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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

No. 12.

### THE REVOLT OF THE

### British American Colonies, 1764-84.

#### CHAPTER XLIV.

The events of the campaign had again turned the tide of fortune in favor of the Americans; at its commencement they were driven into Virginia, and if Lord Cornwallis had followed up his success at Guilford Court House by an attack on Greene's position at High Rock Falls there can be no doubt that he would have defeated and dispersed his already weakened and disheartened army, an event which would have secured the conquest of both Provinces, and in all probability decided the fate of the war—but unfortunately his habits of procrastination or indecision led him to compromise all the advantages which fortune placed within his reach.

The British posts were now contracted within the three rivers Santee, Congaree and Edisto. After the retreat of the American army the British under Colonel Stuart moved forward to the Congaree and encamped near the junction of that river with the Wateree. General Greene being reinforced by a brigade of regular troops from North Carolina marched from the hills of Santee and proceeding up the north bank of the Wateree, crossed it near Camden, from whence he marched to Friday's ferry on the Congaree where he was joined by General Pickens with the militia of Ninety-Six and by South Carolina State troops under Colonel Henderson.

Lieut. Colonel Stuart upon receiving intelligence that General Greene was on the march to attack him fell back with his whole force to Eutaw, about 40 miles from the Congaree, for the purpose of meeting a convoy of provisions then on the road from Charleston rather than weaken the army whilst an attack was expected, by sending off a strong detachment as would be necessary to insure its safe arrival.

General Greene having passed the Congaree continued to advance towards Eutaw by

very slow marches in order to allow General Marion to join him with his brigade of militia, this junction was effected on the 7th of September about seventeen miles from Eutaw, and at 4 o'clock on the following morning he marched with his whole force to make the contemplated attack.

The British commander was apprised as early as 6 o'clock by two deserters from the Americans of General Greene's movement, but their report was neither credited nor inquired into, and they themselves were sent to prison. A party of 400 men, with a small guard to cover them, were sent in search of potatoes and other vegetables, on the road by which the American troops were advancing and fell into their hands without resistance; as this force was fully one third of the whole British troops in the field it was anticipated that an easy victory would be obtained, but a few straggling horse-men escaping apprised the British commander of the approach of the enemy, at the same time infusing a panic into all with whom they communicated. Whatever may have been Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's faults, as a prudent commander he did not lack skill; his troops were drawn up across the road at Eutaw Springs, the right flank being covered by a battalion posted as a reserve, both coercing and supporting that part of the line, two pieces of artillery and a covering party of infantry occupied the road the remainder of the force was drawn up obliquely thereto. The American troops advanced in two lines, both flanks covered by cavalry, and a force of cavalry and infantry composed their reserve, in front of their first line they had two three pounder field pieces and two six pounders with the second line—their whole force was not less than 4,000 men. They attacked with great impetuosity and directed their principal efforts against the right of the British position where the artillery was posted, but were unable to shake it, they forced back the left of the line to a field in rear of the right, but here their career was checked by the fire from a stone house; they brought up four six pounders to batter it down, but the defenders killed or disabled every artilleryman who attempted to man the guns. During this

action Colonel Washington with his cavalry attempted to double round the right of the British line, but the reserve pouring in a destructive fire sent his squadron flying from the field, killed his horse and took himself prisoner. In the confusion the artillery on both sides were several times taken and retaken; at length the left wing of the British having rallied and reformed again advanced while the American troops slowly and sullenly gave ground leaving in the hands of the victors two six pounder field pieces, and being in killed, wounded and prisoners over 700 men; the British lost 600 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, including the rooting party, and one piece of artillery, or rather more than half their whole force.

Both parties claimed the victory; Congress voted Greene a gold medal and a British standard although his despatch, which is a masterpiece of tergiversation, did not distinctly claim a victory or acknowledge a defeat, and he dated it at Martin's tavern near Ferguson's swamp, seven miles in the rear of the field of battle.

The British occupied the field of battle the night of the 8th Sept., and on the following day retiring slowly to Monk's Corners for the care of the wounded, while General Greene retreated to the hills of Santee, placing a deep river between himself and his antagonist, nor was he able during the remainder of the contest to again try the fortunes of a stricken field; verily Nathaniel was a soldier, but no general. This remarkable action lasted four hours and would have reflected great honor on Lt.-Col. Stuart if he had been as prudent as he was brave and skilful.

The plan of operations which Lord Cornwallis had determined on were based on the supposition that a movement on Virginia would have the effect of recalling General Greene from South Carolina which his lordship's change of base had uncovered, and compel the astute Quaker General to leave the fruits of assured and easy success for the very doubtful advantage of combating a force more than double in numbers of those who had beaten him at Guildford, Hobkirk's

Hill and Eutaw Springs, who had sent him flying across the Roanoke, and with whose forces in open field he would have no manner of chance, while glory, profit and honor was to be gained by capturing the small garrisons in detail and driving them from the country by a series of small actions and well considered manoeuvres for which his own force was well adapted, he could therefore afford to leave Lord Cornwallis to pursue his knight errantry in Virginia, with the pleasing consciousness that it was just possible the British army so employed would be brought within striking distance of the combined French and American forces, an issue which was amongst the probabilities the instant it crossed to Roanoke.

In order to assist the operations of Lord Cornwallis in South Carolina, a force of 1600 men had been sent into Virginia under the command of Benedict Arnold, now a Brigadier-General in the British army, a reinforcement of 2000 troops under Maj.-Gen. Phillips, landed on the 26th of March in the Chesapeake. Gen. Arnold had begun to fortify Portsmouth on the Elizabeth River and the works were in a state of forwardness when Gen. Phillips superseded him, as that officer did not believe the post to be of sufficient value or at all eligible for the purpose required as a good offensive or defensive post, he only completed those portions of the works which were in a sufficient state of progress and leaving a garrison, on the 18th of April he embarked his troops on the smallest vessels of the fleet and sailed up the James River landing at Burrell's Ferry, whence he marched to Williamsburgh and destroyed stores and property to a large amount. The Marquis La Fayette followed his movements to Bermuda Hundred, where the British troops re-embarked on the 2nd of May and sailed slowly down the river. It appears to have been Gen. Phillips' intention to decoy the Marquis La Fayette a sufficient distance down the river and by taking advantage of the first favorable wind to sail back again up stream and put the troops ashore on the left bank of the James, a movement which would have compelled him to risk an engagement or suffer severe loss in any attempt at crossing York River, as the movement if successful would have shut up his army between it and the James; but on the 7th of May a letter was received from Lord Cornwallis stating his intention to effect a junction with Gen. Phillips' army, and securing Petersburg on the Rappahannock (since so famous as the place where the last great effort was made for Southern independence in the year 1864) as the proper place for such a junction. Accordingly the fleet moved up the river, landing one division of the army at Brandon and another at City Point, and on the 9th of May both occupied Petersburg. On the 13th Gen. Phillips died of fever and the command again devolved on Gen. Arnold.

The Marquis La Fayette divining the intention of this movement endeavored by

forced marches to reach Petersburg, but on his arrival at Osborne's, on the James River, he found the British already in possession, he therefore took up a position between Richmond and Wilton.

Lord Cornwallis had crossed the Roanoke at Halifax without opposition, and the fords of the Meherrin and Nottoway having been secured a junction of the two armies was effected at Petersburg on the 20th of May.

The first object was an attack on the Marquis La Fayette's army, but fortune seems to have favored him in a much greater degree than he, or rather the folly of the British Generals deserved. In this case the reasonable plan would have been to have crossed the James River above Richmond, while a demonstration in the opposite direction engaged the attention of the Franco-American General, and with the aid of the fleet shut him up in the Peninsula formed by the James and York Rivers, as Gen. Phillips intended to have done. Instead of this Lord Cornwallis marched from Petersburg on the 24th of May and crossed the James at Westover, thirty-four miles below La Fayette's encampment. The British forces being greatly superior to the regular troops of Congress then in Virginia. This movement being easily understood by the Marquis de La Fayette he at once broke up his camp and retreated towards Maryland in order to form a junction with General Wayne, who was on his march to reinforce him with 800 men from Pennsylvania. He was pursued for some time, but so rapid were his movements that it was found impossible to prevent his junction with Gen. Wayne, and the British troops proceeded to the upper part of Hanover county destroying such public stores as could be discovered on the way. A dashing raid of Tarleton at the head of 250 mounted troops broke up the session of the Assembly at Charlottesville, capturing seven members and destroying great quantities of stores. Another expedition, commanded by Colonel Simcoe, of 500 men, was directed against the Prusso-American General Baron Von Steuben, who was guarding a large quantity of stores at the junction of the Fluvanna and Rappahannock Rivers, forming the James River, and called the Point of Forks. The Baron retreated and crossed the river, but by a clever manoeuvre was compelled to abandon them, when they were destroyed by Colonel Simcoe.

The British army had fallen back to Williamsburgh and were followed by the Marquis de La Fayette, with whom the Baron Von Steuben's baffled force was joined, but they were unable to effect anything. Some signal success was now wanting to revive the spirits and credit of the American Congress. The paper currency on which they had hitherto sustained their credit and maintained the contest had become so depreciated that it no longer represented any definite value. Their navy had been reduced by captures to two frigates; their losses in trade and by the capture of St.

Eustatius followed by the destruction of stores in Virginia, reduced them to the verge of bankruptcy, and on the 10th of May Washington writes, "From the post of Saratoga to that of Dobb's ferry inclusive there is not at this moment one day's supply of meat for the army." Indeed, for want of pay and necessaries the troops were ready to mutiny, and it was said that the army would disband for want of subsistence.

Under these circumstances Congress renewed an application made for the three previous years to the Court of France for the co-operation of a French fleet and army, and now urged with the force of despair as being the only means of saving their affairs from ruin. Looking at the desperate state of their ally's affairs the French Court resolved to grant the desired co-operation and dispatched M. de Barras with despatches for Count de Rochambeau announcing the intended co-operation. As soon as it was known that M. de Barras had arrived Washington hastened to Connecticut that he might hold a conference with the French General. It was determined at once to strike at one or other of the British posts, and Washington wrote at once to Congress requesting the battalions comprising his army might be filled to their full complement, and that the New England States should hold 6200 militiamen in readiness for immediate service.

Whether by accident or design the letter written by Washington to Congress were allowed to fall into the hands of the British foraging parties, who transmitted it Sir H. Clinton, with whom it produced the effect best calculated to forward the success of the designs concocted between the French and American Generals by alarming him for the safety of New York, and induced him to make a requisition for part of the troops under the command of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, thus weakening what was in reality the vulnerable point in his plan of campaign. No successful attempt could have been made against New York supported as it was by a powerful fleet, but as the British General and Admiral had their attention concentrated on that point; the Count de Grasse, who had cleverly outmanoeuvred Sir George Rodney, appeared with a fleet off the Chesapeake and sealed the fate of British supremacy over the revolted Colonies. The indecision of Sir Henry Clinton and the indolence of Sir George Rodney, aided by the imbecility of Admiral Graves, gave Washington and Rochambeau the coveted opportunity which they did not fail to improve.

The 140 Papal zouaves who left Montreal and went to Rome in March, 1868, and enlisted in the service of the Pope, are about returning to Montreal. Their two years' term of enlistment will expire on Saturday, and on this week the 140 zouaves, with the exception of a few men who have re-enlisted for an additional six months, will leave Rome en route for Canada.

## SABLE ISLAND.

(From the St. John Telegraph and Journal.)

Many of our readers will, no doubt, feel an interest in reading a short sketch of Sable Island, more especially as it is thought, by some at least, that the *City of Boston* may have drifted from her course, and be yet heard from in connection with this island. The most readable description of Sable Island we remember to have seen was contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, by Mr. Charles Hallock, of New York, for a time a resident of this city. We have laid Mr. Hallock's article under contribution for some materials of this brief sketch:

### THE ISLAND.

It is a narrow, crescent shaped strip of sand hills, about 25 miles in length, and not more than a mile and a half at its greatest width. It is situated between the parallels of 43° and 44° north latitude, and between 60° 10' and 59° 38' longitude west of Greenwich. The nearest land is Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, which is about northwest from its centre, distance 85 miles. It is, for the most part, of sandy formation, and the highest points upon it are about 80 feet. The sand is thrown about by the sea, and whirled in eddies by the gales from the shores and hills, and not only is the profile of the island changed by the storms, but where a landing may be effected on a bar reached from the main island to-day, the storm of to-morrow may plough up the sand and leave a temporary anchorage for a frigate. There are two bars which extend like great arms into the sea, and are composed of shifting sand. One of these runs away to the north-west and is 25 miles in length, while the second, running to the northeast, is 13 miles in extent. At these distances the water is only six fathoms deep. Indeed, it may be said that there is no safety for a ship, during a storm, within thirty miles of its surf-line shore. As if in designed contrast to the ever-rolling surf which beats upon its shores, there is a lake in the middle of the island, some 15 miles in length and varying from one-half to a quarter of a mile in width. This sheet is called "Lake Wallace," and follows the sweep of the sea-shore on either side and nestles quietly between the sand hills which keep away the encroaching ocean.

### THE ANIMAL INHABITANTS.

The Island has an abundance of wild horses (known as Sable Island ponies), wild rabbits, and rats. Seals and water-fowl abound upon its shores and are also plentiful about the lake. The water of the lake is 20 feet deep in some places and eels and flounders are in abundance in it. It is said that the lake, when first discovered, had no outlet; then the sea, during a tremendous storm, broke away the barrier between it and the brackish waters and an inlet was made through which vessels passed and found what the island had never before afforded, a harbor. Another great storm came many years after; and again the lake was closed up, and the sea does not approach nearer to it now than 300 feet.

### ITS HISTORY.

The early history of the Island is not clear and its record is a dark one. It was made a penal colony in 1598 by the Marquis De la Roche, who placed forty convicts upon it. A vessel sent out by the Imperial Government in 1605 took the survivors of this unfortunate band to France, and it was found that 28 out of the 40 who were placed there

seven years before had died. The survivors were pardoned by Henry IV., but they returned again to Sable Island, and many fearful tales are told of how those fared who were driven by the pitiless elements into the power of more pitiless men.

The Government of Nova Scotia, prompted by many of the most influential citizens of Halifax was induced to establish a Refuge or Relief Establishment there more than half a century ago, or in 1802. The first two years after the Relief Establishment was inaugurated, forty-one lives were saved, besides a considerable amount of property from wrecks. In 1826, after the establishment had been twice reported inadequate to give relief to the large number of shipwrecked persons thrown upon its resources, the British Government took the subject into consideration and appropriated a considerable fund to the maintenance of an improved system for saving life and property. After the first Superintendent died, Captain Joseph Darby succeeded him. A Board of Commissioners, composed of Sir Samuel Cunard, Capt. Maynard and Jacob Miller, assisted Capt. Darby in carrying out improvements which he found necessary, and in 1835 new buildings were erected at which as many as 300 persons have been provided for at the same time.

### THE STATIONS.

On the west end of the Island are a lookout station and refuge consisting of a few buildings and a flagstaff. Signals may be made from this to headquarters, 9 miles away, where the Superintendent and his men are stationed. Here are quite a number of buildings, such as houses for lookout men, oil house, stores and boat-houses. Above these, on a hill, is the "Crow's nest," from the top of which a view may be had of the entire Island. The life saving apparatus consists of the most improved metallic life boats, with mortars and lines, hawsers and signal guns. In the thick plank storerooms are provisions, clothing and other comforts for those who may be cast on the shores from wrecks. Another station is established near the east end of the Island and a man is always there to communicate with the general station in the middle of the Island. Further toward the east, out upon the Bar, is a refuge similar to that at the west end. Provisions and wood are left in it, and also means by which a fire may be made. This place is only occasionally visited by the patrol, unless signs of the presence of shipwrecked persons are seen. Then the relief party set out over three or four miles of sand, on ponies, and carry the unfortunates to headquarters. None but those in the employ of the Government are allowed to live on the Island, though permission is often given to excursionists to remain during the summer season. The Government cutter makes periodical visits to it for the purpose of taking supplies and bringing off any persons who may be cast away, but beyond this no communication is established between it and the mainland.

A telegraphic cable might be laid from the Island to Cape Canso, and though many difficulties may present themselves in the way of doing it, the establishment of a telegraph station there would seem to be of the utmost importance. If this cannot be done the Dominion Government should have a steamer always in readiness for immediate despatch in times like the present, when the non arrival of the *City of Boston* gives rise to a desire on the part of the public to obtain information from all points where there is a probability of the vessel being heard from.

## SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, BART.

The last edition of Burko's *Peerage and Baronetage* contains the following passage with regard to the Minister of Militia:

Sir G. E. Cartier, Baronet, of the city of Montreal, P. Q., Dominion of Canada, C. B.; Minister of Militia in the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada. Born on the 6th Sept., 1814; married on the 16th June, 1846, to Hortense, daughter of Edouard Raymond Fabre, Esq., of Montreal, and had issue; 1. Marguerite Josephine; 2. Marie Hortense; 3. Reino Victoria, deceased.

Sir George, a distinguished member of the Canadian Bar, and a statesman of the highest rank, has occupied several high positions. He was one of the delegates from Canada East at the conference held in London respecting the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America. He was Provincial Secretary in January, 1855, Attorney-General of Lower Canada in May, 1856, a member of the Executive Council and Premier of the Canadian Government from 1858 to 1862. Again appointed Attorney-General in 1864 he continued to hold that position until Confederation. He was created Baronet on the 24th August, 1868.

The Cartier family is one of the oldest in the country.

Pierre Cartier, of Prulliers, Anjou, France, a lineal descendant from one of the collateral relations of Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, the celebrated navigator who discovered Canada, had by his wife, Marie Beaumier, a son named,

Jacques Cartier, born on the 11th April, 1757, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia and a member of the Canadian Legislature. He married on the 27th Sept., 1772, Cecilia, daughter of Charles Gervois, of Chateauguay, and of Celeste Plessis, his wife, a cousin german of Monseigneur Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, one of the most distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church in Canada, and the only Bishop of that Church who was called on to form part of the Executive Council. By this lady, who died on the 8th February, 1783, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques Cartier (who died on the 22nd March, 1814,) left a son named,

Jacques Cartier, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Militia, born on the 29th August, 1774, who married on the 4th September, 1788, Marguerite, daughter of Joseph Paradis, of St. Antoine, and died on the 29th Aug., 1841, having had by his wife, who died 26th April, 1818, several children, of whom, besides three daughters, survive three sons, Sylvester, Comte and George Etienne, who was created Baronet as above, and is the present Sir George E. Cartier.

His motto is *franc et sans dol.*

The earliest book extant which contains the name of the publisher and printer and the date (1457) is a beautiful edition of the "Latin Psalter," published by Faust and Schœffer, Mentz.

An inebriated man in Lawrence, Kansas, was found clinging to a fence, looking helplessly at a neighboring row of shade trees. "Halloo," said a friend who came up, "what is the matter, Jake?" "Dunno," he," responded Jacob, "that d——d procession's never goin' to git past."

MILITARY.—It is understood that the Town-Majors at Montreal, Kingston and Toronto have, been informed that their services will be required for an additional six months, and that Major-General Lindsay will very shortly arrive to take over the temporary command of the forces in Canada.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The *Irish Times* gives a very interesting and intelligent account of the organization of the Prussian army, and points out that to that organization, and the discipline induced thereby, and not to the breech-loader *per se* were due the victories of the "Ten Days' Campaign." We offer no apology for quoting the article entire as follows:—

The brilliant success of Prussia in the ten days' campaign which ended in the battle of Sadowa, was due, no doubt, to a variety of causes; but among those causes the principal one was the superiority of the arrangements by which the Army was raised, equipped, and furnished with all needful appliances. It was an exaggeration to say, as many did say at the time, that it was the needle gun which gave the victory to Prussia; but it would have been strictly true to say that the needle gun was one instance of the general superiority of the Prussian Army in all the details on which the issue of a conflict depends.

It is an anachorism to consider the Prussian Army as being merely the effective part of an armed people. It was this in 1815, under the inspiration of a great movement of patriotic enthusiasm; but the Army of 1815 would not have answered in 1866 the purposes of Count Bismark and his Sovereign. The nation was but ill disposed in the first half of the latter year to obey the orders of the Prussian dictator, and if the army had been pervaded by the same sentiments as the nation, and had made, as it were, one piece with it, the Bohemian campaign would have been impossible. The history of the present Prussian army is as follows:—The principle of compulsory military service was established by the law of September 3, 1813. The Landwehr or Militia was reorganized by the ordinance of November 21, 1815. By virtue of this legislation every Prussian capable of carrying arms was bound to serve, in the active army, from 20 to 33 years of age; in the reserve from 23 to 25; in the first *ban* or levy of the Landwehr, from 25 to 32; and in the second *ban*, from 32 to 36.

On the 2nd January, 1861, the Prince Regent, who had become King shortly before, introduced the reforms which are known as the reorganization of 1860. Determined to make his army the principal support of his throne, King William desired in case of a war breaking out, to be able to compose his effective army entirely of troops which had passed through the discipline of the Army of the Line. The annual contingent was raised from 40,000 to 68,000, and the period of service in the reserve was raised from two to four years. By various ingenious combinations he succeeded in incorporating in the active army, even if it were only for three or six months, the great majority of young men of eighteen years of age who were fit to carry arms. The main advantages of these changes were two. In the first place it was now possible to take the field with an army consisting of fighting men not in great part, of an untrained Militia. In the second place, the industry of the country would be less deranged by increasing the line and economising the Militia elements. A third advantage was the diminished cost of the Army. In 1859 the annual cost of each soldier was 214 thalers; in 1869 it was but 196. That is to say, the sum was reduced from £8 11s. to £7 16s. 8d.

The active army of 1860, thus reinforced,

counted 264 battalions, 172 squadrons, and 212,600 men. Its annual cost was less than five millions sterling. The trial that was made of it in the war with Denmark proved that its organization answered to the necessities of Count Bismark's policy. The war closed without any occasion for calling out the Landwehr, or even mobilising all the *corps d'armee*.

The rapidity with which the Prussian army was placed in Bohemia in excellent fighting condition decided the fate of the campaign of 1866. From this date the principles of the new system, attested by a decisive experiment, were accepted by public opinion.

The organic law fixing the basis of the military legislation was passed by the North German Parliament in November, 1867. But several important points of detail were subsequently settled by special conventions between the Prussian Government and the Confederate States. For example, by these conventions all the Confederate Governments, with the exception of Saxony, have transferred to the Prussian the right of levying troops in their territories, and of appointing and promoting the officers.

The recruits take an oath of allegiance to the sovereign of their special territory, and sign, at the same time, a bond of obedience to the Federal Generalissimo. The Thuringian Mecklenburgh, and Oldenburgh regiments have the Prussian uniform and equipments; but the soldiers who compose these regiments, and even those who serve in the Prussian army, properly so called (the cavalry and scientific branches), wear on their caps the cockade of their native country, and some other characteristic distinction. The reigning Princes are the Generals in command of the troops cantoned on their territories, but they neither appoint nor promote any of the officers except those of their personal suite. Their aides-de-camp are named and paid by the Generalissimo. By means of these arrangements, Prussia holds in her hand all the Forces of the Confederation.

The thirteen *corps d'armee* of the Confederation are thus distributed:—

1. Prussia Proper,	Koenigsberg.
2. Pomerania.	Stettin.
3. Brandenburg.	Frankfort on-the-Oder.
4. Ducal Saxony.	Magdeburg.
5. Posen.	Posen.
6. Silesia.	Breslau.
7. Westphalia.	Munster.
8. Rhenish Provinces.	Coblenz.
9. Schleswig-Holstein.	Schleswig.
10. Hanover.	Hanover.
11. Hesse Nassau.	Cassel.
12. Kingdom of Saxony.	Dresden.
13. Guards.	Berlin.

As respects the spirit which animates it, the Prussian army can defy comparison with that of any other European Power. It is at once a democracy and an oligarchy. The principle of compulsory military service has its corrective in the institution of the "one year Volunteers;" an institution which has reconciled to the Prussian system the classes least disposed to regard it with favour. The germ of this creation dates from the outburst of national enthusiasm in 1813. Article 7 of the law of November 3, 1814, enacts that "young persons of the higher classes, who can provide their uniforms and arms at their own cost, will receive permission to enrol themselves in the corps of chassours or of rifles. After one year's service they will be at liberty to quit the ranks. At the expiration of three years they will enter the first *ban* of the Landwehr as officers of the highest grades for which they exhibit the

necessary capacity." This ordinance has been extended in such a manner as to deprive the compulsory principle of much of its oppressiveness. Every Prussian subject of seventeen years of age, if he gives proof of a sufficiently good education, may enrol himself in the list of Volunteers, and, at the end of a year, receive his discharge as if he had served three years under the colours. This relaxation is granted on the principle that a young man, who has received a good education, whether literary or scientific, learns the profession of arms quickly. It is found, in point of fact, that eight weeks suffice, in general, for the instruction of this class of recruits, in the handling of arms, in marching, and in accurate shooting. At the end of the year he is able to write reports, to assign and reason on the responsibilities and duties of officers, to direct all the operations with which a subaltern can be charged, such as marches, patrols, pickets, reconnoissances; and he has gained a theoretical knowledge of all the exercises of the infantry, cavalry, and the scientific arms. As regards physical health and strength, the authorities are the less exacting for the one year's Volunteers than for ordinary recruits; for it is understood that the task which the former have to learn is less the details of ordinary service than the duties which they will have subsequently to discharge as officers of the Landwehr. On the other hand, a very high degree of instruction is exacted. But, even on this point, regard is had to the civil status and occupation of the recruit. Those who are to devote themselves to trade or agriculture are not required to possess much purely literary culture, while those whose destination is any of the Fine Arts, are lightly dealt with in the science examination. The same rules are observed in the recruits who are destined for the cavalry.

The one year's volunteers can serve as military surgeons, as veterinary surgeons, or as apothecaries. The usual proportion of one year's volunteers in each regiment is one-fourth. In the case of troops stationed in university towns, however, this proportion is increased, and a large number of students are able to unite their military duties with the pursuit of their civil studies. The one year's volunteers receive no pay, and provide for their own maintenance. Their equipment costs a very moderate sum—viz., about thirty thalers, or £3.

Temporary furloughs are allowed to persons who prove that they are learning a trade, and that their apprenticeship cannot be interrupted without great inconveniences. The same facilities are accorded to the pupils of the School of Arts and Trades at Berlin, and to medical and veterinary students. Men of the Military Train may be furloughed at the end of six months, but remain liable, up to thirty-eight years of age, to be recalled to service, if needed. The same kind of consideration is shown to all recruits who exhibit special skill and aptitude of any kind; short service in the ranks, favours, and facilities, in return for which they are bound to give the State, eventually, the benefit of their special knowledge. In short, the economy of all those different arrangements reposes on a scrupulous respect for the public interest, whether it be the interest of agriculture or of public wealth, of science, of public instruction, of charity, or of the public health.

The Landwehr performs highly important functions in addition to that of being an immense reserve of veteran and disciplined soldiers. It is also a means of control and of recruitment, and it is by means of this body that the State proceeds with a skill which is seldom at fault to the trial of those

individuals whom it thinks proper to exempt from military service. Each battalion of the Landwehr corresponds to a fixed circumscription in which every Prussian is matriculated for the drawing of the lots. The battalion commanders are invested, like the civil magistrates (landrath or prefects), with the duty of sitting on the Committee of Revision. Thus, the civil and military authorities lend each other valuable aid in each locality, in watching over the interests of the Army, and in consulting, as much as possible, for the requirements of civil society. During the period which elapses between the drawing of the lots and the departure of the recruits to the colours, the recruits are under the orders of the Landwehr officers. It is the Landwehr, therefore, that prepares the annual contingent for the Army, as it is also the body which subsequently opens its ranks to the soldiers who have served out their time in the reserve.

The more we study the powerful mechanism of this organisation the less we are surprised that Prussia should have revealed in the late war the abundance of resources, both moral and material, which have been in the hands of Count Bismarck, such effective instruments of victory.

MELANCHOLY STORY OF A SHIP-WRECK.

One of the most melancholy cases of ship wreck which we have had occasion to chronicle for some time past, attended as it has been by the total loss of the ship and cargo and a considerable sacrifice of life, occurred towards the end of last month, on the south coast of Ireland. One of the crew, who has been forwarded to Glasgow by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and is on his way to his island home in the Shetlands, gives the following narrative of the disaster:

The *Edna* was a vessel of 736 tons register, and was owned by Messrs. McKay, of Quebec. She left that port on the 23rd of November, with a cargo of wheat, apples, and other products of the Canadas, for Glasgow. She was under command of Captain Frank Thompson, who was accompanied by his wife, whom he had married previous to sailing, and was manned by a crew of 19 men. All proceeded well until the night of the 29th December, when the captain, knowing he was off the coast of Ireland, ordered the load to be kept going. At this time a strong wind was blowing and a heavy sea running, and when morning broke land was observed right ahead. It is said that the captain was apprised of this fact at once, but he did not come on deck till some time later. Be this as it may, on coming from his cabin he ascended the foremast, and instantly became aware of his danger. Orders were at once given to make sail; but at that time it was too late to wear the ship, and she was dashed, at half-past seven in the morning, on the rocks which surround Barris Cove, near Cove. In the meantime, the captain's wife had been called, and on coming on deck she commenced to cry. The sea was every moment breaking over the ill-fated vessel and the crew took to the rigging. Fortunately, the coastguard had observed the progress of the ship, and as soon as she struck put in use the rocket apparatus. After several vain attempts the line was thrown over the ship, which by this time had parted in two, the mainmast falling into the sea. The rope having been secured to the mizen mast, the captain seized it, but, after a vain attempt to reach the shore, he was washed away by the waves, and his lifeless body thrown ashore a day or two after-

wards. One of the crew, named Michael Allice, who lost four of his fingers by the falling of the mainmast, afterwards attempted to get on shore by the same means as the captain, and after a severe struggle with the wind and waves, succeeded in reaching the rocks. The rope after this became useless. Wm. Leash and P. Falconer, who were in the fore part of the ship, which remained firmly wedged between the rocks, contrived to swing themselves on to the rocks from one of the yards, but on landing they were picked up by the coastguard, who did everything in their power to save the unfortunate mariners. A considerable number of those in the after part of the ship saved themselves by scrambling on to an overhanging rock, beneath which the vessel had drifted; but unfortunately, of the twenty men who composed the crew, including the captain, only eleven were saved. Leash, whose foot had been severely bruised, and three others who had been more or less injured, were taken charge of by Dr. Guard, who removed them in his own carriage to his residence, a few miles from the coast. There every attention was paid to the unfortunate men, and in six or seven days Leash was sent for to Liverpool by the agents of the ship. Thence he was sent to Glasgow by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and on Friday he sails for the Shetland Islands. Although only eighteen years of age, he has been twice wrecked, and on each occasion has lost the whole of his effects. The people residing near to where the ship struck did everything in their power to accommodate the men who had been cast on shore. Leash particularly speaks in high terms of the manner in which he was treated. Previous to leaving the ship he had thrown off his jacket, vest, and heavy sea boots, with the intention of swimming on shore, and when rescued by the coastguard he was almost naked. An old lady, however, kindly supplied him with a coat, and a clergyman with a pair of boots, and he was thus enabled, whenever his health was restored, to proceed to Liverpool. In order to give some idea of the boisterous state of the weather when the ship went ashore, it may be mentioned that not a vestige of her was to be seen by the afternoon. The body of the captain, that of his young wife, and those of two of the crew, were washed on shore. The two former were interred in one grave and the two latter in another. —North British Mail.

Colonial Government Securities have never been affected by the unfavourable influences that have depressed most other securities. They have for some time past been buoyant, and prices are mostly well maintained at an advance. Canada Five per Cents. were quoted, January 26, at 93½ to 94½, the Six per Cents. (January and July), 103½ to 104½; ditto (February and August), at 105½ to 106½. The Australian were also well supported.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I observe by your very valuable paper that many complaints and strictures have been passed upon our present Militia Law—without exception from the Upper Provinces. That the Law requires a little, a very little, alteration, I admit, but principally, according to my idea, as follows:

Instead of paying the Volunteer for 8 days

consecutive drill, at \$1 per day, as at present, why not pay them 25 cents for each evening drill of two hours, not to exceed in amount to \$8 in any one year; let at least twenty-five of these drills be Battalion and light drill, carried on in the open air during the summer evenings. By this means we would always have our men in a fit state to take the field, whereas, under the present system of paying men for eight consecutive days drill, they are afterwards to a certain extent non-effective, because, as a general rule throughout the Dominion, Volunteers seem to think that when they have done their eight days drill, they have done for the year; this is a great mistake and only shows a want of knowledge of the Law by both officers and men.

My objection to the eight days system is this: you cannot make a man a soldier in eight days, even at two years service he is a novice; after the eight days drill is over very few Volunteers think it worth their while to attend the weekly or monthly drill of their companies, for why? Because they consider they have done all that is required of them by performing their eight days drill. It may be said why not enforce the law. If you do it, you will make the service so distasteful that you will get no Volunteers; whereas, if they are paid for every drill they perform, as I suggest, the men will attend more regularly, and they are at all times well up in their work and fit for service.

If it is necessary to continue the eight days drill let brigades of all arms be formed at convenient places and pay the men \$1 per day, with free rations, while out, and officers according to rank. To meet this expense let a tax of 25 cents be imposed upon every male inhabitant of the Dominion, over 21 years of age, and not a Volunteer; this would be found to be sufficient for all necessary expenses, and few, except annexationists, would be found to object to it. We could thus have a force of 40,000 men of all arms ready for service and thoroughly drilled at a trifling expense to the country.

Another thing much wanted in New Brunswick is Drill Sheds and Armories; at present we have but one Drill Shed built in the whole Province, and the cost of that has been considerably more than the Government price, simply because labour and materials are nearly twice as dear here as in the Upper Provinces, therefore, an estimate that will suit the labour market in Ontario or Quebec will by no means suit here.

At present officers have to pay to caretakers and for rent of armories considerable sums in excess of the allowance for care of arms. This should not be the case—a captain of a company has a large amount of trouble and responsibility with his men, without being called upon to pay out of his own private funds for caretakers, fuel, light and other incidental expenses which should be borne by the country for whose good he is acting.

VERITAS.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

What shall it profit a man if he gain all honor and lose his precious dimes?

Such would seem to be the text to which the English Government of the present day has attuned its spirit, and by which it has shaped its course of action.

Such, it is to be supposed, is the spirit which actuates the insidious Galt to advocate caution—above all things, caution in dealing with his brazen friends the Yankees with regard to their insolent aggressions on our Fisheries. Caution—conciliation—this is the class of words—repeated *ad nauseam*—which we hear whenever our relations with the States are the subject of discussion.

Much as I admire some of the measures which distinguish Mr. Gladstone's administration, I am sometimes tempted to wonder whether a craven fear of America is not a curse specially inherent in liberal governments. But I think Mr. Gladstone himself may be dissociated in our minds from his colleagues—certainly from Lord Granville, who is utterly incapable of conceiving a far-reaching statesmanlike measure.

Shall we ever again see so much of English manliness as will enable us to stand up as a nation, and say boldly to the States, "Here is the naval power of England able to sweep the seas of your filibustering flag, and to blockade every port you own! Here is a nation of five millions of hardy freemen along your northern border who hate your institutions, and loath with contemptuous scorn your braggart policy! A nation which has defeated every attempt you have yet made for its conquest, and is better able to do it again than she ever was. We will be no more hoodwinked by crafty and unscrupulous swindlers, miscalled diplomatists, who are as the swine before whom we have heretofore cast our pearls of honor and forbearance. This Canada of ours is not the defenceless territory you would gladly make it out to be, and you know it better than the half-hearted time servers who are now ruling Great Britain, and who seem perfectly willing to trail her honor in American mire, never realizing that every fresh concession is greeted with scornful sneers and serves as a basis for fresh demands of unreason. We mean to extend our empire across the north of you, however much you may dislike it, and if you attempt to carry your spread-eagle notions into British territory, we are able and ready to clip the wings of that foul and hungry bird which you imagine to be an eagle. We have suffered enough in curtailed territory by the imbecile facility of British diplomatists and will no more of it."

It is the language of defiance, not that of conciliation, which should be habitually used by Great Britain towards America. It has come to be far too generally a received idea that war is an unmitigated evil. But it is not so for many reasons. No nation

will probably ever exhibit the highest national qualities without passing through the fire. As dear, clear-sighted Thackeray says in substance, "Englishmen of the present day are all the better for Agincourt and Cressy, nor do we grudge the French their Fontenoy," and Canada would not be what she is in sturdy independence had there been no Chateauguay and Queenston Heights.

It is a national crime to stay national grandizement. The flag of England should fly over every spot of ground whose national productions or geographical position make it worth occupying, and it will be as evil a day for her when her glorious banner begins to retrograde, as it was for Rome when her outlying legions began to be called in.

Has all manhood, all the glorious pride of country, all the old British courage died out from amongst us in these latter days? Not yet. From both ends of the social scale at home have come utterances in reprobation of the present Colonial policy (the policy of men willing to barter their country's greatness for a million of saving in army or navy estimates) worthy of the old English spirit. Lord Carnarvon has fitly rebuked the trimming, shuffling, jesuitical and timid Lord Granville; and the true heart of the working men of England has falsified the assumption that the Manchester politicians represent them.

Worthy indeed to receive glory and honor and power and crosses and knighthood at the hands of the Imperial hucksters of national honor is Sir A. T. Galt, whose recent developments plainly indicate the full credence we may accord to former reports of his subserviency at Washington, (I wonder what is his price in that pure metropolis?) and scant love as some of us may bear Sir George Cartier, his manly enunciation of courageous and loyal sentiments in contrast to those of Galt may go far to elevate him in public opinion if the action of his government on the North West question be such as to do justice to the future of our country.

Let us hope that prompt and early measures will be taken to pay over to the Hudson's Bay Company the sum which will entitle Canada to call the North West her own; and that no short-sighted, timid or vacillating policy will be allowed to stand in the way of bringing the mutinous and vagabond demagogue Riel to a sense of the responsibility he has incurred.

I have been given to understand that, years ago, Mr. Cummings, a gentleman who filled a post in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, strongly urged the construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault St. Marie. Had this been done (and I believe such a canal would be of less length than the American one) we should not now be reduced either to obtain permission for the transport of troops through American territory, or to march overland and re-embark on Lake Superior.

I think many of your readers would be gratified by a description of the passage between Lakes Huron and Superior, and also of the country across from Fort William to Fort Garry with their engineering possibilities—a subject to which I know the Review would be able to do ample justice.

## THE BELLES OF THE STATE BALL.

The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, who attended the State Ball at Ottawa, thus writes:—"The galleries were thronged by those who did not dance, for want of room, and those who could not, for want of skill. Those who were in the galleries held perhaps—if it were not uncharitable—the same kind of inquisition on those below them, that a distinguished writer says is very often held by those who stand behind our chairs at state dinners. However this may be, a busy criticism was freely maintained. Styles of dresses and styles of beauty were no doubt compared. The belle of the ball was vainly sought to be distinguished from the galaxy of "beautiful stars of the evening." Was it the tall young lady in white with blue satin overskirt—I think they call it,—whose regal beauty and classical features commanded admiration even from princes? Was it either of the two ladies in gorgeously spangled dresses in that second set? Was it that glorious blonde or the queenly brunette? One considered Miss Macdougall fairest of all the goddesses, but that judge was not Paris, though another would hardly appeal from his decision. Or should the palm be given to Miss Skead, the acknowledged beauty of the capital. Taking it by cities which had the fairest representatives? The great city of the west—enterprising as ever—was here aggressively represented in its beautiful delegation. Taller chignons, perhaps it should be taller coiffures—more dangerous curls and more bewitching glances, *petite* and charming, the Toronto young ladies—the Misses Crawford, the Misses Morrison, Miss Rutherford and others ably and fairly represented the Ottawa capital. The Montreal deputation, on the contrary, seemed to know that it came from the "metropolis of the Dominion," and commanded the admiration freely accorded to their more stately graces. The representatives from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though fewer in number, were in the effects, not inferior to the Upper Provinces, and this proud parliament of women could not have been surpassed by any other on the continent."

A teacher in a Springfield (Mass.) public school, says the *Republican*, was recently the victim of a poetic joke by a poet—an eight year old Irish student—which runs thus:

"A little mouse ran up the stairs,  
To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers."

On being threatened with a severe whipping if not able to produce another stanza within five minutes, he again sang out:

"Here I stand before Miss Blodgett,  
She's goin' to strike, and I'm goin' to dodge it."

After which the "poet" was allowed to escape unpunished, and repaired triumphantly to his seat, followed by peals of laughter from the whole school, the teacher included, as a reward for his genius. This recalls the story of Watts, the hymnist, who, when his father threatened to punish him for turning everything into rhyme, said:

"O, father, on me pity take,  
And I will no more verses make."

Whereupon the chastisement was omitted.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, 11.—Mr. Burke, the agent of the Protection Committee of the English Erie stock holders, has arrived in this city, and will, it is understood, commence proceedings for the enforcement of the rights of English stockholders almost immediately in the Supreme and United States Court. The exact nature of these proceedings is not yet known, but it is quite certain that in their course the right of the five millions of English owned stock to be fairly represented at the meetings of the stockholders of the road will be sought to be established.

The steamship *Somaria*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL.—The steamship "Schmidt," from Bremen, for which serious apprehensions had been felt, has arrived. She has been out 51 days. Also arrived, the "Palmyra," from Liverpool and Cambria, from Glasgow. The announcement of the arrival of the "Somaria" was a mistake.

NEW YORK, 12th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President is now preparing a message to be submitted to Congress, concerning the decay of American commerce, and recommending that steps be taken at once to revive shipbuilding and American commerce with the world. The President will recommend that the system of drawbacks and tonnage tax be amended so as to benefit the home interests. It is believed that two bills before Congress are substantially in accordance with the President's views. The President expects to finish his message and transmit it to Congress before the 17th inst., at which date the bills regarding drawbacks and tonnage will come up as a special order.

LONDON, 14th.—The Education Bill came on. On the motion for the second reading, Mr. Dixon, member for Birmingham, and an advanced Liberal, said he had felt obliged to oppose the second reading of this bill, as much as he desired free schools. At many points the measure was bad. It neglected to provide for an educational department in the Government, or for normal schools. He objected that the bill, though compulsory, made concessions to sectarian prejudices, and that leaving the religious questions to be determined by boards must introduce endless dissensions.

In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Granville said the Government would ask for further power to deal with the violations of the law in Ireland, and that a bill containing the severe policy and regulations had been prepared and would soon be submitted.

The Earl of Richmond promised his support to such a measure, but regretted the tardiness of its introduction.

LONDON, 16th.—The English journals almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, characterising it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand that this tax be reduced, or totally repealed.

The *Times* expresses confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude sectarianism from the Education Bill now before that body.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. Pakington said it was reported that the "City of Boston" left America loaded about twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allowed. He should ask the Government to inform the House if this report was true.

LONDON, 10th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Monsell, member for Limerick, supported the Irish Land Bill.

Charles Dickens had an interview with the Queen to-day, by invitation.

The Birmingham *Post* asserts that tenders of a Peerage or Baronetcy have been made to Mr. Dickens.

The *Vanguard*, an armored ship, has left Laird's ship yard for Plymouth.

MADRID, 10th.—The *Aporca* newspaper says Espartero is expected at Madrid, and intimates that he will be put forward as a candidate for royalty.

LONDON, 11th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, under secretary for foreign affairs, informed the House that the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the water boundaries of their respective territories in North America had been referred to arbitration.

PARIS, 11th.—On Wednesday the cells of the prison of Sainte Pelagie were carefully searched. This is the prison where those are confined who are accused of conspiracy against the rule and life of the Emperor. One of the results of the search is the transfer of seventy-four prisoners to the Mazza prison. Henri Rochefort, Gounsett and Maurate are still detained in the prison of Ste. Pelagie, and are not allowed to see any visitors.

BERLIN, 11th.—The North German "Gazette" says that the claim made by the Pope to infallibility only shows how liable he is to error.

LONDON, 12th.—The arrival of the *Schmidt* has strengthened confidence as to the safety of the *City of Boston*. The belief is now that she will be heard from at the Azores.

MADRID, 12th.—A duel between Duke de Montpensier and Enrique de Bourbon occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals Candora and Alaminor. Those of the Prince were Senor Rubia and another name unknown, both Republican deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement. The meeting between Prince Bourbon and Duke de Montpensier took place seven miles from Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and the Prince won. The adversaries exchanged their first fire at ten paces without result. They then advanced at seven paces. The Prince fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell, and in a few moments expired. The Duke showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was most affected when informed of the result, as the Prince was poor. The Duke offered to provide for his widow and children. The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke, which the Prince addressed to the Montpensiers.

The Prince was a brother of the Consort of ex-Queen Isabella, and cousin of the Duchess of Montpensier.

In the Cortes yesterday a deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a New York journal that Senator Sumner, said he had received a proposition from General Prim for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States Government. Prim pronounced the statement utterly false.

HAVANA, 14th.—It is officially announced that the East India and Panama Cables will be laid by the latter part of April.

NEW YORK, 14th.—An attempt was made to-day to serve upon Messrs. Fisk and Gould, directors of the Erie Railroad, the paper issued by the American lawyers of the English stockholders, but in consequence of the vigilance of the sentinels the attempt failed, and the injunctionists were promptly expelled from the grand opera house.

WASHINGTON, 16th.—The foreign relations

committee of the Senate at their meeting yesterday resumed consideration of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. After a short discussion a vote was taken, and the chairman was directed to make out a reverse report to the Senate, by a vote of 4 to 3. Notwithstanding this action the minority will endeavor to secure its favorable consideration.

The Treasury Department is now trying a plan that is expected to render the counterfeiting of currency almost impossible. The face of the bank bill is covered with printing so finely executed that counterfeiters cannot afford to copy it.

ROCHESTER, 5th.—Several business houses in this city resumed specie payment to-day.

WASHINGTON, 5th.—Capt. Hall delivered a lecture last night to a crowded audience. He said his intention in coming here was to ask for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for an expedition to the North Pole, in the interest of science, geography, and commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5th.—The white labourers employed in the city of Nevada, Cal., have driven off the Chinamen labouring on the railroads and destroyed their tents and buildings.

HAVANA, 8th.—The assassin Soanora was executed this afternoon in presence of detachments from all the volunteer battalions in the city and vicinity.

CHICAGO, 14th.—The *Red River New Nation* of Feb. 25th. says: "The late threatening movement of English settlers for the relief of the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry, has subsided. President Riel, to prevent bloodshed, released all the prisoners, whereupon the English force, numbering 500 men, well organized and armed, disbanded and returned home. Dr. Schultz is declared banished from the territory. Delegates will shortly leave for Canada to conclude arrangements with the Dominion Government. It is understood that the Government is willing to grant all the demands of the Red River people.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16th.—Rudolphe, the billiard champion of America, offers to play three games with Roberts the ex-champion of England, for the championship of the world and for \$10,000.

It is reported that the Chinamen have been driven out of the new mines at San Diego, and several of them killed.

The *Turquie* gives a statement of the number of Turkish troops now under arms. It appears that there are 160,000 men divided into six corps, one of which forms the guard. The six corps contained 36 regiments of 4 battalions and 8 companies each, or a total of 130,000 men; 24 regiments of cavalry, total 17,000; 6 regiments of field artillery, 8000; the engineer corps 1600; and a garrison artillery consisting of 5000 men. Besides the six corps, the Porte has three detached divisions—one in Crete, one in Tripoli, and one in Tunis. The provinces which are not subject to the common law of recruiting furnish the following contingents:—Upper Albania, 10,000; Bosnia, 30,000; Servia, 20,000; the Principalities, 7000; Egypt, 20,000; Tunis and Tripoli, 10,000. Finally, the Sultan, when he thinks proper, can place on a war footing the irregular troops, such as the Bashi-Bazouks and the Tartars of Dobroudja. During the Crimean war there was in all a force 220,000 men under arms. The fleet consists of sixty-six steam and sixty-three sailing vessels, the former including four iron-clads,



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 11, VOL. IV.

POETRY.—	Page.
St. George's Flag.....	172
THE REVOULT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Chapter III.....	101
THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.—No. 2.....	172
LEADERS.—	
Active Militia List.....	168
Great Britain and the Colonies.....	168
Personal.....	169
The Political Weather Cock.....	190
Reviews.....	170
NOTES AND QUERIES—By "G. W.".....	165
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.....	170
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
Volunteer.....	164
From Montreal.—H.....	170
SELECTIONS.—	
Iron-clad Vanguard.....	161
Bayonet and Pipers.....	161
Ancient Mouldish Inscription.....	161
What Lord Derby owed to a Woman.....	165
Englargement of the Welland Canal.....	164
Senator Sumner on the Cuban Question.....	167
England's Duty in the Red River Difficulty.....	171
The British Navy.....	171
How the Timber goes.....	175
TELEGRAPH NEWS.....	163
REMITTANCES.....	160
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	167
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

The chief argument used by all the Radical journals of Great Britain who have the courage to come out boldly with the wishes and aspirations of their party for a dismemberment of the Empire is that "No advantage has been derived from the Colonies as dependencies which could not be derived if they were independent nationalities, without involving political entanglements." That this line of argument betrays either culpable ignorance, or worse, a deliberate attempt at the "*suppressio verbi*" the following extract will abundantly prove:

"The London Standard advocates government aid to emigration, and argues that the ministry will thus develop British industry, provided the emigrants go to the Colonies. Its figures are interesting,—it says:

"Speaking in round numbers, the United States, with a population of 38,000,000, take £21,000,000 of British goods, or at the rate of 11s. a head; the Dominion of Canada, with a population of 4,300,000, takes £7,000,000, or 3s. per head; the Colony of New South Wales, with a population of 450,000, takes £3,000,000, or £6 3s.; the Colony of New Zealand, with a population of 220,000, takes £1,700,000, or £7 11s.; the Colony of South Australia, with a population of 170,000, takes £1,200,000, or about £7; the Colony of Victoria, with a population of 700,000, takes £6,000,000, or at the rate of £8 10s. The broad fact that the Australasian and American Colonies alone consume more than six times as much of the products of British industry as the United States in proportion to their population. Emigration to the United States, therefore, however

beneficial to that country and to the emigrant himself cannot be said to be advantageous to England as compared with emigration to her Colonies."

The gross population of those Colonies is 5,840,000 souls, and they take British manufactured goods to the amount of £18,000,000 sterling, or nearly £3 5s. per head, being within a fraction of six times as much as is taken per head of population by the United States— that pet of the Radicals.

To unprejudiced observers the arguments derived from this state of affairs are sufficiently obvious. Ireland has already over two millions of a surplus population, Great Britain fully three millions; those people to a certain extent are *non producers*, that is they consume more than they can raise by any industry at home. An enlightened government would take measures to reverse their position, which could be done alone by emigration, and the Colonies is evidently the direction to which that should be directed, because every man placed there becomes perforce a customer of Great Britain and a source of wealth as well as strength to the Empire.

To expect any enlightened policy on this subject from the men who now sway the destinies of Great Britain would be vain. Their policy is wholly directed to build up a foreign and hostile power, and to this end they subsidize the mail steamers to New York, which has the effect of directing emigration in that direction to a population who consumes British manufactures at the rate of eleven shillings per head. This is the policy followed by those humbugs who pretend to save England £200,000 per annum by the withdrawal of the troops. And yet this is not the worst feature of the case for every year diminishes the quantity of British manufactured goods consumed by the people of the United States; their high protective tariffs and the actual premiums given thereby to their own productions enabling them to diminish the quantity of imports yearly, while every man landed on their territory as an emigrant is at once converted by force into an enemy of Great Britain. He can hold no property or exercise any civil rights without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that contains a clause making a special and solemn renunciation of allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain for ever, so that a return to allegiance as a subject of the British Empire involves perjury.

That man whom English democrats and Irish Fenians delight to honor, W. E. Gladstone, declares against giving Government aid to assist five millions of British and Celtic paupers in becoming consumers of British manufactured goods to the amount of sixteen millions of pounds sterling, and virtually tells them they must starve at home at a cost to the nation of £10,000,000 annually. Well, if it so please the people of England that is their business, but those Radicals who look at Colonial connection as

a mercantile transaction had better look to the credit as well as the debit side of the ledger before they pretend to balance the books. It would be also advisable to consider whether those Colonial possessions, if compelled to set up for themselves, would not find it to their interest to reduce the amount of British manufactured goods to a rate as low per head as that of the United States. Colonists have learned a great deal of practical knowledge by experience, they know that a separation from Great Britain will not be the means of continuing, much less enhancing a friendly feeling with that power; that questions would arise as between independent nations which would estrange them more and more, and finally would result in an antagonism which would bring that country to the lowest depths of humiliation.

There can be no presumption in saying that English statesmen, as a general rule, do not understand the real value of the question affecting the Colonies. It is no longer restricted as to how they shall be governed but what their relations will in futuro be towards the central authority, and this is far better understood by the Colonists themselves. Experience has taught us in Canada that a separation would not bring at once annexation, and as a proof we are next door neighbors to a nation born of the same stock, speaking the same language, using the same laws to great extent, the same literature, and the same religious feelings; but France is a foreign country to Great Britain, with a different language, laws, literature, and religion, yet it is not doubtful that the United States is quite as alien if not more so to the great mass of the Canadian people. Therefore when English statesmen talk of annexation they convey the same idea to a Canadian mind as they would if they proposed annexation to France to a Kentish farmer. Now, if the mere fact of a severance of those political ties which bound the thirteen Colonies to Great Britain produces in the minds of the Canadian Colonists feelings of dislike to the United States, English statesmen may measureably determine what the feelings of the people of this country might become if sent or suffered to go adrift.

If they will not be moved by consideration for the Colonists let them remember that they are dealing with the heritage of Britons yet unborn, and not attempt to alienate what, thank God, they have no power to confiscate. Eminently practical men as they profess to be, they should take warning by the events occurring before them. Here are we a people pledged to free trade crying out for restrictive tariffs against the manufactures and products of the United States; our legislators holding meetings to force this course on the Government,—and for what is this? Is it because we want a royalty? no such thing, or that we need protection? no; but simply because we will have nothing to do with a foreign nation who has tried to bully us. Is it necessary to en-

large on this subject, or is the lesson not self evident?

The recent debate in the House of Lords on the existing relations between Great Britain and the Colonies elicited some amusing opinions and illustrates the lengths to which a theory may be pushed by very clever men without any reference to its practical application. The Earl of Carnarvon's very able speech dealt with the specialities of the case proved the value of the dependencies to Great Britain, the danger sure to arise from their separation, and shewed the necessity for drawing the bonds which held them to the Mother Country more close, as well as the danger and tendency of the policy pursued by the Government.

To this Earl Grenville replied in those vague terms affected by the Radicals when dealing with great questions of state, pretending that the Ministry did not contemplate a dismemberment of the Empire, and that their policy did not tend in that direction.

Our late Governor General, Lord Monck, who has become a Radical since his return to England, followed on the same side, read a lot of extracts from some of the late Sir G. C. Lewis' political theories, and ended by announcing that the policy of the Government was directed towards casting the Colonies, and especially Canada, adrift. This was at least honest, though whether it was judicious or not is another question.

From the whole debate as well as the acts of the British administration it may confidently be gathered that it is their intention to force the Colonies into such a position that there will be no alternative but to choose a new political status, and if there was no other reason that alone is sufficient to warrant 6,000,000 of Englishmen in the demand for admittance to and representation in the national councils, for it is not to be borne that a knot of Radical conspirators crazed with republican utopianism, having managed to get the majority in the House of Commons on some of the clap trap questions of the day, should decide the destinies of the people of the Colonies by what Lord Monck has shewn to be a disreputable trick, without their consent.

In the course of Lord Monck's speech it transpired that he is of opinion that the dismemberment of the Empire commenced when the Colonies were accorded responsible governments, and throughout his address as well as in that of Earl Grenville's, there was a manifest dread of the complications likely to arise from, it is to be presumed, the United States in the case of the retention or closer alliance with Great Britain and Canada.

Without in the slightest degree disputing the existence of this craven fear in the Whig rulers of England, or, at all events, its simulation, it might be a possible contingency to ask would there not be more cause to dread the advent of that time when Canada would be no longer the friend of Great

Britain, but an alien like that other bantling of Whig treason, the United States, what would be the policy of my Lords under this dispensation?

English politicians have, amongst the many grievous sins to be charged to their account within the present century, the creation of a lot of *Independences* from Spanish dependencies in South America, and the world has been neither so much benefitted or edified by the experiment as to warrant its repetition,—in fact it has reduced flourishing colonies to a state of independent barbarisms. Meanwhile if the process of disintegration goes on there will be one Parliament in London and another in Dublin, each with diverse interests and different political aspirations, illustrating the practical application of Radical theories while the British Empire will have become an historical fact. This is by no means a cheerful picture of the result of modern political philosophy, but it is not an overdrawn one. Mr. Gladstone will soon find his confiscation of the personalities of the Irish Church and his Land Bill are only stations on the railway to Independence, and to be consistent with his thoroughly unprincipled and inconsistent career the world need not be more surprised if he prepared another political *pas seul*, and declared that to be the final consummation of his policy, if John Bull does not awake in time to spoil the quadrille.

It would be premature just now for the Canadian people to take any action in this matter, although their interests are hopelessly involved in its solution. It is necessary to play a waiting game, and the present statesmen at the head of Canadian affairs are just the people who understand all its advantages, perfectly satisfied that they have the great mass of the people with them in the effort to preserve British connection unbroken; they need not, in the words of Sir G. E. Cartier, care for the utterances of any English Radical or Annexationist.

Meantime the British Government have given the people of England fair notice of their intention to dismember the Empire, and if they are satisfied with the process it is not our business to complain before our time comes.

Our gallant and valued correspondent G. W. has treated in the last issue of the Review our readers to one of those essays in which stores of measured knowledge in terse and vigorous language is laid before them with all the authority which intelligent experience and sound judgment can give. It would be hard to condense in the same number of lines; more valuable suggestions, real knowledge of the subject or truer perceptions of what the status and wants of the Canadian army than should be included under that division of Notes and Queries entitled "Use of Titles of Military Rank by Militia Officers in Canada." That and the succeeding division on the movement of troops, are well worth careful study. It is

evident that G. W. can yet *skin over the cat harpings* without encountering Ham's mishap by leaving a relic of the foul anchor pattern for Geologists to speculate on. And although the days have gone by when the cross trees were the height of *enforced ambition*, there is no reason to infer that the weather side of the quarter deck may not yet have its lawful occupant.

In answer to our correspondent's question the "Prince Alfred" is a Canadian gunboat lying at present at Collingwood, where she has been refitted. She has been armed with two 24-pounder Armstrong guns and two howitzers; is a wooden vessel not built especially for this service, but appears to have been easily adapted at some expense thereto. It would be advisable to increase the number of vessels of this class, especially those with twin propellers, light draught, and heavily armed. The small area presented as a target, their mobility, and the difficulty of training guns on them from stationary or sham batteries would make them formidable antagonists, and it is a question whether their usefulness would be improved by armour plating, while, as a matter of fact, their cost would be very much enhanced. One thing is quite certain our necessities demand the employment of more than one of those gunboats on the Great Lakes, and it is to be hoped our gallant correspondent will once more find himself afloat on blue waters much to the interests of the country. The Prince Alfred is a screw propeller, schooner rigged, with rifle-proof bulwarks, so that the men would fight under cover.

Our English exchanges, the *Broad Arrow*, *Volunteer News*, *The Volunteer*, and *Volunteer Service Gazette*, have not been received at this office since the dates of 19th February. Will our contemporaries be so kind as to indicate the reason?

Our kind neighbours over the lines are always keenly awake when their interests are involved; the new Fishery policy avowed by the leader of the Dominion Government has at once awakened the susceptibilities of the United States press, the *New York Times* has the following on the situation:

"We learn from the head of the Canadian Ministry that it is not the intention of the Dominion authorities to issue any license to American Fishermen during the ensuing season; and further, that it is intended to take steps "to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters." The decision may lead to serious consequences. The interpretation of treaty stipulations by which Americans are excluded from the most valuable fisheries is too absurd and offensive to be acquiesced in quietly. If rigidly enforced now it will probably lead to trouble. The colonial pretention will in some instances be disregarded, and an attempt to enforce it will provoke collisions. Our neighbours should move cautiously in the matter. The fishery question is full of

explosive materials, and the merest accident may produce international complications."

It may be very satisfactory to the *N.Y. Times* to know that the Canadian people care little for the *explosive material* with which the fishery question is surrounded, hitherto the United States people and authorities were in the habit of humbugging the British Ministry with nonsense about the danger of this fishery question, and aided by a large amount of bullyism they managed in a great measure to monopolise the profit arising from the pursuit, but they were by no means liberal, shutting out the Nova Scotians from their markets by the imposition of prohibitory duties. It is the intention of the Dominion Government to make them keep clear of the Fishing grounds in future without in the slightest degree attending to the bombast or bullying of the United States.

The *N.Y. Times* may rest assured that the Washington Government is not yet strong enough to set treaty stipulations at defiance, nor will they be permitted to do so, at the same time they may thank themselves for the complications which may arise.

Our own interests demand that the intrusion of American fishermen into our fishing grounds be terminated at all hazards, and our Government will be supported by the people in any measure they may propose for that object.

The *Army and Navy Journal* (U.S.) has a long article on the loss of the *Oncida*, corvette screw steamer of eight guns which appears to have been run down by the *Oriental and Peninsula Company's Ship Bombay* in the harbor of Yokohama on the 23rd of January last.

From the account given it would appear that the *Oncida* was under sail and the *Bombay* under steam at the time the collision took place, and it is evident that the look out was none of the best on either vessel; when seen from the *Oncida* the *Bombay* was close ahead and the order was given to put the helm aport which placed the former athwart the bows of the latter which struck abaft the gangway, about half way between the main and mizon masts, carrying away her quarter and sinking her in ten minutes. The strangest part of the affair is that the *Bombay* continued her course never heeding the signals or guns from her victim, and her passengers declare they were not aware of any such being made or fired. By this unfortunate accident 116 lives are said to have been lost, only 44 being saved out of a crew of 160 officers and men.

Whoever is to blame in this matter the order to port evidently did the mischief; it was precisely the same order that lost the *Artic* in 1855. Both ships appear to have been on the same tack leading out and in, and would have passed closely alongside—the order to port has often done mischief under similar circumstances.

## FIELD SERVICES OF COL. ROBERTSON-ROSS, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

TAKEN FROM HART'S ANNUAL ARMY LIST, 1870.

[The following records of the Adjutant General's services were kindly furnished by a Staff Officer of high rank, himself a professional soldier, and serve to shew the schools in which that knowledge was acquired so amply illustrated by the "Rules and Regulations."]

Col. Robertson-Ross served as an Ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kafir War of 1850-51, (medal) was appointed, with the local rank of Captain, to the command of corps of Irregular Cavalry called "Armstrong's Horse," in which capacity he was engaged in many successful affairs against the enemy, including the action against "Seyola's" tribe, 16th April, 1851, where he had his horse killed under him and more particularly at the combined attack on the Amatola, 28th June, 1851, when he commanded a detached body of cavalry, was six times thanked in General Orders, and twice specially mentioned in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief; he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 4th Regiment for his services at the Cape of Good Hope. Col. Robertson-Ross also served throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was with the army at Gallipoli and in Bulgaria, landed with it at old Fort in the Crimea, and served with it without intermission until the conclusion of the war. During the first terrible winter in the Crimea he was constantly on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol and on the following year was placed on the Staff of Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Eyre, to whom he was aide-de-camp on the 18th of June, 1855, at the attack and occupation of the cemetery before Sebastopol, on which occasion Eyre's Brigade, out of 1800 men lost 36 officers and 630 men *hors de combat*. Colonel Robertson-Ross was promoted to Captain for his services on the night of the 22nd November, 1854, for having when in command of the detachment posted in the advanced trench before Sebastopol twice repulsed a serious attack made by the Russians, and received from the Emperor of the French the Cross of the Legion of Honour. For his conduct at the attack on the cemetery on 18th June, 1855, he was publicly thanked in Lord Raglan's despatches, and on the termination of the war promoted Brevet Major and received from the Sultan of Turkey the Turkish war medal and the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and from the British Government the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. Col. Robertson-Ross has served for 22 years in the regular army in various parts of the world. In the 1856-57-58 he was on the Staff in this country, and again in 1864-65 when serving in the 25th regiment, nearly a year ago, on the resignation of Col. Mc

Dougall, being at the time in command of a battalion in England, he was offered the post of A.G.M. and sent out at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in England to fill his present onerous and important position.

Since his arrival in the Dominion the Col. has devoted himself to his duties here, and we congratulate him on the issue of these regulations and orders for the Militia, which will prove a great step in the right direction.

REVIEWS.

THE CANADA GAZETTE of 12th March, contains an Order in Council authorising the publication of "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, the Schools of Military Instruction, and the Reserve Militia, (in the cases therein mentioned) of the Dominion of Canada, 1870

This document which is similar to the Queen's Regulations will be in future the guide for the military force of Canada in all matters of discipline and etiquette; it will be published in a similar form and is to be distributed gratuitously to all officers of the Active Militia, and it is to be hoped a sufficient number will be published for the use of the Reserve, whose officers should be obliged to purchase a copy each.

The opening clauses abrogate all previous regulations and lay down as a rule that the paragraphs which are numbered consecutively, are to be quoted in all official correspondence and not the page.

The Regulations are divided into the following sections:

- "Precedence and distinction of corps.
- "Command and rank.
- "Relative rank.
- "Honors and salutes.
- "Guards, picquets and sentries.
- "Royal salutes.
- "Commissions and promotions of officers.
- "Brevet promotions.
- "Retirements.
- "Rules and regulations for the Schools of Military Instruction
- "Regulations for candidates applying for admission to Schools of Military Instruction.
- "Staff officers.
- "Interior economy of corps.
- "Drill.
- "Care of arms.
- "Courts Martial, Courts of Inquiry and Boards.
- "General rules for Militia encampment.
- "Instructions relating to marking of arms and accoutrements
- "Transport.
- "Regulations for actual service.
- "In barracks.
- "Duties of battalion or detachment Paymasters.
- "Duties of Quartermasters in the field.
- "Instructions of commanding officers of corps.
- "When on the march.
- "Duties of advanced guards.
- "Duties of flank and rear guards.
- "Infantry escort for protection of Artillery.
- "The attack of an enemy's work.
- "Duties of officers in action.

"Defence of posts.  
"Pensions and gratuities."

This is by far the best and most comprehensive synopsis of discipline, etiquette and practical duty which has yet been published and establishes the claim of the Adjutant General to a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of his profession.

The section on castramentation is accompanied by diagrams and the whole of this difficult subject is treated in so simple and thoroughly practical a form that it can be understood by the merest tyro, while the sections on the attack and defence of posts contains more real and valuable information than we have ever seen condensed in the same number of lines; altogether the composition is one of great value to the country, an acceptable addition to its military literature and knowledge and it may fairly be hailed as the military code and text book of the future Canadian army.

It has cost the Adjutant General some three months incessant labour, and he may well feel proud of the result.

Altogether this work will not be confined to the class for which it is intended its dissemination through the whole society of Canada (and for obvious reasons that must be done) will prove that a soldier's sole accomplishments are not confined to the mere routine duties of his trade, but that he must be something of a legislator, more of the statesman, a good deal of the statistician with a thorough knowledge of mechanical engineering, if he hopes to distinguish himself in the noble profession to which he belongs.

Under the hands of the Adjutant General the organization of the Militia Force in accordance with the true principles on which the Militia Bill has been founded will be the complete success foreseen by the clear judgement and sound sense of Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.

The sections enumerated are divided into sub sections, but the paragraphs throughout are numbered consecutively from 1 to 135. It is evident that Col. P. Robertson-Ross thoroughly understood the nature of the services to which these Regulations should apply; the section on drill is sufficient evidence of that and points clearly to the fact that the Adjutant General wants no mere parade drill but a thorough knowledge of the movements necessary in the field.

Throughout the whole work bears evidence of great care and shows an earnest desire to achieve the useful without wholly sacrificing the ornamental.

Blackwood's Estimate for February, has been received; it is, as usual, full of interesting matter. Theatricals are:—University tests; Earl's Dene, Part IV.; the opening of the Suez Canal, Part II.; John, Part IV.; Democracy beyond the Seas; Cornhill O'Donel; the coming Session; upon the employment of Rymed Verse in English Comedy; Postscript to Lord Byron and his calumniators.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for last week has a splendid Leggotype of the opening of the Dominion Parliament and a funny cartoon on the *Canadian Fleet*.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 19th inst. :—

- NIAGARA.—Lt.-Col. Wm. Graham, \$2.00.
- LONDON.—Major F. B. Leys, \$2.00.
- NEWCASTLE, N. B.—Capt. R. R. Call, \$2.
- OTTAWA.—John Page, Esq., \$2.00; H. V. Nool, Esq., \$2.00; J. M. Currier, Esq., M. P., \$2.00; Capt. Wm. McKay, \$2.00.

RIFLE MATCH.—The married men of the 5th Battalion fired a match against the bachelors on Saturday last, at the Beuport Range. The score is not as high as the 8th generally make, considering that at the time there was a strong wind from the left rear, and also that it is the first match they have fired this year, it is not so very bad. The result was as follows; 4 shots at each range:—

	SINGLE.					T <sup>l</sup>
	200	300	400	500	600	
Col. Sergt. T. Norris.	13	9	13	10	9	54
O. R. Sergt. A. Frew.	12	11	13	16	14	66
Lieut. F. Wurtels.	13	8	13	8	8	50
Capt. Barrett.	13	12	14	9	2	50
Ensign Balfour.	12	11	9	13	6	51
Corp. Holloway.	12	13	15	12	7	59
	75	64	77	68	46	330

	MARRIED.					T <sup>l</sup>
	16	12	13	11	6	
Lieut. O'Neil.	16	12	13	11	6	59
Lieut. E. S. Scott.	12	14	9	10	5	50
H. Sergt. Ferguson.	13	9	7	5	2	36
S. Major Sutherland.	6	5	7	9	4	31
Col. Sergt. Hawkins.	12	10	10	12	5	49
Capt. Morgan.	11	14	14	11	14	64
	70	64	60	58	36	289

Majority for single men 41 points.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

In 1702 Sir G. Rooke attacked a mixed fleet of Spanish galleons and French men-of-war near Vigo. The French, finding the day going against them, burnt some of their thirty ships, while some were captured by the allied English and Dutch, and others sunk. The galleons contained the tribute of the Spanish Colonies for the years 1700 and 1701, amounting, so the report says, to £20,000,000. The greater part of this sum is supposed to be at the bottom of the sea, and a French society has been raised for the purpose of raising the vessels and getting the treasure. An English journal says:—Operations have already begun, and the divers have hit upon ten of the galleons. They are thickly encrusted with marine growth, yet M. Bazin, the chief engineer, proposes to raise them up to the surface of the water. Several curious articles, oxidised armour and weapons, a silver vase, and numerous cannon balls, have been found by the divers on the decks of the vessels. The important question which the prospect of so much wealth suggests is—to whom does it belong? The ships were Spanish, but they were sunk by the English and Dutch, while it is Frenchmen who will recover the gold, if there be any. The Spanish Government has already asserted its rights in the matter; for he has stipulated that 43 per cent must be paid into the treasury of the nation to whom the galleons belonged. The rest, we presume, will belong to the Society."

## EMIGRATION.

BY THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The Brewers should to Malta go,  
The Lagerheads to Seilly;  
The Quakers to the Friendly Isles,  
The Furrlers to Chill;  
The little howling, squalling babas,  
That break our nightly rest,  
Should be packed off to Baby Ion,  
To Lapland, or to Brest.

From Spithhead, Cooks go o'er to Greece;  
And, while the Miser waltz  
His passage to the Guinea coast,  
Spendthrifts are in the Straits,  
Spinsters should to the Needles go;  
Wine-bibbers to Burgundy,  
Gourmands lunch at the Sandwich I. O.,  
Wags at the Bay of Fundy.

Muscleans hasten to the Sound,  
The Vagabonds to Rome;  
While still the race of Hypocrites  
At Canton are at home,  
Lovers should hasten to Good Hope;  
Rejected Dons to Spain,  
Debtors should go to Ohio,  
And Sailors go to Madne.

All Bachelors to the United States;  
Old Maids to the Isle of Man;  
The Gardeners go to Botany Bay,  
And Shoeblocks to Japan,  
Thus emigrate—and misplaced men  
Will then no longer vex us;  
And all those not provided for  
Had better go to Texas.

## THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

## III.

Having achieved this wonderful success, the British General was not the man to waste time in useless operations, the enemy were to be met and repelled on the South Western frontier as decisively as they had been on the North Western. Leaving Col. Proctor of the 41st regiment in command, and having on the evening of the surrender sent down the York Militia and regulars of the 41st that accompanied them, on the 17th he embarked in a small schooner and after a narrow escape from capture safely landed with some difficulty at Fort Erie. On his way down he received intelligence of an armistice concluded between Sir George Prevost and General Dearhorn, the American commander-in-chief.

Sir Isaac Brock had designed an attack on the American Navy yard and stores at Sackett's harbour, and a movement against Van Ranssacker's force on the Niagara frontier; there can be no doubt of the success of both, but the English Ministry were so infatuated as to believe that this war had been undertaken by the Washington executive in consequence of injuries received by the commerce of the United States; by the British orders in Council these had been repealed, and they were sanguine that the cause being removed no obstacle to the restoration of friendly relations existed; in their instructions to Sir George Prevost they refused to recognise the declaration of war and placed him in such a position that a man of far more sagacity might have been misled. The effect of this act of gross stupidity is best narrated in the words of Col. Solomon Van Ranssacker, aid de-camp to his relation General Van Ranssacker, at that time commanding the American troops on the Niagara frontier. Writing of the armistice, he says:

"The importance of this adjustment has

never been sufficiently appreciated. The immediate and present necessity for it on our part, was that without it the ordnance and supplies intended for the army having been collected at Oswego were not likely ever to reach us; the roads were impassable especially for heavy cannon, and the high-way of the lake was beset by a triumphant enemy . . . No sooner was the way open than an express was sent to Ogdensburgh with an order for the removal of nine vessels from that place to Sackett's harbor. To this movement Commodore Chauncey was indebted for the ascendancy which he, for a time, was enabled to maintain on the lakes, and without which the subsequent descent on Little York could not have been attempted." To the ignorance and stupidity of the Ministry and the imbecility of the Governor General the prolongation of this contest for three years is to be attributed with the consequent bloodshed and loss. So infatuated were those gentlemen that Sir G. Prevost intimated to Sir I. Brock the advisability of evacuating Detroit and the Michigan territory, but was answered that such a course would be most disastrous, as it would deprive us of our Indian allies and leave the North Western frontier actually uncovered enabling the United States to concentrate their whole force on our vulnerable points.

During this armistice a force of 6000 men had been concentrated on the western shore of the Niagara river from Fort Niagara to Buffalo, while the British on the opposite side, to protect a frontier of 36 miles, only numbered 1200 bayonets of which one-third was regular troops the remainder Militia.

The President of the United States would not ratify the armistice and hostilities were at once re-commenced. The brig of war Detroit and privateer brig Caledonia, while employed as cartel vessels for the transport of prisoners, were boarded and cut out of Fort Erie harbour on the night of 9th October, 1811; this was a severe loss to the British as their means of transport on Lake Erie was very limited.

The preponderance of force was sufficient to give the American General, eager to wipe out the disgrace of Detroit, every hope of success, while the British separated only by a narrow river, had not a single piece of heavy ordnance in the whole line, no artillery to man the few field pieces attached to his command; his troops without necessities, with only ten rounds of ammunition per man and unable to keep the field for want of tents, hospital stores and other supplies. This force on whose bravery and conduct the preservation of British North America was to depend were concentrated as follows at Chippewa: a small detachment of the 41st regiment and the flank companies of the 2nd Lincoln Militia under Capt. R. Hamilton and Rows at Queenston, the flank companies of the 49th under Captains Davies and Williams, with a small

body of Militia; the remainder of the force was under Gen. Sheaffe at Fort George.

On the morning of the 13th October, 1812, the site of Queenston was covered by the forest, but on a spur of the hill above the town a small battery of one 18 pounder gun commanded the only landing place; lower down another battery with a single carronade overlooked the landing place. To the north of the village a high bluff called the Mountain rises rapidly to a height of 250 feet above the river.

The morning was cold and stormy; before daybreak an alarm was given that the enemy were in motion, the flank companies of the 49th were immediately put under arms and marched to oppose the landing opposite Lewiston. The fire from the lower battery did great execution, several boats were sunk and others dropping below the landing place were obliged to return; in the meantime a considerable force had effected a landing considerably above and in rear of the upper battery, where ascending by what was deemed an impracticable path they crossed the height and captured the battery with little resistance, (the 18 pounder being previously spiked) and in a little while 1300 men, two thirds regular troops, were drawn up in line in front of it.

As soon as the movement was detected the troops were withdrawn from the landing place to make head against the enemy; a good deal of fighting occurred at this point, the militia and regular troops charged the Americans, forced them out of the battery and nearly over the brow of the cliff. At this juncture they were reinforced and the British in turn compelled to fall back, this they did stubbornly, fighting to the junction of the road leading to St. Davids, what followed will be best described in the words of one of those gallant soldiers of whom Canada may well be proud, the present Judge Jarvis, of Cornwall, then serving as a Volunteer with the light company of the 49th.

"On retiring to the north side of the village on the Niagara road, our little band was met by General Brock attended by his A.D.C. Major Glegg and Colonel Macdonell, he was loudly cheered as he cried "follow me boys," and led us at a pretty smart trot towards the mountain; checking his horse to a walk he said "take breath boys, we shall want it in a few minutes," another cheer was the hearty response both from the regulars and militia. At that time the top of the mountain and a great portion of its side was thickly covered with trees and was now occupied by American riflemen. On arriving at the foot of the mountain where the road diverges towards St. Davids, General Brock dismounted and drawing his sword climbed over a high stone wall followed by the troops, placing himself at the head of the light company of the 49th he led the way up the mountain at double quick time in the very teeth of a sharp fire

from the enemy's riflemen, and ere long he was singled out by one of them who coming forward took deliberate aim and fired; several of the men noticed the action and fired, but too late, and our gallant General fell on his left side within a few feet of where I stood. Running up to him I enquired "are you much hurt, Sir?" he placed his hand over his breast but made no reply, and slowly sank down. The 49th now raised a shout "revongo the General!" and regulars and militia, led by Col. McDonell, pushed forward anxious to revenge the fall of their beloved leader, and literally drove a superior force up the mountain side to a considerable distance beyond the summit. The flank companies of the York Militia under Captains Cameron and Howard, and Lieutenants Robinson, McLean and Stanton, besides many others whose names I forget eminently distinguished themselves on this occasion. At this juncture the enemy were reinforced by fresh troops and after a severe struggle in which Col. McDonell, Captains Davies and Williams, and most of our officers were either killed or wounded, we were overpowered by numbers and forced to retire as the enemy had nearly succeeded in gaining our rear. Several of our men were thus cut off and made prisoners—myself amongst the number."

The gallant Volunteer was exchanged for a captain of Militia about a week after the action. The whole force engaged did not number over 300 British bayonets, the survivors retreated and formed beyond and in the village.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

### POLICY TOWARDS CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Lords on the 14th of February, the Earl of Carnarvon moved for copies of correspondence between the Government and the Governor-General of Canada and the Governors of the Australian Colonies, respecting the reduction of the military forces stationed in those Colonies. It was, he said, surprising that no reference to the important subject of the Colonies had been made in the Speech from the Throne. He regretted that the old jealousy between those Territories and England appeared to be reviving, and commented upon the recent proposal to institute a Council similar to that of India for the purpose of supplying the Secretary of State with information upon Colonial matters—a measure which he considered neither feasible nor desirable.

Earl Granville, after pointing to the inconsequence of having to reply to a series of inquiries, of which due notice is not given, said: With regard to the speech just made, I am perfectly ignorant of most of the facts which appear to be known to the noble Earl. A comment has been made by the noble Earl on some policy of my own with respect to the Colonies without any exact definition as to what that policy was. All I can say in reply is I am not aware that the state of things described by the noble Earl exists at the present moment. As your Lordships are perhaps aware, a circular or proposal had been issued by one of three gentlemen who had represented the Colonies with regard to this question. That proposal was sent out

to every self-governing Colony in connection with this country. At the same time a short despatch, giving my reasons why I thought the adoption of that proposal was not desirable, was also sent out to the same Colonies. Instead of great discontent, dissatisfaction and irritation being caused by the sending out of that despatch, or by the policy of the Government, answers have been received favourable to the view I took of the matter. Even New Zealand declined to have anything to do with the proposed conference. By all of the colonial authorities who were communicated with, has the proposal of these gentlemen been rejected. I am not aware that any of our colonies has anything like a grievance against us. There are, no doubt, at this moment, questions of great difficulty existing—such as the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's territories, which the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Carnarvon) has said was forced on the Canadian Government—(a laugh)—and the Fishery question. All these questions, I hope, will be settled satisfactorily in the course of time. With regard to the general relations of this country to her colonies, though there may be certain slight differences of opinion on small matters, it is perfectly impossible to be on better terms with the Government of Canada. So satisfactory have our relations been with the Canadian Government that I am convinced they have the same confidence in me that I am disposed to place in them. Your Lordships have been told that the present relations of this country with her self governing colonies are not in a satisfactory position. I should like to know when they were ever in a more satisfactory position. I hope your Lordships will not be led away by the speeches made by the gentlemen who have been holding conferences on this subject in Cannon street, or by the statements that have been made in the newspapers from time to time. The noble Earl seems to think that the great bond of union between England and her colonies lies in her military. I cannot agree with the noble Earl in that opinion. On the contrary, I believe the great bond of union lies in the establishment of a lasting feeling of good will and friendliness between the colonists and the people of the mother country. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the policy of keeping our colonies by force is an obsolete one. The noble Earl thinks it incumbent on us to pay for the support of troops in Canada in time of peace. The Government thinks otherwise. We have given the colonists all timely warning that we consider the time has arrived when a new policy should be carried out. That policy is to leave a large country like Canada, with a population of four millions to take charge of its own defence in time of peace. I think that with our marine supremacy at sea, we may well do this, and not in any way endanger our Colonies. With regard to the question of the dismemberment of the empire to which the noble Earl referred, I firmly believe that at this moment the great majority of the inhabitants of the Canadian Dominion desire that the connection should remain. That the withdrawal of three or four thousand soldiers would destroy the feeling in favor of connection with England which exists is more than I can believe. As for the suggestion made that troops should be kept in the colonies at the expense of the colonists, but that England should retain the command of those troops, I believe that no more fruitful source of disunion could be established than this. I might say that the Government are proud of the Dominion which has been recently formed in Canada, and that they

have neither the desire nor the intention to sanction anything which they may believe calculated to do it any injury. It has been asked what the Government would do in case of an invasion of Canada. I do not believe that, with the exception of a few, wretched, reckless men, Americans entertain a wish or a desire to acquire any part of the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) The Americans, I believe, rely more on a friendly interchange of trade and a mingling of English with American communities, than they do upon conquest that would convert a friendly and a useful nation into an enemy. Besides, it is not likely that the Americans would be much deterred in any action they determined upon by the presence of two or three thousand red coats. Indeed, these few red coats are more to be compared to the custom of sticking up a red plaid to frighten a bull than anything else. I believe that the Canadian Government well understand the motives which have actuated Her Majesty's Government in this matter; that they are fully aware that the measures the noble Earl has complained of are not directed exclusively against any one of the Colonies in particular, but are measures which it is intended to be applied to every one of Her Majesty's dependencies; and that this arrangement is solely one to be put in force in times of peace, and not meant to in the slightest degree diminish the mutual obligations which exist between this country and her Colonies. (Cheers.)

Lord Lyttleton agreed with the Earl of Carnarvon in regretting that some of the Colonial Secretary's despatches had not been couched in a more conciliatory spirit.

Viscount Monck could speak from some practical experience of the state of feeling in Canada. He had an official connection with one of the Colonies, and he had found many things there of which the Colonists and England also may well be proud. He had listened with some interest to the speech of the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Carnarvon), and had to confess some of the suggestions thrown out rather surprised him. The policy being acted upon by the Government of leaving the Colonists to provide for their own defence in time of peace was the best that could be adopted, and would effect much in the way of creating a proper organization in the new Canadian Dominion. If a separation were to take place at some future period, it would be well known that the Colonists should be prepared for such a possible eventuality and that the separation should be effected without the establishment of any ill-feeling between the Colonies and the mother Country. To provide against such an eventuality and to prepare the Colonists for such a change, the policy which the Government had determined to carry out was the best that could be adopted.

The subject then dropped and their Lordships adjourned.

A volunteer has been suspended from the Kingston Military School for using improper language to his superior officer.

MADRID.—It has transpired that ex-Queen Isabella has spent over five millions of her capital within the last eighteen months.

THE HERO OF ALIWAAL'S OPINION OF WAR.—At a recent dinner given to General Sir Harry Smith, by his former companions in arms, he is reported to have said:—"He trusted that the peace of Waterloo would continue; for our profession," said he, "is a damnable trade, and if it must be that we have to act, let it be carried on with the utmost mitigation of its horrors."

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 18th March, 1870.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## VOLUNTEER.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Hamilton Field Battery.*

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

2nd Lieutenant Robert S. Daville, vice Smith, promoted.

*Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.  
No. 6 Battery.*

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Robert McKenzie, is hereby accepted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.  
Lieutenant and Adjutant George A. Simpson, M. S., to have the rank of Captain.*No. 1 Company, Picton.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Walter Ross, Junior, vice Clute, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James Fralick, Gentleman, vice Ross, promoted.

*No. 8 Company, Ameliasburgh.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign George D. Vandusen, vice Benson, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Levi Hays, vice Vandusen, promoted.

*56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Aulsville.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James Henry Bredin, M.S., vice J. J. Adams, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Joel Adams, M.S., vice Bredin, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George T. Farran, Gentleman, vice Steen, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.*

To be Ensign:

Patrick Healy O'Donnell, Gentleman.

*Naval Brigade, Halifax.  
No. 1 Company.*

To be Captain:

Archibald Mulvona, Esquire, M. S., vice Hart, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

*2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery, Toronto.*

The following officers having left the service of the G. T. Railway, are struck off the strength of the corps:

1st Lieutenant George R. Ribbands, and  
2nd Lieutenants James Hardman, and  
W. H. Boxall.By Command of His Excellency the  
Governor General.P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,  
A. G. of Militia,  
Canada.

The New York Sun in comparing American policy in Cuba with British policy in protecting the lives of British subjects in all quarters of the globe, thus refers to the Abyssinian war:—

But a few years have elapsed since England equipped and sent forth an army against a barbarous people—not surpassed by the way in barbarity of late by Spain—for the ostensible purpose of liberating some British subjects held in captivity by King Theodore of Abyssinia. The captives were held for some breach of etiquette imputed by Theodore to the English Foreign Office—an unanswered letter, or some such punctilious absurdity. England, at considerable cost liberated her subjects, and the apparent object of the expedition being accomplished, ordered her forces home. In one sense the outlay,—fortunately it was only of pounds sterling—was a most judicious one. It insured protection for a long time to come for all British subjects, even in the most barbarous countries, such as Cuba is to-day.

It may not be generally known that among the captives surrendered to Lord Napier at Magdala were several American citizens. As to whether they had ever appealed to Washington for protection or release we are ignorant; but we know that they were freed from a most ignominious captivity, and from a death by torture, dependent solely on the will of King Theodore, by British interference. Upon a repetition of a similar act of humanity depends the only hope we dare indulge in for the lives of Americans in Havana. We learn that there is a British squadron in that port.

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Montreal, March 11th, 1870.

12-6m



## NOTICE.

## SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until

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

Forms of Tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork." The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, March 8, 1870.

H-3



## SEALED TENDERS.

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until **TUESDAY** the**22nd DAY OF MARCH INSTANT.**

at noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont., for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto, from and after Tuesday the 15th instant.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 20th March, 1870.

H-4

## THE GENERAL MEETING

OF

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA

## RIFLE ASSOCIATION

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING,

OTTAWA,

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

By order,

C. STUART,  
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 12, 1870.

## JAMES HOPE &amp; CO.,

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H-5



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, March 18 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, Feb. 22nd, 1870.

Sir, I am desired by the Minister of Customs to instruct you to receive American Silver at the Custom House at five per cent. discount in payment of duties until further notice. And I have further to instruct you to give public notice that you will do so.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. The Collectors of Customs. Ottawa, March 4th, 1870. 11-31

R. W. CRUICE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent Office in H. B. Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Armond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell & T. O. Robert Bell, Esq. All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are now prepared to receive tenders for four further Sections of the Line.

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 906 near Malfait Lake, about 20 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 11 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to Station 513, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 623, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—in length twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15, to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18 1/2 miles in length.

The contracts for the above sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of July, 1872.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that having annulled the contracts for Sections Nos. 3 and 4, they are now prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Section No. 350 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 190, about 2,000 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from Station No. 230, on the Anherst Ridge, to Station 0, on the Ridge about a mile North of the River Phillip, a distance of about 27 miles.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 3 and 4 to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of July, 1871.

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John, and Halifax, on and after the 10th of March next; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders" will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock, p. m., on Monday the 4th day of April, 1870.

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

A. WATSON, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MCLELAN, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 28th January, 1870.

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

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