Dunlop, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry,"
Montreal.

No. 7 Company having re-enrolled is added to the list of corps published in General Order No. 1 of the 6th February last.

50th Battalion "The Huntingdon Borderers,"
No. 2 Company, Huntingdon.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Lieut. Philip McDonald, vice Campbell, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Ensign James Vosburgh, vice McDonald, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Peter Campbell, Gentleman, vice Vosburgh, promoted.

No. 4 Company, "Durham," Ormstown.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

James P. Smith, Gentleman, vice McMartin, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant George Wright.

No. 7 Company, De Wittville,

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Ensign John Lucas, vice Oliver, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant James Rodgers, vice Lucas, promoted.

Portneuf Provisional Battalion.

No. 4 Company, St. Augustin.

To be Lieutenant :

D. G. Watters, Gentleman, M. S.

St. Paul Bay Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Camillo Bouchard, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign :

Edouard Fortier, Gentleman, M. S.

The formation of the following corps is hereby, authorized, viz: a Battalion consisting of six Companies at Montreal, to be styled "The Chasseurs Canadiens."

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Alphonse Audet, Esquire, M. S.

To be Captain and Adjutant:

Alphonse Beaudry, Esquire, M. S.

To be Paymaster:

Edouard Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, Esq.

To be Captains:

Jacques O. Labranche, Esquire, M. S.

Napoléon Beaudry, Esquire.

Oscar Prévost, Esquire.

Ansolmo Labrecoque, Esquire.

Henri McGill Desrivières, Esquire.

Joseph A. David, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenants:

Henri Bouthillier, Gentleman, M. S.

Cornwallis Monk, Gentleman, M. S.

Auguste Labello, Gentleman, M. S.

Charles Christian, Gentleman, provisionally.

Charles Drummond, Gentleman, provisionally.

ally.

•Damase Sincennes, Gentleman, provisionally.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Alphonse de Montenach, Gentleman.

Henri d'Eschhambault, Gentleman.

Alphonse Taillon, Gentleman.

Thierry Couillard, Gentleman.

Charles Doucot, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Chicoutimi, County of Chicoutimi.

To be Captain:

J. Maltais, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Wm. Tremblay, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

O. M. Martin, Gentleman, M. S.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery, Toronto.

To be Captains:

2nd Lieutenant George Fred. B. Carruthers, vice Simson, left the limits.

1st Lieutenant George Marks, vice Gilbert, left the limits.

1st Lieutenant Edward Parkinson, vice Hardman, transferred to 3rd Battalion.

Alexander McLean, Esquire, provisionally, vice Banks, left the limits.

To be 1st Lieutenants:

2nd Lieutenant James Walker, vice Marks, promoted.

Lieutenant James Barker, from 3rd Battalion, vice Ferguson, transferred to 3rd Battalion.

George Rodwell Ribbands, Gentleman, provisionally, vice King, left G. T. Ry, service.

Charles Edward Bedwell, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Parkinson, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:

Absolom Greely Allison, Gentleman, M. S., vice Miller, left the limits.

Edward Charles Winstanley, M. S., vice Carruthers, promoted.

1st Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Major, provisionally:

Captain Peter Clarke, vice Tandy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Wm. Harder, vice Clarke, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Michael Myler, provisionally, vice Harder, promoted.

To be Ensigns:

John Charles Burnett, Gentleman, M. S., vice Myler, promoted.

Andrew Patterson, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Pruyn, resigned.

George Boswell, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Fairborn, deceased.

3rd Battalion Rifles, Brantford.

To be Majors, provisionally:

Captains Robert Larmour and Michael Stephenson, vice Patterson and Wily, left the limits.

To be Captains:

Captain John B. Jones, from 1st Brigade, vice Lund, resigned.

Captain Edward Hardman, from 2nd Brigade, vice Larmour, promoted.

Lieutenant William Alfred Bayly, vice Stephenson, promoted.

To be Lieutenants:

1st Lieutenant Robert Ferguson, from 2nd Brigade, vice Holt, left G. T. R. Service.

Lieutenant Samuel Phipps, provisionally, vice Barker, transferred to 2nd Brigade.

Ensign John Bailey Hudson, provisionally vice Bayly, promoted.

To be Ensigns:

John Fitzgerald O'Neill, Gentleman, vice Rolph, left the limits.

Fredk. Hubbard Wilson, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Hudson, promoted.

No. 2.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Troopers and Gunners of the Volunteer Militia and others, have been granted Certificates of Efficiency by the Commandants of the Cavalry Schools at which they respectively attended:

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Major Griffiths Wainwright, 40th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Lieut. Dan. Hunter McMillan, 35th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Sergt. Stephen Staughton, Toronto Field Battery.

Do Alexander Eneas McDonald, do

Do Arthur Henry Forlong, 2nd Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Do David Smith Deynard, 16th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Corporal Robert Dunn, Governor General's Body Guard.

Trooper Arthur Bagshaw Harrison, Governor General's Body Guard.

Do Andrew L. Fulton, St. Thomas Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Do Peter Routledge, Oak Ridges Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Do James Vanderburg do

Do James French, Markham do

Do John Button, do

Gunner Frederick Giddings, Toronto

Field Battery.

Mr. Alfred Edward do Clifford Harvey, of Belleville.

Do James Bond Clark, of Jarratts.

Do Clarence A. Denison, of Brockton.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant William Patterson, Collingwood Garrison Battery.

Sergeant Alexander Moor, Toronto Field Battery.

Gunner Robert Dilworth, do do

Trooper James Stratford, Governor General's Body Guard.

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lovelace, Instructor of Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Barwis, 55th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Major John Martin, 6th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Major Frank Bond, 1st Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Captain Napoléon LaBranche, Assistant Adjutant Military School.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Atkinson, 2nd Battalion G. T. Brigade.

Cornet David A. Lockerby, No. 1 Troop, Montreal Volunteer Cavalry.

Corporal John G. Gore, No. 1 Troop Quebec Squadron.

SECOND CLASS.

Troop Sergeant-Major W. D. Brown, No. 1 Troop Quebec Squadron.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,
D. A. G. of Militia.
Canada.

Sergeant Robinson, the soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward at the time of Payne's assault, has received a gold check of \$500 from the citizens of Nevada. He is at present a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.
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