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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, JUNE 20, 1870.

No. 25.

THE REVOLT OF THE British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER LVII.

At first sight it would not seem that the united exertions of the individuals whose characters have been described in the last chapter could have leavened the minds of the great mass of the American Colonists with revolutionary principles; but other agencies had been at work extending over a long period, in fact from the reign of Charles II., who first attempted to fetter Colonial trade but was baffled to a very considerable extent by the energy and decision of the Colonists, and the intercourse with foreign countries which he tried to restrain continued under the disguise of a contraband trade till the outbreak of hostilities.

The peace of Paris and the unsettled state of Europe in 1763 compelled Great Britain to keep afloat a large naval force in order to calm the mutterings of the coming political storm, and to please the mercantile interests, a large proportion of the vessels on the North American station were employed at the not very laudable occupation of preventing smuggling—their force being greater than that of the contrabandist of that day precluded the possibility of successful resistance, and, as a consequence, great dissatisfaction was engendered in the minds of those who suffered by the numerous forfeitures; and this discontent extended to the seamen and all the classes who live by traffic, and those facts will account for the frequent and reiterated riots at Boston, which was at that time the principal seaport in America, and whose trade lay almost wholly with Holland, the French and Spanish West Indies, and the Spanish Main. The celebrated tax of three pence per pound on tea was especially devised to break up the contraband trade of the Colonial merchants with Holland. The value of teas annually consumed in America amounted to over \$1,500,000; nearly the whole of this quantity was smuggled

from Holland. The risk of seizure was small, hardly one chest in five hundred falling into the hands of custom house officers. A considerable part of the fortune John Hancock inherited from his uncle was acquired by this means. One of Thomas Hancock's plans was to put his tea in molasses hogsheads and thus run it without payment of duties.

The East India Company had petitioned Parliament that owing to the laxity in the enforcement of the customs laws large quantities of teas had remained on their hands, and that their traffic ran a chance of being annihilated; the plan hit upon to relieve them and put down the contraband trade was to reduce the duty from one shilling per lb. in England, to three pence per lb., payable at the ports to which it should be shipped from the company's warehouses, thus allowing the article to be sold in America nine pence the pound cheaper than it could be procured under the old rate in England, thus at once securing a market, for the article was better than that smuggled, and also a revenue for the quantity actually entered at the Colonial Custom Houses.

The reason why this plan did not recommend itself to the Colonists was the repugnance of the traders engaged in the smuggling business to any measures which would interfere with their gains, and where smuggling did not exist the opposition of the English shippers was quite as bitterly hostile. What followed on the introduction of the tea is well known, and the reason its importation was universally opposed is easily understood. The shutting of the port of Boston and the deprivation of the right to fish on the *grand banks* or elsewhere was the crowning act of the policy which produced an appeal to arms.

The cry that Boston was suffering in the cause of all the Colonies arose and an universal excitement spread throughout the land.

There can be no doubt that the English commercial code was stern and cruel, but in this respect it was neither before nor behind the other nations of the civilised world at that period. A *Colonial policy* by which those dependencies of the Mother Country

in which her surplus population found space and opportunity to exercise their energies and talents, should be fairly and liberally governed was not thought of or organised. The slow process of directly responsible government had not enabled the cry of the Colonists to reach the hearts of the English people, nor could the genius of the elder Pitt, the philosophy of Burke, or the statesmanship of Fox elaborate a system which took more than half a century to bring to perfection which makes their people more intensely British than the inhabitants of the British Isles.

It is true, a Colonial merchant could import or export nothing directly—all must pass through England; nor could Colonial fishermen *legally* sell such proportions of their annual catch as were unfit for the English markets. In the disposition of the produce of the field, the mine, and the forest they were equally restricted, although they managed to compensate themselves by open disregard for the laws. Thus, in 1755, after Gen. Braddock's defeat at the Monongahela the harbor of Louisburg, in the Island of Cape Breton, was crowded with New England vessels disposing of grain and agricultural produce to the French, while the ill-starred British General had to start on his expedition with salt beef and ship's biscuit, although that expedition was intended for their direct benefit. The fact is they were traders and thought more of the profits derivable from commerce than those indirect ones from extension of territory.

The Press, dependent on the mercantile class, followed their lead in political matters. Of *thirty-seven* newspapers published in the Colonies in April, 1775, only seven or eight were in the interest of the Crown; foremost amongst the writers was Samuel Adams, who possessed a notorious talent for robbing men of their characters, many others used it as a powerful lever, while it is said that a pamphlet of the notorious Tom Paine, entitled "Common Sense," was the great and direct agent in deciding the question of independence.

That the British Crown was badly represented admits of no doubt; that a very

large proportion, in all probability, more than a large majority were loyal subjects cannot be questioned, and the very fact that over 23,000 men were embodied to fight for the Crown proves this beyond all possibility of controversy. There were at least twenty-five battalions organized besides a number of independent companies and corps, as for instance, Col. Archibald Hamilton commanded in New York at one period seventeen companies of loyal militia. As a fair representation of the feelings of the mass of the people there is a body of troops equal to the greatest number the rebels could bring together opposed to them; so that all Samuel Adams' aptitude for treachery and falsehood with Franklin's astuteness and duplicity, were required to bring about a severance of the connection between the Mother Country and her Colonies. In fact all, both rebels and loyalists, were born under and had grown up as subjects of a Monarchy; the great majority in Congress did neither wish nor want a separation, and the rebel leaders there denied that independence was any part of their original plan; that their sole object was to obtain concessions from England and continue the connexion, while John Adams honestly confesses what must have been the sentiments of many others when he says, "*There was not a moment during the Revolution when I would not have given everything I possessed for a restoration to the state of things before the contest, provided we could have had sufficient security for its continuance.*" The testimonies of Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, Washington and Madison are all to the same purport, and the student of the history of this contest must arrive at the conclusion that the intrigues of the English Whigs had engendered in the minds of the second Congress feelings of distrust which were skilfully manipulated by another and much smaller, numerically and intellectually, knot of intriguers in Congress, leading to the belief that personally every member was liable for acts of overt treason already done amenable to justice for violence offered to life and property by the mobs their acts called into existence, and that every principle of right as well as wisdom taught the lesson of separation as the source of safety. To this was added French intrigues,—powerful because a portion of the educated members of Congress had imbibed the principles of the infidel philosophy of the Voltaire school, which was then sapping the foundations of law and order in France, and preparing the people for that overthrow of Church and State, which appalled the world by its atrocities for years later. Those elements were aided by the efforts of the Puritan clergy, who looked to a return of the times when the *saints* should govern, and used their power to convince and prepare the people for the change which was foreshadowed. All those causes combined, with the ill management of the British Generals, and the encouragement received from the Opposition in the British

Parliament emboldened the violent minority in Congress to press forward the declaration of independence, as on that depended the alliance with France. It is now understood that the majority by which it was carried was simply *one*, and that individual declared that he never had a day's peace of mind afterwards, and died within a year.

All the facts go to prove that the declaration of independence was obtained, as Livingston says, by fraud, treachery, and deceit, and that almost up to the last moment before Howe landed on Staten Island a strong party in Congress were willing to rescind it if security could be given that their supposed wrongs, which amounted to commercial restrictions and no more, should be redressed. Unhappily the Howes were not armed with the necessary powers, and had to deal with Franklin, the most unscrupulous man of his age. His own representations and that of his colleagues have not been published, but they were designedly prepared to make reconciliation impossible. It may be asked, why did not the Colonists seek redress for their grievances in a constitutional manner? why did they not petition Parliament and await the results. It is true they did so in a measure, but it was when Congress had usurped legislative and administrative functions, and Franklin, with Silas Deane, were in the confidence of the Republican leaders, sent to England to seek redress, did it after their own fashion—one of them going to Holland for the purpose of employing incendiaries and pirates to burn down English seaports and prey on her commerce, while the other endeavored, with a curious admixture of cunning and bullyism, to hoodwink the British House of Commons.

There can be very little doubt that the guilt of bloodshed in this quarrel, rests on the Colonists, especially the people of Boston and particularly on their leaders. That those men hounded on their followers to deeds of violence, resisting the law for purposes of paltry gain accruing to themselves, and that they have incurred the guilt of rebellion and murder with no higher or holier object in view.

Any one who will take the trouble of studying the characters of the leaders in this extraordinary contest will find that the primary cause of action was either fear of loss of property, a desire to avoid payment of just debts, and a petty ambition for selfish purposes, pre-eminently distinguished the fathers of the American Revolution.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY GATHERING.

On last Queen's birthday, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Wardell, in the township of Haldimand and County of Norfolk, about twelve miles from Fort Byerse, there was an entertainment which, from its peculiar character, has never before been equalled in this province or perhaps in the Dominion. On that day, for the first time in their lives, Mr. Orrin Wardell of this city, the well-

known auctioneer and commission merchant and his sixteen brothers, besides several sisters, met together for the purpose of enjoying a family re-union. Seven of the brothers reside in Toronto, three are at home, and the others are scattered far and wide in different parts of Canada and the United States. Ten of them are married, and their wives and children accompanied them to their father's, besides the husbands and offspring of the married sisters. Altogether about 500 persons were present, more than three-fourths of whom were relatives or connected by marriage. Four generations were represented; and the grandmother of the Messrs. Wardell here is 109 years of age. The grandfather came to this country 84 years ago and was a United Empire Loyalist, while his son, Mr. Solomon Wardell, is also of a ripe old age and fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane during the war of 1812-13. The old gentleman was desirous of meeting all his kinsfolk on Tuesday last, and suitable preparations were made for their reception. Two triumphal arches, gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, were erected across the road leading to the house and the gateway was adorned in the most tasteful manner. Everything was done in fact to give all possible *eclat* to the occasion. During the morning the visitors continued to arrive in large parties and from all quarters; and in the afternoon they sat down to a dinner provided for them on a five acre lot outside the orchard, where a number of tables were placed together in a line running from nearly one end of the lot to the other and loaded with all manner of eatables and beverages. Old Mrs. Wardell was elected to preside on account of her patriarchal age and being the oldest member of the family, and ably fulfilled her duties. Speeches were afterwards made by Messrs. Solomon and Nathaniel Wardell, Tilman, Fry, Dr. Fry, Rev. Isaac Tolman and others—the former gentlemen strongly advising his numerous descendants to remain faithful to their Queen and country, and said that the Wardells alone, headed by himself, would be able to drive back all the Fenians who would dare to venture their worthless lives on this side of the border—a declaration which was loudly applauded by all present. In the evening a display of fireworks took place and the proceedings of the day came to a close. Old Mr. Wardell has lived in that section of the country for about half a century, and is well known and esteemed by his numerous friends and neighbours. Tuesday last was decidedly a red letter day in the old gentleman's calend, and though it is probable that he will never again see but comparatively few of his descendants we trust that he may yet live for many years to witness the continued prosperity of the country of which he and his father were amongst the first pioneers and in defence of which both fought nobly and well.—*Toronto Leader.*

The Chicago Fenians to the number of a hundred, have been threatening a raid on our camp at the Sault. They came up in a steamboat, but the alarm was given, Col. Bolton and many of his officers were called away from the pleasures of the dance at the house of Mr. Simpson, M.P., to prepare to meet the enemy; and all necessary precautions were taken to guard against any attack. The Fenians, however, in view of the preparations to give them a warm welcome, thought it better not to assume the offensive, and the propeller having them on board is said to have proceeded to Duluth.

MILITIA PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald:

Sir,—With the consciousness of the *Herald* being one of the few journals, open to free discussion, I would briefly remark upon a paragraph in the Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday, which brings into strong relief the ignorance of the circumstances of the case, and that evident duty to defend all Governmental Acts, which distinguishes that valuable journal. The paragraph is the following:—

"A Quebec despatch states that the officers and men of the 8th Battalion threaten to resign, unless Lieut. Colonel Panet's appointment as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, vice Cassault, selected for service in the North West, is immediately cancelled. It is to be hoped that they will, for the battalion that takes a stand of that description does not add much strength to the effective force of the country, and the sooner it is disbanded, why the sooner the better."

The reasons why Lt. Colonel Panet's promotion so unsatisfactory are briefly stated. His elevation to the Deputy Adjutant Generalship is an act of gross injustice to his seniors: Colonels Reeve of the 8th, Forsyth of the Cavalry, Blanchet of the 17th, Banois of the 55th, Brigade Major Duchesnay of Levis, and others whose names it is unnecessary to enumerate. Lieut.-Col. Panet is also the Coroner of the District, has been promoted already in his own Battalion out of his turn, and in fact seems to be such a favourite of the powers that be, that at the present rate of advancement, he may (if he be spared) become Postmaster, (collector of Customs; and Excise Officer all at once. No objection to Lieut. Col. Panet is felt personally or as a representative of the majority of the inhabitants of this Province; as the appointment of Colonels Lamontagne or Duchesnay would have been welcomed—of the former especially, the promotion to the Deputy-Adjutant-Generalship would have been a source of satisfaction to Volunteers of all ranks, as a deserved recognition of his valuable services for years as Brigade Major.

It is not of a character to encourage commanding officers to spend their time and money in endeavouring to keep up their Battalion, in spite of the Militia Act; if when rare promotion offers, it is conferred on a junior or an officer whose connection with the force has been of a recent and intermittent nature, and who already enjoys a lucrative appointment from Government.

A word as to the sneer at the 8th. contained in the paragraph in question. The Battalion so cavalierly to be disposed of (in the present surplus of the force) has a record as honourable as any in the Dominion, and as a good shooting Battalion, perhaps not an equal. It furnished three Companies for active service from December, 1864 to August, 1865 at Windsor and Laprairie, has beaten during the last four years the 17th, 60th, 30th, 69th, and R. E. of the Regulars and the G.T.R. Rifle Brigade of Montreal; and in 1868 won the Battalion Prize at the Dominion match at Laprairie. At the inspection last month the Battalion was highly complimented by Colonel Bagot of the 69th, an officer whose opinion is at least of as much weight as his "confreres" of the *Gazette*.

In conclusion the *Gazette* may be glad to hear that the 8th are not alone in this matter, and the confirmation of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Panet will be the signal for the officers of the Artillery and Cavalry

and probably of the Rural Battalions to forward their resignations.

Your obedient servant,
DETUR DIGNORI.

QUEBEC VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald:

Sir:—In your excellent article entitled "Our Volunteers," in yesterday's issue of the *Herald*, it is stated "A considerable and valuable part of the force at Quebec had actually thrown up its duties in disgust the very moment before that in which every available man was required for actual service." To avoid any misconception which might arise amongst the Government supporters, who might perhaps surmise that the Volunteers referred to—the 55th, 8th and Quebec Garrison Artillery—had taken advantage of their differences with the Militia authorities to shirk their duty of defending the country, allow me to state that such was not the case, and the officers, whose resignations are now in the hands of the Government, exerted themselves to muster their men as usual, notwithstanding the sense of injustice that prevails amongst the rank and file at the recent appointment. The French Canadian press here have endeavoured to prejudice the officers of the above named battalion in the public mind by asserting that an illiberal jealousy at the appointment of a French Canadian was at the bottom of the grievance. The inaccuracy of this assertion (to use a mild phrase) is so well appreciated here, that no attempt was made to disprove it in the local press, as the officer whose appointment would (as I explained in my former letter) have given universal satisfaction, Brigade Major Lamontagne is a French Canadian, and so is Brigade Major Duchesnay, whose claims to the position are incomparably superior to the present occupant; but as I see that this assertion of the French press is copied into some of the western papers, perhaps it is well to contradict it.

Yours obediently,
DETUR DIGNORI.

Quebec, June 3rd, 1870.

THE SKIRMISH AT HOLBROOK'S CORNERS.

FRELONSBURG, May 27th.—About eight o'clock it was discovered that a large body of Fenians had entrenched themselves near Holbrook's Corners. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade including Prince Arthur's company, with 250 of the Volunteers and 150 of the Independent corps, were immediately sent forward to dislodge them. The Fenians opened a brisk fusillade, which was responded to by the Rifle Brigade in a terrible manner. The bullets literally rained down upon the barricade, and no human force could have lived for ten minutes. With a faint whoop the enemy vacated their shelter, dodged in and out among the brushwood, and on reaching the clear ground ran with a velocity which none but Fenians could equal. Their flight was most ludicrous. Knapsacks, overcoats, rifles and the Fenians' constant companions, whiskey flasks, were thrown away in the steeple chase; big Fenians fell over little Fenians, and little Fenians fell over big Fenians; officers jostled their sergeants, and Generals jostled privates, and away they rushed helter skelter without even as much as a solitary "Erin go Bragh." It was a miniature Bull's Run. Fleetest among the fleet was an officer in a brun new green uniform with a fierce looking plume of green feathers in

his shako. He must have been at Bull's Run. He bounded antelope-like over fences kangaroo-like over stumps, and on open ground he was equally unapproachable. Of him might it be truly said, in the words of Mark Twain, "None ran that day with more vigour, yet there was much running and a great deal of vigour."—About 150 yards from the American side the runners halted and pretended to rally, but the sight of the Rifle Brigade followed closely by the Independents was overpowering, and once more they went on their way.

The scene after the skirmish was a strange one. It might have been thought without any great stretch of imagination that the contents of every pawnbroker's shop in Montreal had been sown broadcast on the field. Long tailed blue coats with U.S. army buttons, powder horns, tobacco boxes, and clothing of every fashion, cut and description were strewed wholesale over a two acre field.

As the Rifle Brigade were returning leisurely from the Fenian chase they fell upon a Fenian acting the corpse by the side of a fallen log. A loud moan betrayed his presence and when it was ascertained that he was not dead but scheming, he was lifted up tenderly by the collar and questioned as to his intentions. He bitterly protested that he was no "Faynian, but a decent well-raised boy wid no harm in me at all." Cross examination revealed the fact that his veracity was not spotless, and he was placed under arrest with the comforting assurance from a burly sergeant of the Rifles "that he would be blown from the cannon's mouth immediately after dinner."

The enthusiasm when his Royal Highness Prince Arthur appeared in front of his company was unbounded. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and when they died away strong lungs pealed forth that grand old anthem "God Save the Queen." The Prince acknowledged the compliment in a grateful manner, and was apparently much affected at the circumstance. He looked remarkably well in his uniform, and was as anxious as his comrades for a fight. When the Fenians turned tail, he joined with all his heart in the loud roars of laughter and hurrahing which greeted their hurried departure.

The Montreal *Herald* says:—We think there can be no doubt that "Mr." O'Neill, which is the way one of the American newspapers assures us that he was irreverently addressed by General Foster, is very plainly a subject for extradition under the treaty between the United States and England. The offences for which the two nations have undertaken to extradite offenders are these:—Murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper. Now, there can surely be no question that "Mr." O'Neill has committed the second of these offences, we mean assault with intent to commit murder. Nor is there, we presume, the slightest doubt that the crime was committed upon our territory; for any advance made thither with the deadly weapons, which were in the hands of his comrades, after the incitements and directions given to them before hand, amounts to an assault in law, whose intention cannot for a moment be doubted to be that of committing murder. We presume that our Government will not fail to make the necessary demands upon the Government of the United States.

The death of Mr. Mark Lemon, Editor of *Punch*, in his 63rd year, took place on Monday 23rd ult., at Crawley, Sussex,

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, June 6th, 1870.*The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, etc.*

SIR,—Events of Military importance having occurred within the last two months, involving considerable action on the part of the Militia, a Report of which is now desired by Government, I have the honor to state as follows:—

Early in the month of April, in consequence of information received of an intended Fenian invasion, I had the honor, when called on by Government, to submit, for adoption, the following measures:—

1st. That the four frontier battalions of active militia, resident in Military District, No. 5, south of the St. Lawrence, and west of Lake Memphremagog, viz., the 50th Battalion, head quarters at Huntingdon, numbering, by last returns, about 29 officers and 258 non-commissioned officers and men. The 51st Battalion, head quarters at Hemmingford, numbering, by last returns, about 31 officers and 314 non-commissioned officers and men. The 52nd Battalion, head quarters at Knowlton, numbering 29 officers and 250 non-commissioned officers and men. And the 60th Battalion, head quarters at Dunham, numbering 21 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, should be at once called out for active service, and placed upon frontier duty, for the military protection of that part of the country.

2nd. That the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 30 troopers, should also be called out, and directed to proceed at once to Hemmingford, to be employed on patrol and outpost duty along the frontier, west of the Richelieu.

3rd. That the Cookshire Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 45 troopers, should also be directed to proceed by railroad (the roads at that time being in very bad condition), viz. Sherbrooke, St. Lambert's and Stanbridge; from thence, to march to Frelighsburg, as their head quarters for outpost and patrol duty, east of Lake Champlain.

4th. That the military disposition of this force of Militia should be placed under the immediate command of the deputy adjutant general commanding Military District, No. 5, subject to such orders as he might receive from time to time.

5th. In the event of the regular troops being ordered from Montreal to the front, all the active militia corps there to be held in readiness to turn out for garrison duty in Montreal, or for such other service as might be required.

6th. That such portions of Colonel Rodier's Battalion of Active Militia as were then equipped and ready, having their head quarters at Beauharnois, should, together with the St. Martine Company, be placed on active service for the protection of the Beauharnois Canal, acting also as supports and posts of communication with the Huntingdon line of defence.

7th. That the gunboat "Rescue," then lying at Kingston, should be manned, armed, and placed on duty at once with head quarters at Prescott, for patrol service on the river frontier of Military District No. 4, and that the gunboat "Prince Alfred," then lying at Goderich, should be placed on service, as soon as navigation admitted, for the protection of the St. Clair frontier.

8th. That the above force should be kept on active duty until the alarm had subsided, and that arrangements should be made to

enable the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's regular troops, to assume the command in chief, and take such other military precautions as he might, under the circumstances, deem necessary.

9th. That Lt. Colonel Osborne Smith, D. A. G., commanding Military District No. 5, (who is thoroughly acquainted with all the roads and localities on the frontier of his district—the one then most threatened,) should proceed to that part of the frontier, and personally assume the command of the force recommended to be called out there, posting the various picquets, and making the necessary military disposition, reporting by telegram to head quarters from time to time.

All these recommendations were duly approved of by an Order in Council dated 9th April, 1870, and Lieutenant Colonel Osborne Smith, proceeded instantly to make the necessary arrangements directed.

On the 12th April, for the protection of the St. Clair frontier, I had the honor to recommend that the force, named in the margin,* should be placed on duty at Sarnia and Windsor; the force at Sarnia to be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Shanly, commanding the London Field Battery—an excellent officer; that at Windsor, under Major Walker of the 7th London Light Infantry—another officer equally praiseworthy and meritorious.

On the 11th April, in consequence of additional information received by Government it was considered necessary to call out a force of 5000 men, to be taken chiefly from Military Districts, 5, 6, and 7, and placed on duty. To this call the Active Militia in those districts at once responded, with their well known promptitude and alacrity, and within 48 hours after the receipt of the order, very many were assembled at, and all on the way to, their respective points of rendezvous. The States marked A. and B. in the Appendix, will show the number then placed on duty on the southern frontier. The remainder of the force called out at this time being concentrated at Montreal and Quebec, mainly a proportion taken from the Grand Trunk Brigade, being disposed at certain vulnerable points along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and, including the number already mentioned on the St. Clair frontier, a force in all of 6000 men was thus speedily concentrated in a few hours, and being under the orders of Lieutenant General the Honorable James Lindsay, daily improved in drill and discipline.

By returns received from Montreal, dated 20th April, upwards of 2000 of the Active Militia were held there in reserve, ready to support, if required, those on duty on the Missisquoi, Huntingdon, and Hemmingford frontiers,—and at Quebec 1637 officers and men were concentrated.

At Montreal, at an inspection held on the 20th instant, by order of the Lieutenant General commanding, and at which His Royal Highness Prince Arthur was present, it will be seen by the field state, marked C. in the Appendix, that a brigade of nearly 2000 men was that day inspected under arms.

On the 21st April, it being considered by that time unnecessary to retain the whole of this force on duty, orders were transmitted for their return home, with the exception of those portions of the 50th, 51st, 52nd, and Beauharnois Battalions, and the two

* At Sarnia, 1 battery, London Field Artillery, 2 field guns, 35 gunners and drivers, 2 companies of the 7th battalion, 110 men. At Windsor, The Leamington Independent Company, 65 strong. The Windsor Company, 65 strong, and the St. Thomas Troop of Cavalry, 40 strong, amounting to a total of 810 non-commissioned officers and men, and 70 horses.

troops of Cavalry on duty on the immediate southern frontier,—these corps remaining at their posts until the 29th April, when they were withdrawn. The gunboats "Rescue," and "Prince Alfred," being still kept on their stations.

About the same time that these precautions against Fenian attacks were being made, it having been determined by the Dominion Government to raise and despatch a military force, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops, to the new province of Manitoba, (about to be confederated with the Dominion of Canada), for the maintenance of law and order there—in accordance with instructions received, I had the honor to submit the following scheme of organization for the Dominion contingent required (of 750 men), which was duly approved of by Order in Council, dated 16th April, 1870. In that report, it was recommended that the Dominion contingent should consist of two battalions of riflemen, to be designated respectively the 1st or Ontario Battalion of Rifles, and the 2nd or Quebec Battalion. Each corps to consist of seven companies, and each company of fifty non-commissioned officers and men, having one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign to each company. The staff of each battalion to consist of one Lieut. Colonel, one major, one adjutant with rank of captain, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital sergeant, one armourer sergeant, and one paymaster's clerk—thus making the strength of each battalion 375, including officers, staff sergeants, non-commissioned officers and men.

It was also recommended that the officers and men for these battalions should be taken voluntarily from existing corps of active militia, if possible, drawn in equal proportions, according to the strength of the active militia in the seven military districts, forming the Province of Ontario and Quebec. That the rate of pay and allowances for the officers should be the same as laid down in paragraph 286 in the "Rules and Regulations for the Active Militia," with free rations when on the march or encamped; and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men, as follows:—

Sergeant Major.....	\$20 per month
Quarter Master Sergeant ..	20 "
Hospital Sergeant.....	18 "
Paymaster's Clerk.....	18 "
Armourer Sergeant.....	18 "
Color Sergeant.....	18 "
Sergeants.....	15 "
Corporals and Buglers.....	13 "
Privates.....	12 "

Each non-commissioned officer and man receiving, in addition to their pay, free rations and lodgings.

It was further recommended, that the men so selected, should be between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, of good character, and as the service upon which they were about to be employed required more than ordinary physical strength and power of endurance, a strict medical examination was necessary. The men being required, moreover, to sign a service roll and be regularly attested before a magistrate to serve for one year at least, and, moreover, in addition, if required by Government; the enlistment to commence on 1st May.

It was recommended also that each non-commissioned officer and man of these battalions should be outfitted, on enlistment, with a free kit, and clothed, armed (with new arms of the most approved description) and equipped as follows:—

1 short Snider-Enfield rifle, sword bayonet and other accoutrements complete, 60 rounds service ammunition, 1 knapsack, 1 haversack, 1 water bottle, 1 tin plate and mug, 1 blanket, 1 waterproof sheet, 1 cloth (rifle) tunic, 1 pair cloth trousers, 1 great coat, 1 forage cap, 1 pair beef boots, 1 pair ankle boots, 1 serge frock and pair of trousers, and 1 mosquito net.

The free kit to consist of two flannel shirts, 2 pair of socks, 1 pair of braces, 2 linen towels, 1 knife, fork and spoon, with holdall, 1 cloth brush, 2 blacking brushes, 1 comb, 1 box blacking, 1 tin waterproof blacking, 2 darning needles, 1 piece darning yarn, 2 ordinary needles, 1 hank of thread, 1 piece soap; and, in addition, for winter use (to be forwarded hereafter to Fort Garry), 1 tunic, (cloth), 1 pair cloth trousers, 1 winter cap, (fur), 1 pair mitts, 1 knitted undershirts, 2 pairs knitted drawers and 1 muffler.

With regard to the appointment of officers, it was recommended that each district furnishing a quota of men, should furnish company officers in proportion, to be appointed on the recommendation of the Deputy Adjutant General of such districts; and the selection of field officers and battalion staff to be undertaken by the Adjutant General, both subject to approval; the military efficiency and fitness, in other respects, of the individuals so appointed being alone regarded.

In addition to the above, it was recommended that two chaplains, one from the Church of England and one from that of Rome, should be appointed to do duty with the force; and further, on the suggestion of the Lieutenant General commanding the regular troops, under whose orders the expedition is being carried out, the appointment of a Militia Brigade Staff, consisting of one Brigade Major, one Control Officer, and one Orderly Officer was approved.

In accordance with these recommendations, therefore, the engagement of the men to form these battalions commenced on 1st May, and the various companies were concentrated by degrees for organization and equipment, and placed under the orders for this purpose, of Col. Fielden, commanding 1st Batt., 60th Rifles at Toronto, by direction of the Lieut. General commanding.

The officers were duly appointed (see general order, marked D, in Appendix) and gazetted to their different ranks, joining, in due time, the respective corps; and by the beginning of the present month nearly the whole force was, in conjunction with the regular troops, destined for this duty, on the way to the distant Province of Manitoba.

About the middle of May, rumours of Fenian invasion again became current, and although at first many disbelieved in the probability of such, it soon became evident, from the active proceedings adopted by the Fenians, in concentrating arms and war material on the frontier that mischief was intended, which subsequently broke out on the 24th May, and on that day (then being celebrated as the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday by the inhabitants and Militia in the large cities throughout the Dominion), the fact of the presence of these lawless invaders at different points on the frontier became actually known, when without a moment's hesitation the necessary instructions to repel the foe were issued; a sufficient number of the Active Militia was called out in the districts threatened—those in Districts 5, 6, and 7, being brigaded with the regular troops, under the immediate orders of the Lieut.-General commanding,

who, by Order in Council, dated 24th May, became Commander-in-Chief.

On other exposed parts of the frontier, where no regular troops were at hand, the necessary protection was at once furnished by the men of the Militia. On the St. Clair frontier, Sarnia was instantly occupied by 322 infantry and a demi battery of field artillery from London. Windsor, by 234 infantry, and patrols of mounted riflemen established in the vicinity of each of these places.

The co operation of the gunboat "Prince Alfred" on this line of frontier, however, could not be then obtained, that vessel (which during the winter months had been refitted and converted into an effective fighting craft, and armed with 4 guns, having protecting iron shutters to shield men working guns) being employed in connection with the North-West expedition.

On the Niagara frontier a force of 1159 men, including the Welland Field Battery of Artillery, with four guns, were judiciously posted by Lieutenant-Colonel Durie, the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia Military District, No. 2. The detailed measures adopted in those districts will be found in the report of Colonel Williams, R.A., the Commandant, and those of Lieut.-Colonels Taylor and Durie, Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, in Military Districts, Nos. 1 and 2. (See Appendix K.)

The defence of the St. Lawrence River frontier from Brockville eastwards to Cornwall, and Vaudreuil, was likewise provided for by the Militia alone, with great rapidity; a force of 2230 officers and men with a field battery of artillery, of 4 guns, occupying Cornwall, its line of Canal and the towns of Prescott and Brockville.

As the Dominion gunboat "Rescue," whose usual station is at Kingston, was also employed with the North West Expedition, and unavailable to co-operate in the defence of this portion of the river frontier, I obtained authority to hire at Brockville, a small steam vessel called the "Prince Alfred," and placing on board one six-pounder gun, with a small detachment of Militia artillery, despatched her to Prescott, and subsequently to Cornwall, to be at the disposal of the D.A.G. of Militia of Military District No. 4 (who was charged with the command there) ready to intercept the landing of any Fenian force; and, if such a force had landed on Canadian soil, available to act on their line of communication or cut off their retreat. The steps adopted by Lieut.-Col. Atcherly, acting under the orders of the Lieut.-General, will be found in the reports of that officer, his Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, and Lieut.-Col. Buell, commanding at Brockville (marked M. in Appendix.)

Four hundred and seventy (officers and men) were likewise called out at Kingston, ready to replace the R. C. Rifles, had that corps been moved to the front.

Simultaneously with the adoption of these steps, the remainder of the active militia in the Province of Ontario, were quietly warned to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, in support of their brethren in arms, should their services be required.

By the official return (marked E. in Appendix), it will be seen that a force of 13,540 (officers and men) were reported as being at their respective posts under arms on the 27th instant, the order for their turn out being only issued on the 24th. A sufficient example, if any were needed, of the ease, rapidity and spirit, with which the active militia of the Dominion respond to the call to arms, on the approach of danger, of the fitness of the existing Militia system, the efficiency of the Department, and a prac-

tical illustration of the truth of the statements contained in the Militia Report for 1869. It should also be borne in mind that the great mass of the active militia, in Military Districts, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the whole in Districts 8 and 9, were not called out, but held in reserve, attending to their usual avocations, though ready, if required, at a moment's notice to move forward in support; it is evident, therefore, that the military power of the Dominion is fully equal to any emergency likely to occur under ordinary circumstances, as it is undeniable that the people are animated with a determination to defend to the last their native country.

On the 25th instant, at noon, at a place called Eccle's Hill, in advance of Cook's Corners, on the Missisquoi frontier, the enemy made his first attempt to invade the territory of the Dominion, but was instantly met with gallantry and repulsed with loss, in the act of crossing the line by a small force of Canadian militia, consisting of 40 men of the 60th (or Missisquoi) Battalion, and 37 men who belonged to a force called the Home Guard, the only officers on the ground at the moment being Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlin, M.P., who commanded the 60th or Missisquoi Battalion, and Captain Bockus, of the same Corps.

On the Fenians advancing, three of them were immediately shot dead, and several wounded, the rest speedily retiring in disorder. At six p.m., on the same day (the militia being reinforced, in the meantime) the Fenians were driven out of certain houses on the boundary line, in which they had taken refuge during the morning, and being already demoralized, fled in all directions, taking refuge in the neighbouring woods, throwing away arms and ammunition, having one of their leaders, moreover (a Fenian called Donnelly styled as General), reported wounded. They also abandoned a small field gun, which they had fired several times during the evening, and which subsequently fell into the hands of the Canadians.

On the 27th ult., the Fenians again crossed the border in arms, at Holbrook's, near Hinchinbrooke, on the Huntingdon frontier, but were as instantly engaged and driven back with great rapidity across the lines by H. M.'s 69th Regiment and the 50th (Huntingdon) Battalion of Active Militia.

The official reports of these affairs, as transmitted by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, to His Excellency the Governor General, will be found in Appendix marked F.G.H.I.M.

The effect produced upon the Fenians by the prompt and determined manner in which these lawless attempts at invasion were met by the Canadian forces, the apprehension by the United States Government of their leader O'Neil, and the tardy appearance of the troops of that Government, though too late to restrain the lawless attempts of their own citizens (or prevent the outrage) destroyed any hopes of success that might have been credulously entertained by these misguided men, and they withdrew as fast as they could get away from the different parts of the frontier at which they had assembled.

The Active Militia of the Dominion called out, remained on duty whenever posted until all signs of danger had disappeared, and were then withdrawn by degrees, until on the 3rd instant, all were released from duty, and directed to return home.

Although the honour and satisfaction of repelling these lawless invaders had fallen to the lot of but a few gallant men of the Active Militia, the desire evinced by the

whole force called out, to be afforded a similar opportunity of inflicting well merited punishment on any Fenians seeking to invade Canadian soil, was universal, and ardently longed for, and doubtless had any attempt been made in force by the Fenians to penetrate into the Country, they would have met with far heavier punishment than they experienced in this recent futile attempt. All classes in the Dominion, both French as well as English speaking Canadians, having turned out manfully in so good a cause.

The two points of the enemy's attack, viz: Eccles Hill and Holbrooks, being on the frontier of Military District No. 5, a part of the country settled by English speaking Canadians, the honour of meeting these attacks fell to the lot of men of this nationality, but as will be seen by the Return marked "D" in Appendix, no less than 2235 of our French Canadian brethren (see Return marked L. in Appendix), turned out under arms in the ranks of the militia to aid in the defence of the country, many of whom were incorporated with those Companies immediately in support of the force engaged, and who, doubtless, had the opportunity been afforded them, would have exhibited those military virtues inherent in that nation from which they have sprung—and when it is considered that a great majority of both the French and English speaking Militia men called out are farmers, or sons of farmers, that the call made upon them was in the midst of the sowing time, that at the first sound of danger they gave up their work, abandoning their fields and their families, risking, perhaps, the loss of the whole years crop, and the manifest distress which such would have entailed, it is not too much to say that they have well earned the gratitude and admiration of their Queen and country for the self sacrifice they exhibited, and the courage and loyalty they displayed.

As a further proof of the loyalty and patriotism of Canadians residing in the United States, I would instance the offer of service from Captain Samuel H. B. McReynolds, with that of 103 loyal Canadians residing in Toledo, Ohio;—and also that of Captain Carroll, of East Saginaw, State of Michigan, "tendering most heartily the services of 54 Canadians," to return at a moment's notice for the defence of their native country.

It is gratifying to record that full justice has been done to the men of the Active Militia recently employed in defending their country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Col.,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Dominion of Canada.

[The appendixes to this Report will be published in our next.]

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY ITEMS.

The officers and non commissioned officers present with the No. 1 Troop Volunteer Cavalry, at the attack of the Fenians at Eccles Hill on the 35th ult., are as follows:—Captain James Muir, commanding Troop. Lieut.-Colonel Robert Lovelace, Officer Instructor, Cornet David Lockerby, Sergeant Major John Teas, Sergeants Cullins, Ferguson and Martin, Corporals Hastings, Sinnamon, McArthur and P. Ryan, (brother of M. P. Ryan, Esq., Dominion Parliament). The Troop were ordered to the front at the parade in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday, on

the 24th May, were conveyed by rail to Stanbridge Station the same evening, arriving there at midnight and marched direct to Stanbridge village, which was reached about half past 4 a.m., on the 25th. A little after noon orders were received to proceed at once to Eccles Hill which was promptly obeyed, and the distance, about 8 miles, performed at a rapid pace. The Troop were seldom out of the saddle during the ten days frontier duty, and were acknowledged to have done good service during that time in carrying dispatches, patrol duty, &c.

The escort for H.R.H Prince Arthur and General Lindsay was under command of Captain Muir, and rode that day nearly thirty miles before returning to their billets at Pidgeon Hill, Lieut.-Colonel Lovelace being in charge of the mounted parties stationed at intervals along the road. A portion of the troop were constantly on duty night and day at the camp at Eccles Hill. Both men and officers speak highly of the hospitality of the inhabitants (Mr. Warner, a farmer, in particular) and also of the moderate charge of the landlords at Frelighsburgh and Pidgeon Hill, Messrs. Potter and Sugar.

Captain Muir is deservedly very popular with his men, and it is hoped will be permitted to raise a full squadron of the same strength as the Quebec Hussars, one troop of Cavalry being much to small a force for a city like Montreal.

The Cookshire Troop of Cavalry, forty-seven strong, arrived at Frelighsburg after a long and fatiguing march on the 28th ult., and immediately furnished patrols on the different roads leading to the lines. The command of the Troop devolved on a very efficient young officer, Lieut. Taylor, in the absence of Captain Winder, on leave in California. Cornet Rench of this corps lost a horse whilst on duty on the frontier in April last, but as yet has not received compensation for the same. The Cookshire Troop are a fine and able body of men and fraternized most cordially with their brother troopers of No. 1, who only regretted that they were not quartered together in the same billets. It is rumored that two or three independent corps of mounted rifles are to be formed along the frontier and if properly drilled in this branch of the service would doubtless prove a very effective body of men in event of the Fenians again making their appearance on the border.—
COMMUNICATED.

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.

DEAR SIR:—The Dominion resumes its wonted appearance after the late "Yankee raid;" it is really too bad that we should be subjected to those periodical attacks of vermin by the connivance of a power with whom we are nominally at peace and who shelter

themselves from responsibility behind a bogus proclamation after the mischief is consummated. Pity an invisible line should have stopped our brave boys from completing the education of which they laid so solid a foundation; had they followed up their victory we might have had an explanation with "Uncle Sam" which would define what our relations really are and all parties could govern themselves accordingly.

While all honor is due and heartily given to our brave brethren in the East, we in the North West feel it would be good for us to have a little excitement in our own Camp. We are rusting with inactivity, and a little active service would do more to fill our ranks and set us up in drill than anything else that can happen.

With all the excitement in which our Dominion rulers are plunged by the "Red River Kiel" and our Yankee neighbours, I hope they will not be diverted from the necessity of renewing the uniforms and great coats of our men, and while speaking of "uniforms" let me hope we have seen the last of the "Norfolk tunic" which has made scare crows of our men for the past three years, and been harder on the Volunteers than the "New Act," for while the spruce, natty "red coat," has charmed the dragoons it has always had an attraction for the sons of our soil. No city swell or farmer's son will willingly volunteer to wear a thing fit only for Norfolk Island, or (saving the color) those candidates for that delightful locality who visited the race course at Pigeon Hill in the last week of May last.

I notice a number of Volunteers with an unconquerable penchant for shooting from the left shoulder, some Instructors have permitted it; please state if it is ever allowed at any of the matches or if it is strictly prohibited.

Speaking of shooting allow me to observe that in local matches No. 4 Co., 31st Batt., has never been beaten; in their last match with No. 6 of the same Battalion, July 1st, (published by you in No. 28, 1869), they were victors by 17 points; No. 6 has not yet expressed a desire for a return match. Some of their shooting will compare favorably with any published. At their last company practice at 200 and 400 yards, Mr. McGirr (Esq.), scored 34 hits and points; Sergeant Williams 36, and with eight others made the very respectable score of 273, and that without any recent practice. They are mainly indebted for their instruction to the indefatigable Adjutant of the Battalion, Capt. Brodie, who as a zealous and efficient officer and a thorough gentleman, obtains the esteem and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. In the Red River appointments I am sorry to say Capt. Brodie was subjected to some misunderstanding which involved him in the expense of an outfit, his services not being afterwards called for, but if required the man is there, willing and competent to serve his Queen and country. No more at present.

From your obdt. servant,
C. D.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I think the enclosed copy of a letter, from a member of my troop now in Nevada Territory, is worth publishing; I suppose it is only one of many such that have been received by officers throughout the country.

Your obed't. servant,

Kingston, June 9th, 1870. JNO. DUFF.

Major Duff.

DEAR SIR:—I see by telegrams from the East that our country is once more invaded by the Fenians and that fighting has commenced. I am delighted to think that our Volunteers have the bulk of the fighting so far. If you require any assistance whatever let me know by telegraph: there are hundreds of Canadians here in White Pine who are willing to sacrifice all they have in this country, and their lives if necessary to protect the Union Jack.

I am, dear Sir,
respectfully yours

Shenautown, Nevada, May 27th, 1870.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—A few items of news from this place anent volunteer matters may not be uninteresting to your readers. Notwithstanding the improbability of any further attack being made, there is still a large force in garrison here. Ten days ago, when the telegraph wires flashed throughout the land the intelligence that our borders were again invaded by the cut-throat hordes, composed of the vilest outcasts of all civilized nations, who find congenial homes in the "Five Points" and back slums of New York and other large cities of the Model Republic; when our gallant Volunteers found that this was no vain repetition of the old cry of "Wolf, Wolf," which has been so often raised, they in a moment forgot all grievances and former disappointments, and at their country's call flew at once to arms, and like a torrent, gathering strength by the way, rushed to the "Front" in such overwhelming numbers as to effectively bar the entrance of any force which could possibly be brought against them.

This being a defensive point of great importance, covering as it does the approach to the Capital, a strong garrison was at once placed in it; the 56th Provisional Battalion, the Ottawa Field Battery, and the O. B. Garrison Artillery were first to arrive. The latter with half the Battery, were almost immediately transferred to Cornwall, as being then menaced from the direction of Malone, and the garrison here was reinforced by the Ottawa Rifle Company (Capt. Mowat) followed immediately by the right wing of the 43rd Batt., Carleton, under command of Lt.-Col. Bearman, which reached us on Saturday forenoon. Early on Sunday morning, the remaining wing of this fine corps arrived under command of Major Corbett. The half of the Field Battery was relieved from active service on Wednesday, and returned home, and the garrison now stands:—

Ottawa Rifles, 1 Company, 50 officers and men.

43rd Carleton, 9 Companies, 400.

56th Battalion, 5 Companies, 220.

Making a total of nearly 700 men, a very considerable addition to the population of a small town like Prescott. The men are all in billets, and the utmost cordiality and good feeling exists between the Volunteers and citizens.

Of the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the Field Battery it is needless to speak. They have already won a Provincial reputation, and on the present occasion they fully maintained it; and Capt. Forsyth and his officers may well feel proud of a battery, which, if equalled, is certainly not surpassed by any similar corps in the Dominion.

The Ottawa Rifle Company is composed of good material, light and active men as a Rifle Company should be, and is very efficiently officered.

The 43rd is a remarkably fine body of men, and is not only a credit to the county they represent, but to the Volunteer force of the Dominion generally. It is composed entirely of farmers; the old Yeomanry; owners of the soil; who have each a real interest in the welfare of the country, all stalwart, bronzed, noble looking specimens of the genus homo, needing but a few weeks drill to accustom them to military duty and discipline, to make them equal if not superior to regiments of the line. They have already acquired steadiness and learned to obey, in a remarkable degree. What a pity that some high authority in the U. S. Government, could not witness the parade of such a corps and be made to realize the fact that for "Our God, our Country, and our Queen," if need be, this Province of Ontario, alone, could place on the frontier, at a day's notice, 200,000 such men. We should then hear the last of Fenianism and annexation by coercion or any other means. Aye! or would that the so-called statesmen who now misrule the affairs of the British Empire, that glorious fabric which has for so many centuries withstood the world in the cause of human liberty, and for which our forefathers have, generation by generation, fought and bled, and died, "that we might be free."—I say, would that they could be brought to realize the same fact and we should then have less of such political cant phrases as "Peace at any price, Colonial independence," &c., &c., a course of policy which is fast lowering the Empire from her proud position as chief among the nations of the earth.

I must not omit special mention of the 56th Battalion. They are also a fine body of men, well officered and drilled, but being composed of independent companies, variously uniformed, do not appear to such advantage; but I have no doubt that they, as well as the rest of the garrison, only long for the opportunity which their gallant companions, in arms in the Province of Quebec, under the gallant Col. Chamberlin, were so fortunate as to get, and they would render an equally good account of themselves. On Sunday morning last, it was reported that an attack in force, in the direction of "the Wind Mill," was expected in a few hours, when all was eagerness for the front, and every countenance beamed with pleasant expectation, in anticipation of at last getting sight of the "Fins."

Yesterday there was a Brigade field day, under the command of Lt.-Col. Jackson, B. M., which was quite a success; the whole force acquitted themselves very creditably indeed, and were highly complimented by the Brigadier ere being dismissed.

Lt.-Col. Jackson seems to have won the confidence and esteem of the whole Garrison, and is ably seconded in his efforts by the very efficient and gentlemanly Brigade Adjutant, Captain Walsh, of the 56th Battalion.

Now that all danger of any further attack is over, the route for home is eagerly looked for.

Yours, &c.,

"RIFI EMAN."

Prescott, 3rd June, 1870.

[The above communication did not reach us in time for insertion at an earlier date. It is published because it fairly describes a part of the material of which the Canadian is composed.—ED. VOL. REV.]

40TH BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The annual rifle match of the 40th Batt. took place at Colborne this day, but owing to the great heat of the weather the average shooting was not so good as usual. The prizes ranged from \$12 downwards and were competed for by members from Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 companies. Seventy dollars were given in prize, the two first being taken by No. 7, the Colborne company. The Brass Band of the Battalion attended and under the able leadership of the Bandmaster, Professor Chaloupka, discoursed sweet music during the match. In the evening a promenade concert in the Town Hall was given by the band, terminating in a dance: everyone was much gratified with the day's amusement. With regard to the band it was a matter of surprise to every one that the Bandmaster could in the short space of five months have brought it to its present state of perfection, and it may be confidentially asserted that should it go on progressing as it has done it will soon be second to no band in the Province. The gallant Surgeon of the Battalion, Dr. Bethune, took this opportunity of presenting a handsome new bass drum from Messrs. Nordheimer's, Toronto. Both officers and men are anxiously looking for orders from headquarters to go into camp and put in their annual drill. Almost all the companies being rural it would be very desirable that the drill should be put in about the middle of this month just previous to hay harvest, and the company officers feel that they are much more likely to have a good turn out at this time than if the drill was postponed to the autumn.

Colborne, June 8th.

The New York Tablet, the leading organ of the Roman Catholic Church in America, in an article on the late raid, thus speaks of the conduct of our Canadian Volunteers:—"All praise is due to the Canadian Volunteers for the manner in which they met and repelled this unwarrantable incursion of armed men into their Dominion. They acted as became brave men, defending their country and their homes, and their conduct throughout was calm, dignified, firm and courageous, just what it ought to be. They have shown to all whom it may concern, that they know how to defend their frontier in case of aggression, whilst willing to live in peace, if their neighbors will allow them. Honor, then, to the brave Canadian Volunteers, simple farmers and tillers of the soil, as many of them are, yet animated by the truest spirit of patriotism."

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

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AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

Communications Intended for Insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 21, VOL. IV.

Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, THE BATTLES OF 1812-15, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, and REMITTANCES.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

OUR Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LT.-COL. LOVELACE, during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

A good deal has been written about the decision of the United States Executive to enforce the observance of the neutrality laws and the conduct of the United States Marshal, Foster, in notifying Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlin that he had no troops to prevent the Fenians crossing, is cited as an instance of energy as well as good faith. The perusal of Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin's despatch narrating the operations at Eccles' Hill and in front of Cook's Corners will give a very different version of that conduct which does not bear the appearance of even friendliness and conveyed no information whatever of which the gallant Colonel had not been previously in possession; under other circumstances the appearance of the United States Marshal would have warranted his arrest as a spy, and if Colonel Chamberlin had resorted to that extreme measure there is very little doubt but his action would be

justified. The question may now be asked, what does constitute a breach of the neutrality laws in the estimation of the Government and people of the United States and their officers? Here are a body of armed men about to move on a neighboring territory under arms, within a couple of hundred yards of the boundary line, the chief officer of the United States police is amongst them, he knowing well that they intend to violate the neutrality laws and commit a breach of international peace, merely crosses over to announce the fact to the people about to become the victims of the outrage as well as the high resolve of the pirates and murderers on his own side to conduct the operations of pillage and bloodshed according to the rules of civilised warfare. We have often heard of Yankee assurance but certainly the coolness of the United States Marshal, Foster, throws all the previous efforts of his countrymen completely in the shade. There can hardly be a doubt that bearing such a message as he did Col. Chamberlin would have been justified in arresting him as a spy, and his own exclamation as the Fenians advanced would lead to the supposition that he was not in ignorance of their movements. Another question arises—if he was able to arrest O'Neil during the heat of the action why did he not do so before? or, did he wait till he saw the marauders beaten before he placed his hands on their leader? If Col. Chamberlin's small force had been defeated Marshal Foster would undoubtedly have permitted General O'Neil to invade Canada, and neither tried to arrest him nor thrown any impediment in his way.

As a specimen of the neutrality of the United States this part of the transaction is important, because it must convince the most sceptical that a wilful and deliberate attempt to invade this country has been permitted by the United States, whose object evidently has been to profit by the operation if possible. And it is the duty of our Government to insist that ample satisfaction be made for all losses now or heretofore sustained.

In another page will be found two letters which have appeared in the Montreal Herald and which are inserted in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at the request of a valued correspondent. We do not at all agree with the tone of those letters, and are of opinion that the matter to which they refer are of grave concern to the future well being of the Volunteer force, involving a question of discipline of very momentous character indeed, being nothing less than the question of what party shall exercise the right of appointment and selection of superior officers for the military force of Canada. It is well known that the Government of all countries keep such appointments in their own hands and bestow them on parties possessing their confidence and supposed to be at least properly qualified to fill them; and it is impos-

sible to see on what grounds other officers can take exception to such appointments. They are entirely outside any control in this case but that of the Queen or her representative, and it is a source of regret that there should be any other action taken which so gravely compromises the unhesitating obedience which any true soldier will show to authority. Knowing that the claims of discipline demands unhesitating and unconditional submission to authority, and believing that public appeals such as those contained in the letters we publish are altogether out of place, we hope this affair will be silenced without further scandal.

In order that full understanding of the measures taken to resist the recent lawless invasion of American citizens may be arrived at by the public we publish on another page the "Special Report of the Adjutant General" thereon, a document well worth the serious and attentive perusal of the Canadian people, covering as it does the very important military operations in which the Dominion of Canada has been engaged since March last, and displaying in no ordinary degree the state of efficiency to which the "Canadian Army" has been brought, the value of the much abused Militia Bill, and the admirable organization of the Militia Department. That those results are due in a great measure to the administrative ability of the Adjutant General is beyond doubt, and he has been ably and cordially seconded by a most admirable staff, thoroughly understanding their duties, and indefatigable in the discharge thereof. The Report shew in the most decided manner the simplicity of arrangement by which over 10,000 men engaged in the ordinary avocations of life on the 23rd of May, stood on the morning of the 26th in the stern array of war on the frontiers ready to encounter their country's foes. We do not believe that in any other country, either on this continent or in Europe, such a force could be moved in the same time, and concentrated at points in many instances over one hundred miles from the place of muster. It might truly be said in the words of the late Lord Macaulay:

"The fisher left his skill to rock on Tamar's silver wave,
The rugged miners poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves—
O'er Epsom downs and Carnbourne chase the fiery herald flew.
It roused the shepherd of Stonehenge, the ranger of Beaulieu."

The plough was left literally in the furrow, the team to take its place in the movements of the field artillery; the driver in the ranks of the gunners,—and that too at the most important season of the year—seed time. If ever any country had reason to be proud of the military spirit of its sons that country is Canada. Of their soldierly qualities the Report will tell. There is also published the official report of Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, written with the modesty we should expect from that gallant officer. It throws quite a new light on the neutrality

of United States Marshal, Foster, and his exertions in the cause of law and order. The description of the whole affair by his own countrymen reduces his exertions to the fact that he stood by till he saw the Fenians beaten and then arrested O'Neil to get him out of harm.

The *Montreal Herald* contains a very timely article entitled "Necessary Precautions," in which the advisability of providing for the defence of our river and lake coasts by armed steamers is well and forcibly demonstrated. There can be doubt that the want of a naval armament on the lakes is our weak point, and it arises partly from the fact that such a force would be a permanent expense as well as an object of jealousy to our neighbors. Recent events, however, will lead us to incur the one and disregard the other, and a force of gunboats on the lakes and River St. Lawrence should be organized with as little delay as possible.

The value of such a force depends on its character as an armament; recent experiments in Great Britain go to prove that small vessels powerfully armed, with light draught of water, and great motive power, would be most available for our peculiar service. Our efforts hitherto in the direction of a naval force, while sufficient for an emergency such as has occurred, are by no means available for the future. We must make up our minds to encounter the expense of a flotilla which will prevent insult and compel our restless, unscrupulous, and grasping neighbors to respect us.

The *Herald* holds that Great Britain should be at the expense of this naval police. Under any other rule but that of the Whig-Radicals she would take measures to have her flag respected, but those gentry will, without doubt, resist any measure calculated to add a sixpence to the estimates. The utmost we could expect would be to get half a dozen of those gunboats which are no longer wanted and which the pure and immaculate Radical Admiralty are charged with selling to their friends for one-fourth their market value. If the Canadian Government will succeed in making as good a bargain as some of Mr. Childers' friends are alleged to have done, we can afford to purchase without materially overburthening the resources of the country; at any rate the force has become a necessity and it should be provided without delay.

On Friday the 14th instant the people of Fitzroy Harbor gave a dinner to their Volunteer Company, which although belonging to the County of Carleton is attached to the 42nd Battalion, whose headquarters are at Brockville. The Fitzroy Company is commanded by Captain Frazer, who organized it on the occasion of the Trent difficulty in 1866, and has kept it in a high state of efficiency ever since. The entertainment provided was in the open air where tables one hundred and fifty feet in length were spread

beneath the shade of a grove, and dancing platforms were erected; triumphal arches and other decorations adorned the grounds, but unfortunately the weather was not propitious, and the concluding amusements were thus transferred to the drill shed. The assemblage, which was very large, was addressed by Capt. Holmes, M.P., Robt. Lyon, Esq., M.P.P., and Alderman Mesgrove of this city. A capital supper was laid out in the upper part of the drill shed. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, and Capt. Frazer entertained the corps at his own house before they finally separated.

DELEGATES from British Columbia are now at the Capital negotiating the terms on which that Colony shall become a member of the Canadian Confederation. Putting aside what truly may be called minor claims their great object appears to be that of obtaining what has become a necessity of the position—a railway on British soil to the Pacific. The people of Woodstock entertained the delegates (one of whom, Dr. Carroll, is a native of that town) at a public dinner, at which one of them spoke as follows:

"Our resolutions have been published to the world; the conditions, so far as we are concerned, on which Confederation may be effected at present, are matters of history. Why may they not be repeated here? With us Union is not a sentiment. We have lived and prospered in our isolated position, and may continue to do so, unless by union we can do something for the future of British Columbia. I am far from participating in the notion that union with Canada, or union with the Republic, is a necessity with us. I will not say that under proper conditions union with Canada may not be advantageous. British Columbia is not a poor country. On one point we are united, and that is a material one, and it is the one that comes to the surface on this occasion; and I may as well tell you in candor that, while I am disposed to accept Confederation, I accept it, and the people of British Columbia will accept it, but only on this condition—that through the exertions of the people of the Dominion a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific is the result. Let us not deceive ourselves. You have a far West, to which a railroad is a necessity. We also have an untold wealth which a railway will develop. Why not unite our energies and construct a railway for the benefit of both, and by the agency of which a nation may be given to this Continent more powerful than England herself. The Americans have now a Pacific Railway. In a short time this will be supplemented by a Northern and Southern Pacific Railway. The railway by which we have reached this place passes a thousand miles over an arid plain. Your Pacific Railway would traverse for a thousand miles, a section ready for the superstructure, because of its surface evenness, while teeming with vegetation, the air scented with the honeysuckle and the wild rose. If built for cash, according to the present population of Canada, it would only require for the interest on the construction and equipment an annual tax of one dollar per head. Is that too large a sum to secure the carrying trade of the world? It will not do to let the opportunities now presented them pass unheeded. The people of British Columbia will join you in the enterprise,

Are you prepared to lay the foundation of your own prosperity? If you say our union with British Columbia is an easy matter, the conditions are recognized. If not, we can live a while longer as we are. I wish to be plain and to be understood. I was pleased at the tone of the remarks of your representative. So far as I can divine your people are with us. I hope your Government will permit us to return with the assurance of success. And now, Mr. Chairman, one word in conclusion. Of what use are privileges and advantages unless turned to account? Let us hope for the assurance, at an early day, of the Pacific Railway on the soil of British North America, and of Confederation."

And the Press of that country bears out the assertions of the delegates. It is not either necessary or advisable that Canada insist on making a hard bargain with those people; the railway is a necessity, and their other demands a mere question of dollars and cents, so infinitely small in comparison that it need not be discussed. A favourable termination of these negotiations will be the first step towards completing the consolidation of British power in America.

CHARLES DICKENS, the great moralist whose name has become as familiar as "Household Words" wherever the English language is spoken, died suddenly at Stroud, on Wednesday evening the 9th instant, in the 58th year of his age. No writer in the whole range of English literary men so thoroughly identified himself with the national characteristics or so truly understood the ludicrous as well as the pathetic phases of the subjects anatomised in his pen and ink portraits of the different classes of society described in his novels, nor has he had a rival yet in the artistic grouping of his characters, except it may be Hogarth, whose pictures are merely painted novels in caricature. But there was essentially this difference between the sketches left us by the twomen—Dickens' descriptive portraits, although frequently ludicrous enough, have a touch of humanity about them which enables his readers to realise and recognise the characters in every day life; while about Hogarth's representations there is a broad shade of disgusting brutality and devalishness unrelieved by a single redeeming trait. No man ever yet rose from the study of Dicken's works without feeling better for their perusal; and the Hospital Chaplain at Scutari, during the Crimean war, was a sensible man to ask for his works for the benefit and amusement of the convalescent soldiers instead of the heavy and indigestible religious pamphlets good but mistaken people in their zeal were sending out. As long as the English language will exist Dickens' novels will enjoy a high place amongst its literature, both as true delimitations of character, and as compositions possessing the rare merit of purity of style, elegance of diction, and great descriptive power. His death is universally mourned as a great public loss, and all the flags were at half mast for two days in the Capital of Canada therefor. A great man,

he has found a fitting place beside the great men of the English people in Westminster Abbey, between Macaulay and Cumberland. His funeral, which was strictly private, took place on the 15th instant.

The good people of Almonte entertained their local Volunteer Company (of the 41st Battalion) on their return from service on the frontier, to a supper on Tuesday the 7th inst., in the drill shed in that village. There were present on the occasion D. Galbraith, Esq., M.P.P., Major Gemmill, 42nd Batt., Rev. W. McKenzie, Capt. O'Neill, John Menzies, Esq., Capt. McDougall, Lieut. Rosamond, and Messrs. Inman, Rosamond, Liston, Hayes, McArthur, etc. The chair was occupied by D. Galbraith, Esq., M.P.P., the vice chair by John Menzies, Esq. The usual charter toasts were given and acknowledged, Major Gemmill replying for the army, navy and Volunteers. The officers and men of the 41st Battalion was responded to by Capt. O'Neill.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Almonte Volunteer Infantry Company," said the people of the country did not know how much they were indebted to the Volunteers, who had so bravely marched at their country's call. He could remember the time when balloting was resorted to for men to go to the front, but all that was changed now by the present Volunteer system. He said there was great cause for thankfulness in the fact that every man returned safely to their homes, only one scratch, and that a very light one, having been received.

Capt. McDougall said, in reply, that the company had only done its duty as Volunteers and as Canadians; and he believed every man in this room would have done likewise. He took pride in being connected with such a company. When called out the company had not had a master for ten months, but at the bugle sound every man was in his place. The first day thirty-one men went to Brockville—two days thereafter they had a full company—and to show that Almonte boys were loyal and true wherever they lived, three men came all the way from Syracuse, N.Y., and joined the company when at Brockville, (Cheers.) He thanked the people of Almonte for the sympathy and zeal they had ever shown on behalf of the Volunteers, and promised that, if called upon again, the Almonte Company would be found at its post of duty.

After several other patriotic toasts and sentiments the entertainment concluded.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Governor General, Lady Young, and suite left Montreal on Monday the 13th instant, en route for Lake Memphremagog, where he will spend a few days as the guest of Hugh Allen, Esq., previous to leaving Canada for England. Previous to His Royal Highness going on board the train he was presented with a farewell address by the Mayor of Montreal, W. Workman, Esq., on the part of the citizens, to which His Royal Highness made the following reply:

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,—I should attempt a vain task if I endeavored to express my deep and

grateful sense of the kindness with which you, the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, bid me farewell. I can assure you that the recollections of my stay at Montreal will remain deeply engraven on my memory. It has been to me one of the happiest periods of my life, and gladly do I avail myself of this opportunity of publicly expressing my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindly disposition shown towards me by every class on every occasion, and above all I am most anxious to state how fortunate I consider myself in obtaining what I feel to be the highest prize in life, the warm, the generous and the sincere regard, and the good wishes and attachment of a people who I have learnt to love, and in whose happiness and permanent welfare I am much concerned. In bidding you farewell, I cannot refrain from uttering my earnest wishes that the Almighty may watch over and protect this land and preserve its people in peace, piety, and prosperity.

(Signed,)

ARTHUR.

PERSONAL.—We learn with pleasure that the services of Captain Hyndman, D.P.M. Fifth Military District, have been recognized as most efficient, during the late raid, by the commanding officers of corps. Captain Hyndman's District numbers the greatest strength in officers and men, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, Rifles, and Infantry; and the promptness with which he has carried out his duties is very creditable.

LIEUT.-COL. CHAMBERLIN was married on Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Mrs. Agnes Fitzgibbon, at Brockton.

The Yankee upholders of the Munros Doctrine are apt to declare that monarchical institutions shall not flourish on this continent, it is an old conceit of the people of the United States that they were to be the premier people of all America and their assumption of its distinctive name was merely an assertion of their pretensions. In order to show them the fallacy of the theories on which their foreign policy is founded we have had in Montreal on Saturday, 11th inst., one of those imposing spectacles, accompanying a ceremony essentially monarchical in character and one of the most important functions in those past days of feudal chivalry to which it belongs, that pertained to the monarch—"the institution of Knighthood." It is well that our Yankee neighbours should take notice of the significant fact that the recipient of the honor is no less a personage than the third son of our Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and may, in all probability at no distant date, be her Viceroy in British North America, and that the very fact of the ceremony taking place in Canada is a contemptuous denial of that doctrine which the model Republic prides itself. The people of Canada take a great pride in declaring their adhesion to that ancient monarchy under which civil liberty was fostered and grew up, and such occasions as that described only confirm the feeling.

The ceremony of investing His Royal Highness Prince Arthur with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the most dis-

tinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George took place in the St. Patrick's Hall at three o'clock on Saturday the 11th inst.

Rain fell during the most of the morning and continued even at the time of the gathering of the assembly, but notwithstanding this disadvantageous feature of the occasion it was one of unusual brilliancy and pomp. From about one o'clock crowds commenced to assemble about St. Patrick's Hall, and guests commenced to arrive about two, and soon the waiting rooms were crowded with ladies in most brilliant toilettes, civilians in their usual full dress, and large numbers of officers both of Regulars and Militia in full regimentals, the brightness of their uniforms contributing in no small degree to the effectiveness of the occasion.

Without the Hall were stationed Guards of Honor of the Rifle Brigade and Victoria Volunteers. Within, the decorations were almost the same as at the recent ball to His Royal Highness. The platform was richly carpeted, a throne being erected at the rear. The seats were arranged so as to form three sides of an oblong, the open space being towards the throne; chairs being placed under the gallery in the rear, and the floor was covered with crimson carpet with a band of bright green.

A few minutes before three o'clock, His Royal Highness arrived in a carriage with His Excellency and Lady Young. The crowd outside cheered, the troops presented arms, and the Rifle Brigade band struck up the National Anthem.

Capt. Muir's cavalry escorted the Royal Party to the Hall. After a short time spent in the retiring rooms, the master of ceremonies led in Lady Young, who took a seat near the throne. Shortly afterwards he again entered, leading in the procession, which was formed exactly in the order telegraphed a day or two since. The military, clerical, and legal professions were all represented, and these in their various colored robes and costumes, and the Lieutenant-Governors in their court dresses, and staff, officers and others, in their bright uniforms, made up a very imposing pageant. As it proceeded up the Hall, to an inspiring march, played by the band of the Rifle Brigade, the audience standing at the same moment, and the artillery—small mountain guns which had been placed on Victoria Square—fired off a royal salute as the procession divided off right and left, forming a double line on each side of the aisle; the military portion of it gathering on each side of the throne on which his Excellency the Governor General had taken his seat.

The two Esquires in bright scarlet uniforms bore upon a velvet cushion the sword of State, the insignia of the order with which the Prince was to be invested, and Her Majesty's warrant. The Prince was dressed in his Rifle uniform, and was immediately accompanied by Col. Elphinstone and Lieut. Picard. When the firing of the salute had ceased, an officer of arms read in a clear voice the Royal warrant, addressed to the Governor General. He then, accompanied by his Esquires, bearing the insignia of investiture, preceded His Royal Highness who, supported on either side by the Knight Commanders of the Order, Sir A. T. Galt and Sir F. Hincks, advanced towards the throne. The prescribed oath was then administered to the Prince; the officers of arms presenting to the Governor General the riband, badge and Star of a Knight Grand Cross, the Prince kneeling, was then invested with these in duo form. He then arose and the officer of arms pronounced the admonition enjoined by the statute of the

order, and gave to His Royal Highness the royal license and authority to wear the insignia, also a copy of the statutes of the order.

The officer of arms then proclaimed that the ceremony was concluded, a second royal salute was fired, the band again played, the procession reformed in the order in which it had advanced, and returned to the waiting-room.

His Excellency the Governor General, His Royal Highness and party soon emerged from the hall, and amidst loud cheers drove off to the Crystal Palace, where a large company had assembled to witness the opening exhibition of the new bronze statue of Queen Victoria which is to be erected in one of our public squares.

A company of Rifles were stationed at the door, and presented arms as the party drove up. They entered at the main door, the audience standing as they proceeded up, Senator Ryan meeting and conducting the party.

The statue is placed on a temporary pedestal, and has a very imposing appearance. His Royal Highness seemed greatly pleased with it, walking around with Lady Young to view it from different points, and also from the first gallery. The party then descended and after some exchange of congratulations, &c., His Excellency, Lady Young, Prince Arthur and Suite drove off to the residence of His Royal Highness, where a formal reception takes place to-night.

The streets throughout the day have been gay with flags which are also displayed at all the public buildings.

RETURN

OF ACTIVE MILITIA in the Military Districts of Quebec and Ontario on Active Duty on June 1st, 1870:

	Officers.	Men.	GUNS.	Horses.
1ST MILITARY DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Taylor, D.A.G.—Artillery, Infantry, Mounted Infantry.....	48	500	1	112
2ND MIL. DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Durie, D.A.G.—Artillery and Infantry.....	97	1050	8	80
3RD MIL. DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Patterson, D.A.G.—Cavalry, Infantry and Rifles.....	45	135	..	37
4TH MIL. DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Aichey, D.A.G.—Artillery, Rifles and Infantry.....	159	1655	1	48
5TH MIL. DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G.—Cavalry, Artillery, Rifles, and Infantry.....	282	3966	1	188
6TH MIL. DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Harwood, M. P. P., D.A.G.—Infantry.....	116	1177
7TH MIL. DISTRICT.— Lt. Col. Paquet, Acting D.A.G.—Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.....	167	1620	1	136
Total.....	905	9505	21	520

REVIEWS.

THE pressure on our columns of matter connected with the late military operations prevented notices of the 31st and 32nd numbers of the *Canadian Illustrated News*. No. 31 has illustrations of the great fire at Quebec; Gen. O'Neill's headquarters; A Cingalese Pagoda; Owl's Head, Lake Memphremagog; Proposed Tunnel under Detroit River; The Engagement at Cook's Corners: Red River Expedition—Engineers Leaving Camp at Levis; Summer Fashions; Preparing for Battle: and a cartoon en-

titled "Campaign of O'Neill the Brave," the incident being a laughable caricature of his arrest by Marshal Foster on the battle field. No. 32 has a fine Leggotype of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. James Lindsey, Commander of the Forces, with a notice of his life and services, peculiarly gratifying to the Canadian people, amongst whom his name will become a household word for his gallantry and outspoken honesty of his General Order of 4th June, 1870; a photograph of the late Thos. Morland; Volunteer Bivouac at Cook's Corners: Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G., from a photograph by Notman; Volunteer Camp at Eccles' Hill; Whitby Races; The Queen's Plate; Red River Expedition—Volunteer Drilling at the Crystal Palace, Toronto—On Board the Chicora; Return of Volunteers from the Front; The Fenian Trophies; The troops at the Prince Eugene Barracks making known the result of their Vote: Domiciliary Visit at Rouels; and a cartoon on Uncle Sam and his Boys—What Will he do with them?—the subject being the traditional Yankee in deep cogitation in a rocking chair; in front of him a lot of Fenians, drinking, fighting, and smashing lamp posts, a post and rail fence is made to represent the boundary line—one fellow is trying to tear it down and another to burn it; beyond, in front of a log shanty, one man is busily ploughing, another chopping, five or six rifles are lying against the shanty door, and both men are keeping a close eye on the actions of the gentry south of the line—if either disturb the fence it is pretty evident the rifles will come into use. The subject of Uncle Sam's cogitations will be found in our poetical selections.

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

"ACTIVE MILITIA LIST OF CANADA," for 1870. The Active Militia List is now published by authority; Officers of the Volunteer Force can obtain copies on application to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, D.A.A.G., Militia, Montreal.

THE ANNUAL DRILL.—It will be gratifying to the volunteers of this district—officers and men—to learn that the annual drill will commence toward the end of this month, and that it will be put in camp at Komoka. The Adjutant-General, in his report, favored the idea of brigade formations, and in this he is right. The men of the force are not insensible to the advantages of recreation with the toil of drill, and this will be supplied at the next gathering. Another advantage follows the concentration at Komoka. What the volunteers require, above all things, is target practice, and no where can this be had under more favorable auspices than at the place named. We are quite certain the men of the 22nd will appreciate the prospect, and turn out in force for the next drill. The band of the regiment never was in better trim or greater efficiency from the accession of many new instruments; and our appearance among the corps of the West will be creditable to the country.—*Woodstock Times*.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS BOYS.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH THEM ?

Uncle Sam he sot a-thinking
And a-wondering what to do
With them thar naughty boys of his,
They call the Fenian crew.

His jack-knife dropped from out his hand,
His quid he scarcely chewed,
While a-pondering on their plunderin'
And the late Canadian feud.

Now here's a go, said Samuel,
And what a botheration,
These Fenian critters get about
To fight a neighboring nation.

With whom those States are all at peace,
Why darn the disgrace on't,
I cannot let the sham go on
And keep a decent face on't.

I'm poked with Internation'l Law,
With Vattel and with Storey,
And Alabama claims, they say,
Aint no more hunky dory.

And all through that thar Fenian band
That bears the British lion,
But brings disgrace on Yankee land,
Its neutral laws defying.

When on the border line they flocked,
With all my heart I fled,
In wishing death or victory
Would leave nary one behind.

But they fled like darned cowards
Before the Cannuck bands,
And here I am with all the crew
Again upon my hands.

Now, somethin' must be done at once,
To save our reputation,
To squelch those Fenian scamp's night cout,
Would glorify our nation.

But then the critters have all votes,
So handy at elections,
And ther're kinder good for thren'tning
John Bull and his connections.

Want now I don't exactly see,
This 'arnal thing's a muddle,
He took his jack-knife, turned his quid,
And whistled Yankee Doodle.

Canadian Illustrated News.

A. P. H. A.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XVI.

On the 1st August, 1813, Major General Proctor landed with a force of 397 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 41st regiment and 200 Indians near the mouth of the Sandusky river for the purpose of capturing Fort Stephenson which had been recently constructed on the West side of Sandusky River, about 40 miles from its mouth.

It stood on rising ground commanding the river to the East having an open plain to the North and South and covered by wood on the West. The body of the fort was about 100 yards in length 50 yards in breadth surrounded by a row of strong pickets, twelve feet in height over ground, each picket armed at the top with a bayonet. Next was an embankment forming a dry ditch, twelve feet wide by seven feet deep, then the glacis of the work, a strong bastion and two blockhouses completely inflated the ditch. This fort is said to have mounted only one piece of artillery, a six pounder.

On the morning of the 2nd the British opened fire from two six pounders and two 5½-inch howitzers without producing the slightest impression. Acting under the impression that the garrison consisted of only fifty or sixty men the fort was ordered to be stormed; this was attempted, the ditch

gained, when the six pounder came into play and after a loss of twenty-six killed and 70 wounded the assailants were forced to retire.

At Amherstburg the difficulties of the British were hourly increased, chiefly by want of provisions, and as an American fleet had appeared on Lake Erie it became absolutely necessary to fight a naval action for its supremacy or abandon the Michigan frontier. The total force under General Proctor's command consisted of 868 officers and men of the 41st regiment, thirty of the Royal Artillery and fifty Provincial Cavalry making a total of 985 men of whom between one and two hundred were on the sick list. By the 9th of September upwards of 3500 Indian warriors, under their great chief Tecumseth, had attached themselves to his division. On the evening of that day the British squadron sailed out of port to meet the enemy, the forts having been stripped of their artillery to arm the ships. Badly provided, worse manned, and ill armed the results as told in "Naval Operations," Vol. III, of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, can be readily imagined; the British were defeated with the loss of the whole squadron, and an instantaneous retreat was the only alternative at Proctor's option. At a council of war held immediately after this action in which he detailed the whole position of affairs and proposed to destroy the Forts of Detroit and Amherstburg and retire on the centre division at Niagara, Tecumseth is reported to have said:—"Father, listen to your children, you see them all before you. The war before this our British Father gave the hatchet to his red children when our old chiefs were alive, they are now all dead. In that war our Father was thrown on his back by the Americans and our Father took them by the hand without our knowledge and we are afraid our Father will do so again at this time. Summer before last when I came forward with my red brethren and was ready to take up the hatchet in favor of our British father we were told not to be in a hurry that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans. Listen, when war was declared our Father stood up and gave us the tomahawk and told us he was now ready to strike the Americans, that he wanted our assistance and he certainly would get us our lands back which the Americans had taken from us. Listen, you told us at the same time to bring forward our families to this place, we did so, and you promised to take care of them and that they should want for nothing, while the men would go to fight the enemy, and that we were not to trouble ourselves with the enemy's garrisons, that we knew nothing about them and that our Father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your red children that you would take good care of your garrison here which made our hearts feel glad. Listen, when we last went to the rapids, it is true, we gave you little assistance; it is hard to fight people who live like groundhogs.

"Father, listen; our fleet has gone out, we know we have heard the great guns, but we know nothing of what has happened to our Father with one arm.* Our ships have gone one way and we are much astonished to see our father tying up everything and preparing to run away the other without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father the King is dead and you represent him, you always told us you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now Father, we see you are drawing back and we are sorry to see our Father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our Father's conduct to a fat animal that carries its tail on its back but when affrighted it drops it behind its legs and runs off.

"Listen, Father; the Americans have not yet defeated us by land, neither are we sure they have done so by water, we, therefore, wish to remain here and fight our enemy should they make their appearance. If they defeat us we will then retreat with our Father. At the battle of the rapids last war the Americans certainly defeated us, and when we retreated to our Father's fort at that place the gates were shut against us. We were afraid that it would now be the case; but instead of that we now see our British Father preparing to march out of his garrison.

"Father, you have got the arms and ammunition our great Father sent for his red children; if you have any intention of going away give them to us and you may go with our good wishes. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit, we are determined to defend our lands, and if it is His will we wish to leave our bones upon them."

It was evident that the Indians under Tecumseth could be made useful and effective allies in the hands of a soldier like Brock, but Proctor was very unpopular and they had no faith in his movements; however, in this case with the loss of command of the lakes the course he adopted was the proper one, and after some discussion Tecumseth was persuaded to consent that the army should fall back to the Moravian town on the Thames, about sixty miles east of Amherstburg, and there await the approach of the enemy. This was the correct resolution and had it been followed out with proper precaution and spirit all would have been well. Although the river Thames which ran parallel to his line of march was navigable for vessels drawing six feet water to within eighteen miles of Moraviantown.

The Indian settlement was then, for it has since been changed, situated on the northern bank of the Thames or Riviere la Franche of the early French explorers, about twenty miles east of Chatham. The Longwards road passes through its site and

Capt. Barclay, R.N., who had lost an arm.

over the field of battle; the bodies of those slain in the disastrous action of the 5th October, 1813, are buried on the side of a farm road at the west end of the site of the village.

Immediately after the breaking up of the council all stores at Detroit and Amherstburg which it was impossible to remove were destroyed, the fortifications dismantled and public buildings demolished. A great deal of time was unnecessarily wasted in these operations, for had the original agreement been carried out, the troops placed in position at Moraviantown and entrenched there, a severe and nearly annihilating check could have been given to the Americans, their victory on Lake Erie neutralized and the fruits of it snatched from them, while they would have been thrown on the defensive during the remainder of the contest.

The retreat commenced towards the latter end of September under most disheartening auspices, the troops had been for some time on short allowance and they had not been regularly paid; arrears of from six to nine months had been suffered to accumulate. The men were sickly, many suffering from the most depressing and enervating of all ailments—fever and ague. Winter was fast approaching, few of them had blankets and to all great coats was a luxury unknown, while, as far as the Militia were concerned, their families were suffering similar privations at home.

On the 24th they marched from Amherstburg encumbered with an unnecessary amount of baggage and a lot of useless artillery which, in the state of the roads at that season of the year, was quite sufficient to retard the advance of any troops, even if well led; but the British general appeared to care little for the arduous exertions of his troops, was at variance with the officers of the 41st regiment, disliked by the soldiers, held in contempt by the militia and Indians, and enjoying the confidence of no party. Indeed his measures were not calculated to inspire much respect; he embarked his artillery on boats and batteaux to ascend the Thames, a rapid river, and neglected to destroy the bridges on its unfordable tributaries. As a consequence the American General Harrison starting from Amherstburg on the 2nd October unencumbered with baggage, came up with the British troops on the morning of the 5th October, having captured all their baggage and heavy artillery, driving the advance with 174 officers and soldiers on board. There is no reliable account of this action extant, but the writer was over the ground with a militia officer who had been present on the occasion and when the Americans retired had collected a portion of his command to bury the dead. From his account it would appear that the regular troops, numbering 408 officers and men with 38 Provincial dragoons, occupied the left of a line drawn up in the woods, the right being made up of one or two companies of militia and about 500 Indians under

Tecumseth; the left rested on the Thames and covered the road on which a six pounder was placed, while the right was covered by a swamp impenetrable to cavalry. In this position they were attacked by 1200 cavalry, 1950 infantry and two six pounders, and after the first fire the 41st regiment threw down their arms and surrendered; the six pounder which enfiladed the road was not discharged at all. This manoeuvre uncovered the Indian line, but led by their gallant chieftain they maintained the fight with undaunted bravery till he fell causing a loss of over 70 men to the victors. Major General Proctor with some officers of his Staff and a portion of the Provincial cavalry, rode off the field at the commencement of the action, was closely pursued, having his baggage and private papers captured, which fate he narrowly escaped. The great Indian leader had fallen, the terror of the Americans and their uncompromising foe, they showed their feelings towards him by scalping, cutting strips of skin off and mutilating his body. His death next to that of General Brock's was by far the greatest loss suffered in the war. A subaltern of the 41st named Bullock with some 50 men of the same corps escaped from the field, and from his letter to the officer commanding the 2nd Batt., the only reliable official statement of the action is to be gathered. His letter, dated Barton Heights, 6th Dec., 1813, is as follows:

"We proceeded to Moraviantown and when within 1½ miles of it were ordered to halt; after halting about five minutes we were ordered to face to the right about and advanced to the enemy in files at which the men were in great spirits. Having advanced about fifty or sixty paces we were halted a second time at which the men appeared dissatisfied and on hearing some of those nearest me express themselves to the following effect: 'that they were willing to fight for their knapsacks, wished to meet the enemy but did not like to be knocked about in that manner doing neither the one thing nor the other.' I immediately checked them and they were silent. About this time several of the regiment came up without arms or accoutrements who had escaped from boats cut off by the enemy's cavalry. From these men we learnt that the enemy was within a mile of us and had a large force of cavalry. We halted about half an hour when the Indian alarm was given that the enemy was advancing; most of our men were sitting on the logs and fallen trees by the side of the road where the order was given to form line. From the suddenness of the order, apparently without any previous arrangement, the manner in which we were situated when it was given, the way in which it was given, which was to "form up across the road," and from the nature of the ground the formation was made in the greatest confusion, so much so that the Grenadier company was nearly in the centre of the line and the light company on the right. A second order as sudden as the first was given for the Grenadier and No. 1 to march to the rear and form a reserve; the Grenadiers and part of Capt. Muir's company accordingly formed a second line about 200 yards in rear of the first under Lieut.-Col. Warburton, the left of it about eight or ten yards to the left of the road and extending

to the right into the woods, formed at extended order the men placing themselves behind trees and consequently much separated. The first line I could not distinguish but from what I have been informed by Lt. Gardner commanding a six pounder, it was formed in the following manner: A six pounder was placed in the road with a range of fifty yards, the 41st regiment drawn up on its right extending in the wood, on each side of the limber of the six pounder were some of the Canadian light dragoons. From the men of the regiment who escaped from that line I understand they were not formed at regular extended order, but in clusters and in confusion. To the left of the road in which the six pounder was placed and parallel to it ran the river Thames. To the right and left of the road was a remarkably thick forest and on the right where we were formed the ground was free from brushwood for several hundred yards where cavalry could act to advantage. My position at this time, (being on the right of the second line) and the thickness of the forest precluded me from noticing the manner in which the enemy attacked the first. The attack commenced about two hours after the order was given to form up across the road. I heard a heavy firing of musketry and shortly after saw our dragoons retreating together with the limber of the six pounder placed on the left of the first line. About a minute afterwards I observed that line retreating in confusion followed closely by the enemy's cavalry who were galloping down the road. That portion of the first line which had escaped the enemy's cavalry retreated behind the second line which stood fast and fired an irregular volley obliquely to the right and left which appeared to check the enemy. The line having commenced firing my attention was directed to that part of the enemy moving down directly in my front. Hearing the fire slacken I turned towards the line and found myself remaining with three non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier company. The enemy's cavalry had advanced so close before the reserve could commence firing, from the numbers of trees, that before a third round could be fired they broke through the left and the rest not being formed in a manner to repel cavalry were compelled to retreat. The number of the regiment actually in the field were one Lieut. Colonel, six Captains, nine Lieuts., three Ensigns, three staff, twenty-six sergeants, eighteen corporals, four drummers, two hundred and ninety seven rank and file.

In what manner the rest of the regiment was distributed you will be made acquainted with by the enclosed statement signed by the Adjutant of the regiment. The number of Indians we had in the field was 800. The number of the enemy I cannot positively affirm but from the information obtained from individuals of the regiment taken prisoners on that day, the number could not have been less than 6000 of which 1200 or 1500 were cavalry and mounted riflemen; the number of our dragoons did not exceed twenty.

Having been thus particular in stating everything to which I was an eye witness and which has come to my knowledge, I beg leave to remark that from the well-known character of the regiment any observations emanating from those whose interest it is to cast a direct or indirect reflection upon its conduct cannot be received with too much distrust.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"RICHARD BULLOCK.

"Lieut. 1st Grenadiers.

"Major Friend, com. 2nd Batt., 41st regt."

It is very evident that gross mismanagement, neglect of duty and disregard of the honor or interests of his country, characterized General Proctor's conduct which really merited the condemnation received from Sir G. Prevost and the subsequent disgrace inflicted by a court martial, which sentenced him to be suspended from rank and pay for six months and to be publicly reprimanded; at the same time the conduct of the officers in the field was not blameless.

RIFLE MATCH.

A match came off at the rifle range on Tuesday, between six members of the Rifle Association, for a small sum of money; range 200, 300, and 400 yards, five rounds at each range; 8-inch bull's eye at 200 and 300 yards; Enfield Rifles. The following is the score:

	200	300	400	
A. Strowger.....	33443	34432	33320	—44
J. Hazelton.....	33344	34334	33433	—50
H. Walker.....	03344	32332	33333	—42
Total.....				136
G. A. Bruce.....	43343	43423	43324	—49
W. Holliday.....	33234	33433	30434	—45
J. Hooper.....	33333	33234	33330	—42
Total.....				136

Being a tie, the competitors had to shoot two rounds off at 400 yards, when the first three won by one point. The shooting was splendid all through.

Mr. James Hazelton's score for the year for the Association Medal won by him, 200 and 300 yards, 8-inch bull's eye and two foot centre; 400 and 500 yards, 2 foot bull's eye, and three foot centre, is:

200 yards	300 yards	Points.
33344	23324	31
34344	43422	33
33334	33333	31
400 yards	500 yards	Points.
34443	23444	35
04444	23434	32
23334	44442	34

—Guelph Evening Mercury.

PRINCE ARTHUR COMPLIMENTS NO. 1 TROOP.
—The No. 1 Troop of Montreal Cavalry, which has earned so much encomiums not only from the citizens, but from officers and gentlemen of distinction when on visits to the city, had a well merited compliment conferred upon it yesterday morning by H. R. A. Prince Arthur. It will be remembered that ever since the arrival of the Prince in Montreal, Captain Muir's troop have always furnished the cavalry escort, and also on the occasion of H. R. H. late visit to Eccles Hill on the frontier, where the troop was on active service, they had the same honor. On Friday last the troop also formed the escort to H. R. H. the Prince and His Excellency the Governor General, from the railway depot to Rossmount, and on the following day from the latter to and from St. Patrick's Hall and the Crystal Palace, and finally, yesterday morning, from Rosemount to the Railway depot. Before leaving the former H. R. H. addressed Capt. Muir and expressed in very complimentary terms his admiration of the efficiency of the troop, and the pleasure it gave him of having so soldier-

ly and well equipped a troop for his escort whenever occasion required. The Prince then presented Capt. Muir with a cabinet-sized portrait, by Notman, of H. R. H., with the Prince's autograph, which at the request of the Prince Capt. Muir accepted, and will no doubt treasure as one of the many pleasing mementoes of Prince Arthur's visit to Montreal.

MAJOR GENERAL NAPIER AND THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

We were duly informed by Cable telegraph that Major-General Napier, whose name in connection with the former Fenian raid will be familiar to many of our readers, had written to the *Times* a letter, paying a just tribute to the gallantry of the Canadian Volunteers whenever called upon to defend their country and the honour of their Sovereign. The following is the text of Major-General Napier's communication:—

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—I have just read with great pleasure your leading article in the *Times* of to-day about the Fenian invasion, which has just been so completely repulsed by the brave Canadian Volunteers.

I always felt quite confident that the Volunteers would turn out and go to the front at a moment's notice whenever their services were required, as I well remember how, just four years ago, I concentrated more than 6000 of them at Toronto, within 14 hours after I received the news that the Fenians had crossed over from Buffalo, and landed at Fort Erie.

Every Canadian was only too anxious to go to the front, and within 48 hours after I heard the Fenians had landed at Fort Erie, they were forced to re-cross the river in order to save themselves from being surrounded and being either killed or taken prisoners.

In order to show how determined the Canadian Volunteers were to meet the enemy, I must mention a fact which I can vouch for myself. When I inspected the Queen's Own Rifle Volunteer Corps, just before they embarked for Port Colborne, I found that a company, entirely composed of students of the University College at Toronto, was in the ranks ready to go with the regiment to the front, and as most of them were mere boys under 14 years of age, though men as far as courage and pluck was concerned, I could not, of course, allow them to take the field; and I never shall forget the dismay depicted on those boys' faces when I thanked them for their courage and zeal, and ordered them to fall out of the ranks.

Many of them, however, managed to get to the front, in spite of all my precautions, and I am glad to say I only think one of them was wounded at the fight at Ridgeway. When mere boys show such pluck, there is no fear of the Canadians not being able and ready to take the field whenever their services are required for their Queen and country.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE NAPIER,
Major General.

United Service Club, Pall Mall, May 23.

CAMPING OUT.—The *Kingston News* says: "We learn that arrangements are now going on for the camp at the Crystal Palace, in the latter part of the present month, of the 47th and 48th Battalions, and Majors Duff and Woods' Frontenac troops of Volunteer Cavalry.

EXPENSE OF IMPORTATION.

A correspondent says:—"As a matter which may possibly interest some of your readers, who, like myself, occasionally receive small packages of goods from the other side of the water, I beg to mention to you a very material difference, which I have found to exist in the expenses between shipments made via New York, and those made via Portland, or the St. Lawrence.

Upon a box (books) weighing, say 70 lbs., ordered from London, you pay—
London to Liverpool..... \$1 00
Liverpool to Quebec, via Portland. 7 90
\$8 90
Or via the St. Lawrence—
London to Liverpool..... \$1 00
Liverpool to Quebec..... 5 13
\$6 13

Whereas, via New York, the charges, as set forth in a bill of Messrs. Geo. Stokes & Co., New York, are as follows:—Permit, 20 cts; Bond, \$3.00; Postage, 10 cts; Custom House fees, 80 cts.; storage, \$1.50; cartage, \$1.00; revenue stamp, 25 cts.; appraisal, 20 cts.; brokerage, \$3.00; commission, 50 cts.; freight and charges from London, \$8.75.—Total, \$19.30. To this add: bonding charges, \$1.50; freight, New York to St. John's, 38 cts.; St. John's to Montreal, 35 cts.; Montreal to Point Levi, 50 cts. My bill was thus, via New York, \$22.03; being nearly four times as much as the charges would be by the Allans' line, via the St. Lawrence, and nearly three times as much as the charges by the same line via Portland. The moral is obvious.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Lt.-Col. Bearman, commanding the 43rd Battalion, Carleton Volunteer Militia, on the return of his Battalion to Ottawa, prior to being dismissed to their homes, on the 4th instant, issued the following regimental order:

The Lieut.-Col. commanding the Battalion cannot permit the dispersion to their homes of the officers and men under his command, on being relieved from active service, without taking this opportunity of expressing to them his warmest thanks for the ready and immediate response they made on being called upon to take up the line of march to the front, and for the most exemplary order and discipline they maintained while away from their homes, their steady application to the duty of learning their drill, the effect of which is apparent in the improved appearance of the Battalion.

The Lieut.-Col. commanding regrets in common with every man in the regiment that an opportunity was not afforded of imitating the noble example set to the Volunteers of the Dominion, by Lieut. Col. Chamberlin, and the men with whom he so gallantly repelled the base invaders of our beloved country. In dismissing you to your respective homes, the Lieut. Col. commanding feels assured that you will return to them with the proud consciousness of having well performed the duty you owed to your country, and that should necessity again arise for their presence at the front, the 43rd Battalion will be found ready "aye ready."

(Signed,) L. D. BARLOW,
Resign & Adjt., 43rd Batt.

The British gun-boat *Slavery* with the commander and forty three of the crew has been lost in the China sea.

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Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 75
Swords.....	12 00

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat, trimmed with Grey Lambskin .	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—without ornaments .	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	18, 20 to 22 00
“ “ Scarlet serge	12 00
“ “ Blue Serge	7 to 8 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Undress Pants—Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Shako—with cover.....	4 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Forage Cap Numerals (gold).....	1 50
Silk Sashes (only one quality kept in stock).	16 00
Swords—steel scabbards.....	15 00
do brass do	16 00
Steel Scabbard.....	4 50
Brass do	5 00
Sword Knot.....	4 00
Sword Belts—regulation buckle.....	6 00
New Regulation Sash and Waist Belt.....	45 00
Surgeons' Dress Belts.....	17 00
Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters Staff Hats.....	21 00
Box Spurs—brass.....	3 50
Color-Sergeants' Badge.....	3 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 50
Gold Crowns and Stars, each pair.....	2 50
Silver do do do	2 25
Silver Lace, ½ Inch, per yard.....	1 75
do do ¼ “ do do	2 25
White Buckskin Gloves.....	25 to 1 50

made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	7 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00
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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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