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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1869.

No. 47.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

### British American Colonies,

1764-84.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

Lieut.-General Burgoyne's proposals with Major General Gates' answers, followed as a matter of course.

"The annexed answers being given to Major General Gates' proposals it remains for Lieut.-General Burgoyne and the army under his command to state the following preliminary articles on their part.

"1. The troops to march out of their camp with the honors of war and the artillery of the entrenchments which will be left as hereafter may be regulated,

"Answer.—The troops to march out of their camp with the honors of war and the artillery of the intrenchment to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where their arms and artillery must be left.

"2. A free passage be granted to this army to Great Britain upon condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest, and a proper port be assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

"Answer.—Agreed to for the port of Boston.

"3. Should any cartel take place by which this army or any part of it may be exchanged the foregoing article to be void as far as such exchange shall be made.

"Answer.—Agreed.

"4. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horses and other cattle, and no baggage to be molested or searched, the Lieut.-General giving his honor that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major General Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the security of this article.

"Answer.—Agreed.

"5. Upon the march the officers are not to be separated from their men, and in quarters the officers shall be lodged according to rank and are not to be hindered from

employing their men for roll calling and other necessary purposes of regularity.

"Answer.—Agreed to as far as circumstances will admit.

"6. There are various corps in this army composed of sailors, batteau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, and it is expected that these persons of whatever country shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

"Answer.—Agreed to in the fullest extent.

"7. All Canadians and persons belonging to the establishment in Canada be permitted to return home.

"Answer.—Agreed.

"8 Passports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of Captain, who shall be appointed by General Burgoyne to carry dispatches to Sir W. Howe, Sir G. Carleton, and to Great Britain by the way of New York, and the public faith be engaged that these despatches are not to be opened.

"Answer.—Agreed.

"9. The foregoing articles to be considered only as preliminary for fixing a treaty in the course of which others may arise to be considered by both parties, for which purpose it is proposed that two officers of each army shall meet and report their deliberations to their respective Generals.

"9. This capitulation to be finished by two o'clock this day and the troops to march from their encampment at five and be in readiness to move towards Boston to-morrow morning.

"10. Lieut.-General Burgoyne will send his Deputy Adjutant General to receive Major General Gates' answer to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.—Complied with.

"(Signed.) HORATIO GATES.

"Saratoga, Oct. 15th, 1777."

It is evident from the terms of the treaty that General Gates knew the full value politically and morally of the advantages so easily obtained and that he had no notion of losing them from any mistaken sense of vain show or a desire to sacrifice more lives

than necessary. In fact it was yet doubtful whether he would be able to reap the full fruits of his good fortune, Clinton might at any time arrive at Albany and even in that case Burgoyne's surrender would not have helped General Gates materially. He did therefore, what a good and prudent soldier should have done, secured all possible advantages without risking anything.

#### CHAPTER XXVII.

The officers met, as appointed, on the 16th of October, when the following terms of capitulation were finally arranged:

"1. The troops under Lieut.-General Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honors of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery are to be left—the arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

"2. A free passage to be granted the army under Lieut.-General Burgoyne to Great Britain on condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest, and the port of Boston is assigned for the entry of troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

"3. Should any cartel take place by which the army under General Burgoyne, or any part of it may be exchanged the foregoing article to be void as far as such exchange shall be made.

"4. The army under Lieut.-General Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay by the easiest, most expeditious and convenient route, and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston, that the march of the troops may not be delayed when transports arrive to receive them.

"5. The troops to be supplied on their march and during their being in quarters with provisions by Major-General Gates' orders at the same ratio of rations as the troops of his own army, and if possible the officers' horses and cattle to be supplied with forage at the usual rates.

"6. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horses and other cattle, and no baggage to be molested or searched. Lieut.-General

Burgoyne giving his honor that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major Gen. Gates will of course take necessary measures for a due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the march for the transportation of officers' baggage they are if possible to be supplied by the country at the usual rates.

"7. Upon the march and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in the Massachusetts Bay, the officers are not to be separated from their men, as far as circumstances will admit. The officers are to be quartered according to their rank and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll calling and other necessary purposes of regularity.

"8. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army of whatever country shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

"9. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, batteau men, &c., are to be permitted to return there: they are to be conducted immediately by the shortest route to the first British port on Lake George, are to be supplied with provisions in the same measure as the other troops and are to be bound by the same conditions of not serving during the present contest in North America.

"10. Passports to be immediately granted for those officers not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by Lieut. General Howe to carry despatches to Sir W. Howe, Sir Guy Carleton and to Great Britain by the way of New York, and Major General Gates engages the public faith that these despatches are not to be opened. These officers are to set out immediately after receiving these despatches and are to travel the shortest route and in the most expeditious manner.

"11. During the stay of these troops in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole and are to be permitted to wear their side-arms.

"12. Should the army under Lieut. General Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their clothing and other baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the most expeditious manner and the necessary passports granted for that purpose.

"13. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the troops under Lieut. General Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"(Signed.) HORATIO GATES.

"Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 16th, 1777.

"JOHN BURGOYNE,

"October 17th, 1777.

"To prevent any doubts which might arise from Lieut. General Burgoyne's nam-

not being mentioned in the above treaty, Major General Gates hereby declares that he is understood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his name had been specially mentioned.

"HORATIO GATES."

It is said that during the night of the 16th Capt. Campbell reached Burgoyne's camp with despatches announcing the capture by Gen. Clinton of the Forts on the Hudson and the advance of an expedition under Vaughan and Wallace to Esopus, but it was evident as long as that sapient commander stayed enjoying the contemplation of his victories on the ground where they were achieved little advantage could be gained by Burgoyne's army, and therefore nothing remained but to carry out the capitulation. Clinton could have reached Albany without opposition quite as soon as his messenger reached Burgoyne; such a movement would have compelled Gates to retreat at once, would have relieved Burgoyne's army, forced the desired junction, and changed the whole aspect of the contest, but officers like Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne were the curse of the British army at that period, stupid, sensual imbeciles, who sacrificed the honor of the service and their country's interests to their own selfish indulgence.

The Caudine Forks were at length reached. Old Fort or Fort Hardy, was situated at the junction of Fishkill with the Hudson, on the west bank of the latter and north bank of the former stream, it was built by the French under Baron Dieskau in 1775 to oppose Sir W. Johnson's advance on Lake Champlain, but Braddock's expedition compelled its evacuation and it was named after Sir Charles Hardy the Governor of New York.

On the 17th Oct., 1775, the British army marched from their camp to the plain in front of the old Fort, and there by order of their own officers piled their arms and emptied their cartridge boxes. General Gates with a rare magnanimity would not suffer an American soldier to gaze on the humiliating spectacle.

Immediately after the arms had been grounded General Burgoyne proceeded to Gen. Gates' quarters; both officers met on horseback, reined up a sword's length apart and were introduced by Colonel Wilkinson, Adjutant General of the American army. The British General said, "the fortunes of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner," to which the latter promptly replied, "I shall always be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your Excellency."

After dining together the American army was drawn up in two parallel lines, and between them the British army marched, escorted by a troop of light horse, and preceded by two officers bearing the American flag and a band playing Yankee Doodle. Just as they passed the Generals, Burgoyne stepped back, drew his sword and presented

it to Gen. Gates, who received it with a courteous inclination of the head, and returned it at once.

The troops surrendered amounted to 5,791; Gen. Gates' force was 13,222. The arms gained by the Americans were 4,647 muskets, 20 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. Amongst the prisoners were six members of the House of Commons. They were marched to Boston, Congress ratified the convention but refused to carry out its provisions, and in a rascally manner violated its plighted faith. Those troops were marched into the interior of Virginia, separated from their officers and treated with every harshness to make them forswear their allegiance, and disgracefully abused.

Taken as a part of a system of strategy this expedition of Burgoyne's was a move in the right direction. But every one of its details were mismanaged. No efficient system of transport was devised; the carts, hastily constructed, broke down on the rough roads, and with uninterrupted water communication to Fort George, only fifteen miles from Fort Edward, he was obliged to dispatch a foraging party to Bennington for the purpose of collecting food—when his whole portage was only twenty miles. The defeat of that party was due to the blunders of its organization, and the same may be said of St. Leger's expedition to Fort Stanwix. Those mischances were aggravated by Burgoyne's personal habits of sloth, sensuality and procrastination, and after having ruined his army he endeavored to assume the airs of a martyr, and did inconceivable mischief by thwarting the councils of his country, and playing the part of an unprincipled agitator. An active and energetic officer would have made a glorious success of what the gay, witty, and unprincipled Burgoyne made a miserable and ruinous blunder.

While he was bringing disgrace and ruin on his troops Clinton was engaged in one of those brilliant actions where victory was the sure forerunner of defeat.

As a base of operations New York alone was the worst possible position on the whole American seaboard, its selection for that purpose clearly proves what has been asserted that the two wars waged by Great Britain against the United States were carried on in direct contradiction to all strategical science. The only value of New York was that it rendered three-fifths of the British troops employed in America useless for any purpose but that of guarding it from aggression. As an important position on the true line of aggressive strategy its occupation was of the first importance,—but, that line should have its base on the St. Lawrence and be fairly held throughout.

On the 4th of October Sir Henry Clinton left New York with nearly 3,000 soldiers, conveyed by a squadron of frigates, and on the 6th captured the works above Haver-

draw Bay at Verplanck's Point, on the left bank of the Hudson. From the fact of landing his troops on that shore Gen. Putnam, who commanded the American troops at Forts Clinton and Montgomery, fearing that his design was to march through the highlands to form a junction with Burgoyne, drew 2,000 men from those positions and the district and hastened to occupy the passes through the highlands on the eastern shore.

On the 6th October, at day break, 2,000 British soldiers were landed on the western shore above Stony Point, and were marched across almost impassable heights and defiles and after a smart action captured both Fort Montgomery and Clinton, with a loss of 140 men killed and wounded, the Americans lost over 300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, while Gen. Putnam's force could only look on, being unable to cross the river in the face of the British flotilla. Above Fort Montgomery a boom was thrown across the river, behind the American flotilla was stationed, consisting of two frigates, two galleys and a sloop. Those attempted to escape up the river, but the wind failing they were set on fire and burnt. As soon as this was seen Fort Constitution—a work some miles higher in the river—was abandoned and destroyed. The villages in the neighborhood were pillaged and burned, and although on the morning of the 7th the boom had been opened no attempt was made to push forward to Albany.

On the 13th a flying squadron under Sir James Wallace was sent to Esopus Creek, within forty miles of Albany, with a detachment of troops under Gen. Vaughan. At their approach two small batteries were abandoned and destroyed, with a row galley. The troops landed and burnt Esopus, and although they could have reached Albany in five hours with the flood tide no attempt was made to carry out that easy operation, principally because there was no opposition or villages to burn. This expedition, late as it was, would have been in ample time to succor Burgoyne and turn his defeats into victories if Gen. Clinton or any of his subordinates had brains. But it was not to be. Stupidity, mismanagement, and imbecility marks the conduct of the leaders in this war in so extraordinary a manner that the historical student is forced to the conclusion that those men were judicially blinded. It is nonsense to suppose that the farmers, tanners, barbers, grocers and hard characters who commanded the American peasantry were inspired soldiers especially raised up for the occasion, and that they best men who made war a profession, earned honor on well fought fields, and came to America only to fail while supporting justice against fraud, and constitutional government against usurpation. Such an idea may suit the spread-eagleism of a fourth of July oration, but has no foundation in fact. Neither was it a want of knowledge of bush fighting

that was the cause of failure, as the British had the best bushmen in the world—Canadian and Indians—on their side. The direct cause was want of strategy, founded theoretically on, and in every case precipitated by want of knowledge of the topographical features of the country.

In this very case Clinton shows himself by far an abler strategist than Putnam. He compels the latter to leave an advantageous position, strip it of troops, and place those in such a position that he could have no use of them. Yet the advantages gained are not improved, and were not half as valuable as those let slip away, no advance is made on Albany, Burgoyne's army is left to its fate. The enemies of Great Britain, willing to profit by her troubles, are led by this to give assistance to her rebellious subjects and inflict on the country losses she has never yet recovered.

If Generals such as Clinton could foresee the evils their false acts would bring on their country they would never attempt to exercise a power which must be energetically applied to be of service at all. And in this case where all the documentary evidence has been brought to light on both sides it is surprising to think that the British Administration would trust a General who had so totally failed in working out the great object of his expedition. Having destroyed everything that would burn, the troops were re-embarked and the fleet returned to New York; thus closing the campaign of 1777, with disaster, disgrace, and fearful loss to Great Britain.

Gen. Clinton endeavored in after years to vindicate his conduct, but totally failed. He had passed the last obstruction in the river on the 7th October, the very day Burgoyne fought his last action. Only forty miles of open navigation lay between Sir James Wallace's squadron and Albany, where all the stores for Gen. Gates' army were collected, and the key of the whole strategy of the contest. Yet it was the 13th, a full week after landing at Verplanck's, that a forward movement was carried out, and then only half accomplished. If Clinton knew his business as a soldier Burgoyne would have been saved the disgrace of surrendering a British army.

#### A BRITISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF • CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the West India squadron, dated Havanna, Sept. 4:—

"We were at Neuvas the 18th last month and it is here that the Cubans have made their best stand. There was one Spanish gunboat, the Africa, off the place when we arrived—the same that seized the Mary Lowell. Neuvas is guarded on every side by Spanish soldiers, no persons being allowed to leave the town. One or two even of our fellows who were going to take a walk in the country were prevented from doing so by "bristling bayonets." The

Spainards appear to be very fond of shedding blood when there is little or no danger every rebel taken by them being shot. I heard for example, one case mentioned by an English engineer belonging to the Africa of a Scotchman who had lived in Cuba upwards of twelve years, and who was rolling home one night rather the worst of liquor she ting out "Viva Cespades," the great rebel general, when he was arrested and the next morning summarily shot. Nobody appears to have thought it necessary to make any inquiry into the matter, although it is quite certain that his expression of disloyalty arose simply from his being drunk. On the other hand, the rebels behave quite as cruelly to the Spainards, for they have a practice of binding them tightly by the arms and legs to young trees, which are bent down for the purpose, and which are then suddenly let go, resulting in a literal rending of the limbs from the body. It is difficult to obtain anything like the truth concerning the progress of the revolution, for the Spanish authorities "cook" the accounts of engagements, so as to suit themselves. The Catalonian Volunteers who came out from Spain to fight were sent to the front at once to re-lay the railways which the rebels had destroyed, much to their disgust. Cholera, yellow fever, &c., are helping the latter a great deal at present, by thinning the ranks of the Volunteers and soldiers; so that at present all decided operations are in abeyance, at all events until the sickly and rainy season is over, which will be about November. The individual who represents the English at Neuvas is a Spainard and a man of considerable property. He owned a small steam yacht, which was one day boarded by a boat's crew from the Africa, when it was discovered that he was carrying despatches between the rebels. His boat was seized and himself put in prison, and it was only owing to our intervention that he was not shot at once, but we got an order for him to be sent to Havanna to be tried, for which place he was to leave on the 9th. I have not yet heard how his case was decided. There was a young English engineer in prison at the same time for a similar offence.

The 21st was our last date from Havanna. All was quite there then, but the volunteers were under arms, the soldiers having gone to the front. I should mention that nearly every man in Havanna is a volunteer, but I should not at all like to say that it follows they are all loyal to Spain. They are a large body and seem to do just as they please, and even go so far as to choose their own commandant. The Captain General of Cuba displeased them a short time since, so they made up their minds to kill him, but he contrived to elude them and fly. One night, too, as late as twelve o'clock, a colonel of engineers in the Spanish service, came on board our ship at Havanna to escape from the volunteers. We had to turn him over to the Americans, as we left the next day, and they put him on board the English mail boat to go to Spain via England. This happened some two months since. The Spainards have a large number of ships out here; the Victoria, an ironclad built on the Thames, has been lying at Havanna for the last three months; also the Spanish Admiral's ship for a longer period, and three or four paddle-wheel steamers, the latter going out occasionally to search strangers. When we first came on the coast we were honored once or twice by their running down to us with open ports, guns run out, and crews at quarters, to see who we were, but I think a great deal of it was mere show.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

## APPEARANCE OF BODIES OF TROOPS AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

At 2,000 yards a man or horse looks like a dot; at 2,000 yds. Infantry can be distinguished from Cavalry. At 900 yards movements become clear. At 750 yards heads of columns can be distinguished. A body of Infantry marching towards the sun sends out strong and constant rays of light in the direction in which they are marching, when the sun is behind no rays are shown.

The cloud of dust raised by Infantry is fainter than that raised by Cavalry or Artillery.

When an outpost endeavours to conceal its fires behind a building, his position may be guessed at by the glimmer in the air.—*Artillery Handbook.*

## UNIFORMS.

An article quoted in your issue of 1st Nov., from the *Morning Star*, refers in very apt terms to the execrable taste displayed by so many corps of English Volunteers in the selection of their uniforms, and to the marvelously motley appearance presented by any considerable body of the Force. But the *Star* when it comes to the cut of uniforms falls into the error which it has become the fashion of the day to advocate, viz: looseness in the tunic. The fact is a great deal of nonsense is talked on this subject by persons who have never probably worn or tried to wear a tight belt (or a belt which should be tight) over a loose waisted coat. There can scarcely be a greater discomfort than a coat in which there is anything to spare in the waist under a tight belt, and a loose belt is miserable. The much abused tunic is in fact probably the best garment in which a soldier can be clothed, provided it be properly made. Its essentials I take to be plenty of room over the chest, plenty of size in the arm holes, (for nothing will produce head-ache sooner than tightness under the arms) and plenty of size in the sleeve itself—which, however, should not be too long, and should only be just large enough at the cuff to admit the passage of the hand easily. The throat should not of course be in the least degree tight, but at the same time the moment there is any really spare circumference you have a garment which is not only hideously slovenly but also uncomfortable. From long experience I utterly dissent from those who consider a tightly girt waist injurious, on the contrary I regard it as a great support. Certainly any weight depending from a loose cincture is an extreme of discomfort. The coat should therefore be tight enough not to ruck or crease under a moderately tight belt, for of course there should be no extremes.

## MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

I notice with pleasure your advocacy of

this point in the *Volunteer Review* of 25th ult. I urged the adoption of some measure calculated to ensure this great desideratum on the Adj. General four years ago. I know that he was favourable to the principle, but I suppose could not set the necessary machinery in motion. I conceive that if we are to be really an armed nation, there is no means to that end of half so much importance as the introduction of systematic military training in all schools throughout the Dominion.

## THE WORKING OF THE ACT GENERALLY.

The letter of your correspondent "Rollo" in the *Volunteer Review* of the 1st inst., is well worthy not only the attention of all who take an interest in the Force, but contains many sound truths which deserve to be impressed upon those who have more or less the power of controlling the conditions of the service.

General Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of the 29th Oct., appear to be steps in the right direction as imparting somewhat of definite system to the working of the Force. No. 2 is, however, I think, open to some exception. Suppose an officer to have served say two years, in any rank, and that circumstances (other than such as might arise from inefficiency) then oblige him to retire, why should he not on the cessation of such circumstances, be permitted to serve out the remainder of his time on re-entering in or regaining his original rank. Under any circumstances he would lose the time during which he was out of active employment, while at the same time valuable officers whose services might sometimes when re-offered be gladly accepted, may often find themselves so placed.

But I entirely object in this connection to the term "Retired List" which implies a final cessation of active service. The proper term would be "Unattached List."

There is also a want of perspicuity in the wording of the orders. A Major can scarcely be said to be at the head of his corps (if a battalion) unless he be in command in the absence of a Lieut.-Colonel.

The construction of No. 2 is faulty. The word "therein" appears to refer to "Rank" as its antecedent rather than to "Force" though reference to the latter word is evidently intended.

Do you not, Sir, in your editorial claiming a certain quotation from the *Broad Arrow* as involving a compliment to the Canadian Militia Act, somewhat beg the question? So far as the quotation itself goes there is no reference whatever to the Canadian Act, and unless something more definite was stated than is contained in the paragraph extracted, the expediency of the division of a country into "manageable Military Districts" for the purposes of a great military organization is so obvious that one would think the English authorities need scarcely look abroad for inspiration to enable them to conceive the idea. The only wonder is that

it should have escaped them so long. With the latter part of your short article every well wisher of the Volunteer Force will concur, with thanks also for the clear expression of your hopes and opinions.

## NEW IRON-CLAD.

The name of the new iron-clad mentioned in your issue of 1st Nov. as the *Gallon*, should, I think, be *Glatton*. This latter is an old naval name and is therefore probably the correct one.

## HASTINGS RIFLE MATCH.

The first match of the Rifle Association of the County of Hastings, commenced on the 10th inst. at the range of the Association in West Belleville. The programme contained six matches, for which there were a large number of prizes, chiefly contributed by inhabitants of the town and members of the Association, the value of which was estimated at \$250. Considerable interest was manifested in the matches, and a large number of entries was made. The cold weather, however, damped the energies as well as benumbed the fingers of the competitors, and the strong wind which prevailed from the north-west told against the accuracy of the firing, and changed many a shot from a "centre" to an "outer," and many more to a "0." Taking these unfavorable circumstances into consideration, however, and remembering further that this was the first match of the Association, the firing in the All Comers Match was highly creditable, and gave evidence that there are connected with the Association as good shots as will be found in the Province.

The first match was the All Comers' Match, with any rifle or position. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards; five shots at each range; entrance fee 50 cents. There were thirty competitors in this match, representing the various Battalions in the County. Lt.-Col. A. A. Campbell, President of the Association, opened the match, and was honored by a bull's eye signal. Firing then commenced and was continued with considerable rapidity, the only delay being occasioned by the appearance now and then of a lone traveller along the railway track, or by a passing train, when the danger signal was raised, and the order given to cease firing. In the first range of 300 yards, out of 150 shots five bull's eyes and 24 centre were made, and there was a manifest improvement in the score as the match proceeded.

The following are the scores of those who made ten points and over in the first range of 300 yards.

Capt. S. S. Lazier, 15th Batt. ....	02332—10
Pte. Jas. Lloyd, 49th Batt. ....	34302—12
Sergt. Bennett, 15th Batt. ....	02332—10
Capt. Crowther, G. T. Rifles. ....	23432—14
Capt. Hulme, 15th Batt. ....	22402—10
Pte. Griffin, G. T. Rifles. ....	32233—13
Sergt. Mills, G. T. Rifles. ....	33233—14
Sergt. Marshall, G. T. Rifles. ....	02323—10
Sergt. Clark, G. T. Rifles. ....	22432—13

The second stage in this match at 500 yards was opened at about half-past eleven, and firing was continued very briskly. The long range and the continued high wind prevented the scores from being as good as in the first range. The following are the highest scores at this range:

500 yds. Total score.

Bennett.....	11	21
Griffin.....	7	20
Lloyd.....	7	19
Stephens.....	10	17
Willson.....	8	16
Crowther.....	2	16
Lazier.....	5	15
Marshall.....	4	14

There were eight prizes, so that each of the above received a prize. The following are the prizes:—

- 1st Prize, Set of Ladies' Furs, by George H. Haymes.
- 2nd Prize, Driving Whip, by Walter Fanning, with \$4 by the Association.
- 3rd Prize, Pair Wellington Boots, R. M. Clarke & Son.
- 4th Prize, Pair of Pistol Holsters, made to order, J. P. Reeves.
- 5th Prize, Planished Tin Teapot, George Chown.
- 6th Prize, Pair of Slippers.
- 7th Prize, Bottle of Pickles.
- 8th Prize, Bag of Potatoes, A. Sherring.

The second match was the Association Match, open only to those who are members of the Association. Ranges, 600, 400, and 200 yards; four shots at 600, three at 400, and three at 200 yards. Government Rifle: entrance fee 50 cents. There were eleven prizes for this match, and thirty-six competitors. Firing commenced about two o'clock and kept up with considerable animation until it was concluded. The strong wind and severe cold told against the accuracy of the firing, and had rather a depressing effect upon the competitors. The following were the highest scores:

R. P. Jellett.....	T <sup>1</sup> 1	22
Pte. Griffin, G.T.R.....		22
Major Stephenson, 15th Batt.....		21
Capt. Crowther, G.T.R.....		20
Sergt. Bennett, 15th Batt.....		20
Capt. S. S. Lazier, 15th Batt.....		19
Lieut. John Taylor, 15th.....		19
Lieut. Marshall, G.T.R.....		18
Pte. Jas. Lloyd, G.T.R.....		17
Capt. Hambly, 49th Batt.....		16
Lieut. Teale, G.T.R.....		16

There were eleven prizes in this match, given by the following parties:

- 1st Prize, Revolver, by Thos. Holden, Esq.
- 2nd " Silver mounted Cane, Lieut. Robertson.
- 3rd " Gold Breastpin, Capt. Nunn.
- 4th " Pair of Lamps, E. Chandler, Esq.
- 5th " Meerschmum Pipe, T. Lockerty.
- 6th " Keg of Ale, Don. Blain.
- 7th " Photographic Album, J. C. Overall with \$1 by the Association.
- 8th " Coffee Pot, S. B. Smith.
- 9th " Box Raisins, J. S. Hurst.
- 10th " Copy of *Chronicle* for one year, E. Miles.
- 11th " Pair of Porcelain Vases, F. Vanorman.

SECOND DAY.

The third match was commenced on Thursday morning, open only to the active Volunteer Force of the County of Hastings in full or undress uniform. With a Government Rifle. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee 25 cents except to Volunteers belonging to the Association, who are free. There were no less than forty five entries. The wind was not so high and the weather not being so cold, firing was much better.

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

The ranges in this Match were 200, 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range, and on

account of the large number of entries, 45, occupied the greater part of the day. There were twenty prizes, the following being the successful competitors:

- 1st. Lt. Marshall, G. T. R., Cooking Stove by Lt. Col Brown.
- 2nd. Corporal Wilson, G. T. R., Silver Enfield Rifle Ball, J. R. Mason.
- 3rd. Capt. Nunn, G. T. R., Revolver, Captain Hambly.
- 4th. Capt. Crowther, G. T. R., Portrait, Norman, H. R. H. Prince Arthur, Major Stephens.
- 5th. Corporal Kennedy, G. T. R., Silver Fruit Knife, A. & J. McFee.
- 6th. Sergt. Mills, G. T. R., Concertina, E. Harrison.
- 7th. Prt. Griffin, G. T. R., Meerschmum Pipe. Lieut. Taylor.
- 8th. Prt. Lloyd, 49th Batt., Pair of English Buck Mittens, J. S. Meudell.
- 9th. Sergt. Bennett, 15th Batt., Barrel of Apples, Capt Falkiner.
- 10th. Sergt. Clark, G. T. R., Pair Brahma Chickens, Capt. Crowther.
- 11th. Prt. Northcott, G. T. R., Parlor Lamp. Capt. Holden.
- 12th. Prt. D. Bain, 15th Batt., Bag of Barley, E. Davy.
- 13th. Prt. Jarvis, G. T. R., Two bottles of Pickles, Legate & Abbott.
- 14th. Major Stephens, 15th Batt., Sett Skate Straps, P. Beckett.
- 15th. Ensign Stewart, 15th Batt., 50 cts.
- 16th. Sergt. Gerow, G. T. R., 50 cts.
- 17th. Lt. Teale, G. T. R., 50 cts.
- 18th. Capt. Lazier, G. T. R., 50 cts.
- 19th. Capt. Hulme, 15th Batt., 50 cts.
- 20th. Prt. Woodcock, 49th Batt. 50 cts.

The highest aggregate scores in the three matches already reported, were as follows:

- 1st. Prt. Griffin, G. T. R., Silver Medal by Lt. Col. A. A. Campbell, 15th Batt.
- 2nd Sergt. Bennett, 15th Batt., \$5.
- 3rd. Lt. Marshall, G. T. R., \$4.
- 4th. Capt. Crowther, G. T. R., \$3.
- 5th. Prt. Lloyd, 49th Batt., \$2.
- 6th. Major Stephens, 15th Batt., \$2.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

The Consolation Match was next competed for, resulting as follows:

- 1st. Prt. Northcott, G. T. R., Cabinet-size Photograph of winner, by Forst.
- 2nd. Sergt. Chambers, G. T. R., Sux Hat, by Wm. Johnson.
- 3rd. Sergt. Burke, 15th Batt., Fancy Pipe, by W. Johnson, and \$1.
- 4th. Prt. Middemas, G. T. R., Fancy Pipe, by W. Johnson, and 50 cts.
- 5th. Prt. Booth, G. T. R., 50 cts.

The Tournament closed by the unsuccessful competitors firing for a prize of \$5 contributed by Thos. Kelso, Esq. It was won by Prt. Geo. Thompson, 15th Batt.—Considering that the weather was so unfavorable the firing was highly creditable, and the Match may be put down as very successful. Capt. Hulme, who was the Field Officer, performed his duty admirably, and received a vote of thanks from the Council. Mr. A. Webster acted as Secretary, and was highly complimented for the manner in which he performed his duties.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT ELORA

This day week the return match between a select twelve from the Rifle Companies of Fergus and Elora came off at the range of the latter, under most unfavorable weather. The following is the score—ranges, 200 and 400 yards:—

ELORA COMPANY.

Capt. McBride.....	T <sup>1</sup> 1	24
Lieut. Tribe.....		21
Ensign Leslie.....		17
Pte. Smiley.....		15
Pte. Lillie.....		11
Pte. Todd.....		23
Pte. Auger.....		22
Pte. Lynch.....		18
Pte. Hele.....		7
Pte. Stoddart.....		23
Pte. Fergusson.....		25
Pte. Young.....		22

Total..... 228

FERGUS COMPANY.

Capt. Orton.....	18
Lieut. Beattie.....	21
Ensign Garvin.....	23
Sergt. Graham.....	23
Sergt. Jordan.....	21
Sergt. Gerrie.....	12
Pte. Cochlin.....	11
Pte. Welch.....	16
Pte. Tough.....	26
Pte. Foote.....	13
Orderly Sergeant White.....	18
Pte. Janderson.....	23

Total..... 225

In the evening a large company sat down to an excellent dinner at Bain's hotel, and the enjoyment was kept up for some hours. — *Observer 12th.*

LORE NELSON'S PARROT.—One of the French papers believes in an ingenious method by which a distinguished statesman of the Court of Rome puts an end to inconvenient interviews. If the Minister does not wish to answer a question put to him, or thinks the audience he has granted extends to an unreasonable length, he puts his hand to his skull cap. Immediately a terrific cannonade explodes behind the arm-chair of His Eminence. This noise proceeds from a parrot, who imitates the thunder of gbn's whenever the Minister touches his cap. The unhappy bird is said to have belonged to Admiral Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar, since which time it has been out of his mind. The noise of the cannon, combined with the terrible scenes it then witnessed, upset his reason; and the poor distracted biped now imitates the boom boom of the cannonade whenever it sees his Eminence carry his hand to his head gear, because this familiar gesture recalls to its memory thousands of Englishmen uncovering their heads at the sight of the corpse of Nelson, its own beloved master, slain in that naval engagement.—*Full Mall Gazette.*

CROSSHILL INFANTRY Co.—The *Berlin Telegraph* says—We learn that, at a meeting of the members of the Crosshill Volunteer Company, held last week, it was resolved that they should disband, the term for service of most of the men having expired last month. This step is much to be regretted, as the Company is one of the best in the battalion, and is composed of men whose efficiency at drill and soldierly bearing give proof that they would be no mean opponents in the hour of dire necessity.

The people of Abyssinia are so well aware of the great loss which their country has suffered by the death of Theodorus, that they have begun to venerate him as a saint. The German missionaries in Abyssinia report that thousands of pilgrims visit his grave, where a number of miracles are said to have occurred!



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BRIGADE MAJORS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Your correspondent "Militia Officer" in his last letter states that his former charges against the Brigade Majors do not apply to the whole Dominion, nor to the Province of Ontario, nor to the whole Province of Quebec, consequently what he tried to magnify into general corruption, has been compressed within the circumference of a "nut shell." The subject is not worth pursuing further.

Your obliged serv't.

A RETIRED OFFICER OF RESERVE MILITIA

## A NEW UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR:—There is a strong desire on the part of many military men in the present day, to see the uniforms of both arms of the service changed or modified—one might almost say modernized—since it is acknowledged that they are out of date and fitter for the drawing room or parade ground than action. A better state of things in this respect is certainly a "consumation devoutly to be wished," in which we, as Canadian Volunteers, are largely interested.

We hear of new uniforms being on the way out from England—let us hope it is not too late to offer a suggestion, and in my case wish that vessel "God speed" on her voyage which is freighted with clothing for the naked.

Passing over the fact of our sore need I desire to say a few words as to what might possibly be done with economy toward promoting the comfort and appearance of our gallant Volunteers and at the same time prove suitable in the time of war.

There are three things to be considered, namely, color, material, and pattern.

As to the first, if the present division of one force is to continue there is little to be said in the main, but I cannot help thinking that the introduction of facings, as in the regular army, is most desirable—but more anon.

Next as to material. Serge seems at once both cheapest and best adapted to the wants of men whose drill is mainly performed during the warmer months of the year. A better description of material however than that at present in use might be served out.

And thirdly as to pattern. To start with that is decidedly best which least incommodes the soldier, and we know of none more suitable in this respect than the loose tunic which might be made to look smart and soldierlike by the addition of cloth facings of the usual colors, to distinguish one corps from another, and a judicious use of braid on the collar and cuffs, and in every case the number of the battalion worked on

the shoulder straps which should also be made of cloth instead of braid. In the case of officers a patrol jacket of cloth with regulation braid and sash or cross belt would answer all purposes with the exception of the staff to whom a distinctive uniform might be assigned.

To continue, let us speak of the continuations. I would dispense altogether with regulation trousers and substitute a looser pattern buttoning below the knee to admit of the use of leggings or gaiters. These might be made of leather for winter wear, whilst linen ones would answer for summer time. By this means one gets rid of a grand difficulty, and at the same time bad habit, which is only too common amongst Volunteers, namely, the practice of cramming the trousers inside long boots which are too frequently rather below par as regards materials and finish, to say nothing of the pattern! And another misfortune is in a great measure avoided—that of covering the trousers in sloppy weather from the knees downwards with mud and dirt.

I next come to the accoutrements. They ought to be few and the fewer the better. It is only necessary in the present age of breech loading weapons to provide for the cartridges and bayonet or sword. This can be accomplished by having a waist belt with frog attached and a ball bag, capable of holding 40 rounds of ammunition, made of soft leather with flap and button, the whole to correspond in color and material. Lastly great coat straps such as have already been furnished to some corps, complete the Volunteer as I would have him, with the exception of his head gear and for this I would advocate the universal use of the forage cap as now worn or one of similar shape with a band to correspond with the facings of the regiment. Such, Mr. Editor, is my idea of the Volunteer *cap-a-pie!*

There is, however, one more item to be spoken of and that is the great coat of the soldier. When shall we be rid of that shapeless encumbrance which is now in use? If we are to have a cape attached *let us have one*, and not the little flap which is honored with the name. But I would prefer none at all. Let the article be made with a high collar and having a few gathers at the waist so as to admit of the belt being put on outside if required.

I am, Mr. Editor,  
Yours, &c.,  
INFANTRY.

FROM KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Since my last communication there has not been much to form the subject of a lengthy letter, military matters are about as usual; a short time since the Royal Canadian Rifles were inspected by Lieutenant-General Windham who was accompanied by Col. Thackwell, D. A. G., and P. M. Hare, A. D. C., the regiment was under command

of Colonel Hibbert, there was a strong muster and the men looked well, I doubt if there is a finer or better disciplined regiment in her Majesty's service, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the rumour regarding the Imperial policy of disbanding this crack corps may prove to be unfounded, not speaking of the injustice such a course would be to the officers and men of the Royal Canadians, surely some arrangement can be made between the two Governments by which the corps may be retained in the colony. A certain standing force must be kept up in Canada, and according to recent intelligence from the Northwest territory, a strong military force will be required to uphold the government of the country.

The 14th Battalion or "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles" have commenced their usual weekly drills, on Thursday last the regiment had a march out through the principal streets, preceded by their fine band—muster was very good. Lt. Col. Callaghan, who was promoted to the command a short time since, is a most zealous and efficient officer, and is well supported by his staff and company officers.

There has been some changes in the Militia Staff of No. 3 District lately, Lieut. Col. Shaw having resigned for an appointment as Emigrant Agent to Scotland; Major Phillips—formerly District Quartermaster—has been appointed Brigade Major of the 7th Brigade Division vice Shaw. Major Phillips is an active energetic officer, and is a good appointment; it is rumoured that Mr. Corbett, formerly Sheriff of this county, will succeed Major Phillips as District Quartermaster. It is not known yet who will fill the place of Provincial Storekeeper at Kingston, left vacant by the promotion of Major Phillips.

It is currently reported here that Lieut. Col. Jarvis is to return to Canada in December to resume his duties of D.A.G. of the 3rd Military District on the expiration of his leave of absence, Lt. Col. MacPherson, D. A. G., who has been performing the duty since the departure of Col. Jarvis, will leave on the arrival of the latter officer.

The Military School is progressing with the usual regularity under the command of Colonel Hibbert and the Adjutant, Mr. Smythe, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, the attendance of Cadets is not large. Lt. Col. Hamilton of the 46th, Frontenac, Battalion has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for the admission of candidates to the Military School, vice Lt. Col. Paton, resigned. Col. Hamilton is one of our most active and zealous Volunteer officers and the compliment of appointing him as a member of the Board is well deserved. A Board of officers composed of Volunteers and Regulars, assembled on the 2nd inst., to examine officers of the Kingston Volunteer Field Battery. I understand the following officers obtained 1st Class Certificates in Artillery:

Major T. Drummond. 1st. Lieutenant Graham and 2nd Lieutenant Willmot.

Yesterday the Adjutant General of Militia, Col. Robertson-Ross, and Lt.-Col. Wily, Assistant Quartermaster General of Militia, arrived in this city on their way from Sarnia, and, accompanied by Lt.-Col. MacPherson, D.A.G. Militia and Brigade Major Phillips, visited the Dockyard and Point Frederick to inspect the Government gun boat *Rescue*. They were met by Captain Rogers of the Imperial Control Department, who kindly invited the Adjutant General to take a look at the stores, &c., the quantity of war material of all descriptions is very great. The Adjutant General and Col. Wily left for Ottawa by train the next morning.

A serious accident on the Grand Trunk Railway took place yesterday morning at Collins' bay, about four or five miles west of Kingston, resulting in the death of the engineer and fireman. It appears the mixed train coming east had stopped on the way to repair damages to the coupling of one of the cars, and while waiting for this purpose and although a danger signal had been sent behind to warn the approaching train, the night express from Toronto came on at the speed of 25 miles an hour, and ran into the rear of the mixed train, the engineer was instantly killed and the fireman died shortly after being brought to the city from the injuries he received. The Adjutant General and Col. Wily were on the express train and fortunately escaped without injury, as well as all the passengers on the train, which was most providential; the details of this accident will be found in the city papers.

The Royal Mail steamers are still running on the lake, but a few days more, I suppose, will see them all laid up in winter quarters.

The season promises to be rather gay this winter. The officers of the Royal Canadian Rifles have issued invitations for the first of a series of theatricals and balls, to take place on the 24th instant. The Royal Artillery give a party at Fort Henry on Friday the 19th instant.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Two Volunteer concerts and balls lately have tended to make matters somewhat gay and lively. On Tuesday evening the Prince of Wales' Rifles, Major Bond commanding, gave a concert in the Crystal Palace, which was well attended, being graced by the presence of H. R. H. The Prince, as I said before, is particularly interested in the Volunteers, and apparently kept the gallant Major pretty busy asking him all about his command and other matters military. The P. W. Rifles have added several new recruits under the recent call of Major Bond, and a continued effort will bring the regiment up to its former strength and efficiency.

On Wednesday the Garrison Artillery gave a concert and ball in the Drill Shed. About five thousand persons must have been present. The Hall was well lighted up with gas, and well heated. The decorations and arrangements were perfect, and the *coup d'oeil* was splendid. So much expense must have been incurred in all the arrangements that I fear, as with the Prince of Wales' concert, but little will remain after expenses. The Prince remained some time, and your correspondent noticed that he was very chatty with Col. Ferrier, the indefatigable and popular commander. This was a fine opportunity for the gallant Colonel to open his heart on the subject of Volunteer matters, and it is to be hoped he did not allow the chance to pass away.

I hear that Col. Isaacson, the worthy old soldier and commanding officer of the Hochelaga's, intends resigning next month. This, I am sure, will be sad news to his men, who almost idolize their good old Colonel. Col. Isaacson is the oldest officer in the force and must have had command long before your correspondent was born. Few men there be but have enemies, but we believe the Colonel has none, his whole nature being so generous, good and openhanded. No man could point out any dereliction of duty or stain of character in him. Beloved by his own men, esteemed by the whole community, and venerated in his own domestic circle, the good Colonel will retire with the heartfelt regrets though best wishes of all. The general rule is to write praises of one only after he is dead, but what I have written comes spontaneous. I have the honor of the Colonel's acquaintance and I can say there are few who in public or private life have carried themselves with so much honor and credit as Col. J. H. Isaacson. By his resignation the Force will lose a valuable servant, his whole soul being in his efforts to promote its efficiency and welfare.

The Montagnards, a company raised in St. Jean Baptiste village, a suburb of Montreal, and commanded by Captain Simpson, were inspected the week before last. They turned out well and deserved the praise accorded to them.

Capt. Simpson has had a hard task on his shoulders, and an up hill job, but he has succeeded admirably. Success to the Montagnards.

Instructions have been issued for a series of lectures, to be delivered during the coming winter, illustrated with diagrams and magic lantern slides, to the troops stationed at Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Military School-masters.

You have a valued correspondent in "G. W.," who takes a clear, dispassionate, and I think, correct view of affairs. His letter is well worth careful perusal.

The Drill Hall is to be put into trim soon, and when the necessary additions are completed it will be a building of which Mont-

real may well be proud, as no other country in the world possesses such an extensive Hall for drilling purposes.

FITZROY SHOOTING MATCH.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Fitzroy Infantry Company met on Tuesday, 1st. Nov., for to compete for the following prizes presented by Messrs. Mohr, Davis, and the officers of the company

Nine Prizes.	Value.
1st C. Mohr, Silver Hunting Watch.	\$10 00
2nd Lieut. Grant do do	12 00
3rd Mr. Davis, do do	8 00
4th Capt. Frazer, pair pants.	6 00
5th Ensign Pigott, under shirt and drawers.	4 00
6th Capt. Frazer, Cap	2 00
7th Ensign Pigott, Cap	2 00
8th Ensign Pigott, Sash.	1 75
9th Capt. Frazer, Muffler.	1 50

The shooting on the whole was very fair, considering the practice and high side wind prevailing at the time.

	200	400	yds.	yds. T'l.
1. Pte. J. Young.	43443	040	—	22
2. " John Forbes.	34420	342	—	22
3. " Wm. Marshall	44343	003	—	21
4. Sergt. Walker.	33302	240	—	17
5. " George Smith.	33320	303	—	17
6. Ensign Pigott.	32242	200	—	15
7. " S. Beard.	02543	002	—	14
8. " Wm. Sheriff.	20042	340	—	13
9. " M. Lowry.	24000	340	—	13

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered that in future an application from officers to retire by the sale of their commissions once submitted will be acted upon. The exceptions are to be very special and unforeseen circumstances.

POOR HORACE GREELY.—It is gratifying to learn that Horace Greeley, who has been such a persistent hater of everything British, who wished the American fishermen to go armed to the Nova Scotian coast, and did all he could to encourage the Fenians in their designs upon this country,—although having the powerful influence of the *Tribune* at his back,—has been beaten in the elections for the state of New York.

FATHER McMAHON.—At a Fenian meeting recently held in Philadelphia, the Rev. Father appeared as a speaker. He acknowledged that he was present at Ridgeway, not as a priest, but as a Fenian. He strongly advocated another attack on Canada, and promised that whenever it was made he would be found among the "boys in green." Gen. O'Neill also addressed the meeting, paying a high tribute to the "courage and patriotism" of Mr. McMahon, who, he said, had made good use of his rifle against the Queen's Own.

A deputation composed of thirty persons from the Zuppa, waited upon the Governor of Dalmatia yesterday, and offered submission on the part of the insurgents. They admitted that the new Landwehr regulations were not the cause of the insurrection which they attributed, on the contrary, to what they called the Serbo-Sclavonian agitation, excited by hopes of foreign assistance. The deputation represented the insurgents as discouraged and divided among themselves. What answer they received the telegram does not say.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

VOLUME IV.  
1870.

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

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

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

## CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

## AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

All letters must be 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.

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

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The Volunteer Review,  
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1869.

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

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—This gallant and efficient corps intend having a Social Assembly at Gowau's Hall on Thursday the 25th inst., when the prizes won at the last company match will be awarded.

—We doubt very much the authenticity of the rumor set afloat by the Kingston *Whig* that Lieut. Col. Jarvis is about to return to Canada to resume his duties as Assistant Adjutant General for the 3rd District.

—We understand that it is in contemplation by the Ottawa Garrison Artillery to form a Band for the Brigade. The Bandmaster of the 60th Rifles has kindly consented to give his very valuable assistance and instruction, and to judge by the spirit which has always animated the corps we have no doubt of the success of the movement.

FENIAN AMNESTY meetings have been very fashionable of late in England and Ireland, but happily for the country have as yet been unsuccessful. It is impossible almost to understand how men, otherwise sensible, can be so illogical as to elevate into martyrs a set of people whose claims to the character of patriots is about on a par with those of the brigands of Italy, with an exception in favour of the latter, that they are often forced into outlawry, while the former become disturbers of the public peace through a petty vanity or by blind and unreasoning passion. A Mr. Isaac Butt lately addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone calling his attention to this subject and requesting the Premier to favourably entertain the idea of amnesty to the Fenians at present confined in British prisons. We are glad to observe by his letter that he is not inclined to set a premium upon treason and rascality, and that as far as he is concerned there is no immediate fear of these people being released from a punishment very light in comparison to the enormity of their crimes. We refer to this letter of Mr. Gladstone particularly as an attempt was made to enlist his sympathies for the Fenians from the fact that he had written in favour of the Italian political prisoners in the year 1851. In reference to this allusion Mr. Gladstone observes:—

"In due course of justice, as fixed by the law of the land, the Fenian prisoners received a free and open trial, under lawful government and were found guilty by juries of their fellow countrymen. The prisoners in the Kingdom of Naples were arrested and punished without due legal process, were in a vast proportion not tried at all, and when they were tried, were tried largely by exceptional, not regular tribunals. When they were condemned they were condemned not by the free verdict of a popular body, but by the sentences of judges dependent on Government for their bread, on a government moreover, of which the title rested on a flagrant breach of the most solemn oaths, and of the written legal constitution of the country."

In attempting to institute a parallel the amnesty advocates failed in this instance. But the real secret, we believe, of the reluctance of the Imperial Government to grant pardon to the Fenian prisoners, arises from the fact that those who have been pardoned—and very unwisely pardoned as the sequel has proved—applied their liberty immediately to the fomenting of fresh discord, adding to their former efforts the weight of personal suffering in the "cause," singularly enough for getting, with that recklessness which has ever characterized the efforts of Fenianism at home and abroad, that by so doing they lessened the chances of their fellows still detained in prison, for obtaining their liberty. Indeed they seem to carry on their war against Great Britain after a style unique in the history of insurrections. Each individual believing himself entitled to make upon his own account by inflammatory

speeches, breaking open magazines and prisons, or, more glorious than all, killing a stray policeman. To treat such men with leniency would be to set the law at defiance and turn courts of justice into a travesty of "Judge and Jury" games familiar to the tap-room.

The most notorious instance of the folly pardoning these reprobates is given in the course of action pursued by Father McMahon since his arrival in the States. At the time of his release we, honestly believing in his innocence of any active participation in the O'Neill fiasco, endorsed the action of the Minister of Justice; but that we were mistaken, in common with many others in Canada, is now placed beyond a doubt, and although we regret his escape from a well merited punishment, we are not sorry for the proof his subsequent conduct has given of the utter folly of showing any leniency to those of his fellows still in our hands or who may hereafter render themselves obnoxious to us. New York, which shows such a brilliant example of Irish rule, is a fitting sphere for McMahon to air his oratory on the everlasting theme of Irish wrongs and "Canadian Brutality" of which he is a well favoured example. The Cooper Institute is a safe place for the display, but should the reverend gentleman again cross our border as chaplain of Fenian forces, he will learn what Canadian justice is like or we are sadly mistaken with regard to the temper of our Volunteers.

It is not through any unworthy feeling of revenge that we make these remarks, but to impress more forcibly upon our government the necessity of dealing with those people with the most unflinching justice. Let those already in prison pay the full penalty of their crime, and should another invasion be attempted let every one of them taken have short shrift, and, depend upon it, we will have but little trouble with them afterwards. Let them once understand how cordial will be the reception they will receive in Canada and the followers of O'Neill will become "gradually small and beautifully less" as they obtain opportunity for the study of the geography of our country. Every individual released so far has demonstrated the mistaken policy of clemency and we must be exceedingly stupid to allow further experiments to be made on that score when those already tried have so completely demonstrated failure almost to foolishness.

When many are striving with equal earnestness for the furtherance of an object of paramount importance, it is but just that every allowance should be made for diversity of opinion. The fighting element of Canada, which consists almost exclusively of its Volunteers, has many noble representatives who, for the good of the country and the service, we wish were also representatives in Parliament. But even were they there we doubt if they would find themselves equal

to the task of obtaining proper consideration for these very people who are now the solitary bulwark to protect that assembly from being like many of its acts, simple humbug. In the admirable letter by "G. W." in our last issue several notes are struck which give the key to the old Canadian Militia tune played with such varying effect by—well we may as well acknowledge the fact—some very poor performers. The points to which we refer will be apparent to those who have perused the letter by the light of their own experience. It is however to another aspect of this Militia question that we wish to devote a small share of attention. Many amusing stories are told of the difficulty of providing suitable professions for younger sons—ineligibles and detriments—whose empty pockets are generally balanced by their equally empty heads. For this class of worthies two professions only are considered open—the church and the army—or, as a promising scion expressed it when gazetted to the cavalry about the same time that his brother took possession of a good living, "Gus goes to the Lord and I go to the D—!" In Canada we have something of an analogy to this, only of an infinitely meaner description. There is not a fond youth of less than sixty summers in the broad Dominion who has by repeated experiment proved his utter incapacity for any useful occupation but thinks he is especially cut out for the public service, and, if anything, more particularly for the Militia branch. An invidious critic who may peruse these remarks might here draw his own deductions. One excellent example we possess, however, as an offset to the stupidity and inexperience of these amongst Volunteers who pretend to a knowledge of military matters, and Sir G. E. Cartier has reason to feel gratified at possessing an adviser who is both a lawyer and a soldier, equally capable of acting at the council board or in the field. To him, we believe, the Volunteers are indebted for many of the favours that have been showered upon them of late, and we hope they will appreciate them in a proper spirit. Of course we have much to learn, and if the oracle speaks correctly, a great deal more to unlearn. Amongst other things that length of service unrequited entitles a man to personal consideration, and that some experience is requisite in one who presumes to give an opinion on professional matters.

The truth is we Canadians are committing a very grave error in imitating in our own way the worst fault of the British military system in having our "army" managed by two heads which from their very nature are far from likely to work with that harmony which should characterise all good government. In England we find the difficulty had become so great in carrying on the management of the land forces that it was found absolutely necessary to establish the "Control system." In Canada the same diffi-

culties must increase until we learn to simplify matters, and we hope application of the lesson will not be delayed till after the sharp punishment of misfortune has left us no alternative.

Our able contemporary *The Broad Arrow* seriously comments upon the utterances of another martial sheet—*The Army and Navy Journal* of New York—concerning the naval power of the United States. Our English brother is evidently unaccustomed to Yankee swagger or he would have passed over the "hundred Alabamas" flourish with a smile. We are aware that our cousins have lately been making prodigious efforts to create a navy, but, despite the imposing figures quoted by the *Journal*, we are content to let them enjoy the pleasing hallucination. Like the man who remarked when his wife beat him that "it pleased her and did not hurt him," we can allow our neighbors to glorify themselves. The "frigates, monitors and good vessels" pleases them and don't hurt us, and we may safely predict they never will.

The policy of Great Britain pursued for the last generation, and alluded to by the *Broad Arrow*, is utterly incomprehensible to, or designedly ignored by, the writers for the United States press. The whole tone of society, public morals and journalism, is infinitely below that of England, and this fact should be taken into consideration when treating of the remarks of their newspapers. *The Army and Navy Journal* is certainly greatly superior to many of its confederates, but it has not escaped the prevailing influence so that nearly all it utters needs to be taken *cum grano salis*.

A GENTLEMAN in Quebec, for whom we entertain a very high regard, has called our attention to a circumstance which occurred at the departure of the 53rd Regiment from that garrison. The account of the affair, as it appeared in the papers at that time, was as follows:—

"It appears that after the regiment had embarked on the *Himalaya*, which was prepared to sail in the evening, Mr. J. B. Parkin, the able legal defender of young Chaloner, had occasion to go on board to see the captain of the troop-ship in his professional capacity, for a client who had had some unsatisfactory business transactions with the captain. His client and notary accompanied him to the vessel which was lying out in the stream. As Mr. Parkin stepped on deck, he was greeted with hisses, derisive epithets and offensive remarks from various knots of officers of the 53rd collected around; and on leaving after accomplishing his business, the same course of insulting conduct was continued—the gallant sons of Mars leaning over the sides and hissing in concert after the shore boat containing the distinguished barrister."

Such conduct as this is, we believe, without a parallel in the annals of the British Army, and no language would be too strong to express condemnation of such conduct. The career of the 53rd in Canada was, to speak

mildly, very unfortunate and needed not this concluding outrage to damn the memory of their presence. Far better would it have comported with the character of British soldiers and gentlemen to have allowed Mr. Parkin to perform his business unnoticed than to have joined in a demonstration so contemptible in its futility and miserably mean in its expression. As an eminent professional gentleman Mr. Parkin merely performed his duty in a trying case where any one of his brethren of the Bar would have striven to do as well, and while the conduct of the officers of the 53rd will only excite contempt, it can in no way affect him who had to endure it.

The attention of our readers is requested to the following paragraph which we find in the columns of the *Quebec Chronicle*. So excellent a charity needs no recommendation from us, and we hope the appeal will be largely and promptly answered.

"CANADA MILITARY ASYLUM.—It is proposed to hold a Bazaar in Quebec the first Wednesday and Thursday in March next on behalf of this admirable charity. To those of our readers who are ignorant of the institution and its objects, we would inform them that it is for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers who die while on service in Canada, and that it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The house of the charity is on the St. Lewis road, where old and infirm soldiers and orphans are lodged and provided for, but by far the greater portion of the funds of the charity is taken up in affording out door relief to such widows, who, residing in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and other parts of the Province are trying to earn their own livelihood. The coming winter will draw largely on the funds of the Institution in providing for its poor out-pensioners, and it is with a view of meeting such expenses that a bazaar has been suggested. We have pleasure in stating that contributions of fancy work, carving, drawings, &c. &c., from friends of the Institution will be thankfully received in Montreal by Capt. Hautayne, Barrick Master—or in Quebec by J. E. Taylor, Esq., Military Store Staff,—the Hon. Secretary to the charity."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"INFANTRY."—Send us your article and, if it can be managed, we will be happy to insert the specimens to which you refer. Of course we cannot tell till we see them.

"CAPT. C.," Belleville.—We are much obliged for your report of the Hastings Rifle Association prize meeting, which we would be glad to use had we not already copied the account from the *Intelligencer*.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ONTARIO FARMER for December is an excellent number and shows a steady improvement. No farmer or agriculturist should be without it.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, has been received from Toronto.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American reprint of this leading Quarterly has reached us from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York. The contents, as usual, are of the highest interest. We have great pleasure in recommending the publications of this company to our readers.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 20th inst.—

DUNANY, Que.—Capt. James Smith, \$2.  
BRANTFORD, Ont.—Warwick Peirce, \$1.00.  
MONTREAL, Que.—Per D. Battersby, Esqr., for Capt. A. Simpson, (St. Jean Baptiste Village, Hochelaga,) \$2.00

#### 14TH P. W. O. RIFLES KINGSTON

##### PRESENTATION TO CAPT. STEPHENS.

One of the most active and most effective officers of the Volunteer Militia Force in Kingston is Capt. Stephens, of the 14th Battalion. The close attention required by Capt. Stephens to his office, and the pressure of the multitudinous cares of a Company on his time, have compelled him reluctantly to relinquish the command of No. 6, with the good standing and efficiency of which he is so intimately connected. The Company esteemed their Captain very highly, and on Wednesday night, after regular drill, gave a proof of this by presenting Capt. Stephens with a gold chain, &c., accompanied by the following expressive address:—

To Captain Charles Lett Stephens:—

DEAR SIR,—On this, the occasion of your retirement from the Command of No. 6 Company, 14th, or Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, we, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Company, hereby beg to express the regret we feel at parting with you.

Some of us have served under you during the whole period of your connexion with the Company, and others of us have had the pleasure of but a short acquaintance, but we, one and all, unite in saying that your untiring activity and zeal in the advancement of our interests, and your impartial conduct in all company matters have won our respect and esteem. We therefore beg your acceptance of this Gold Chain and Locket as a small token of our regard for you, and with the hope that you and Mrs. Stephens and family may have many years of health and happiness.

On behalf of the Company,  
We beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

COLOR-SERGT. D. FORREST,  
SERGT. R. BIBBY.

Kingston, 10th Nov., 1869.

Captain Stephens briefly thanked the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for such an unexpected token of their good will towards him, and as a marked appreciation of his efforts for the welfare of the Company (which he had over had most sincerely at heart), he would value it most highly. He thanked the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for the great assistance and encouragement he had always received from them, as well as for their ready and cheerful obedience of all orders, by which means the Company has been brought to its present high state of efficiency, as evinced by their regular attendance at and smart and soldierly appearance on parade. Though relinquish-

ing his immediate connexion with them, they might be assured that his warmest sympathies would remain with the Volunteer Force generally, and particularly with this Company, with the older members of which he had maintained such long, and with all of them, such pleasing associations. In introducing as his successor Lieut. and Quartermaster Rees, he felt satisfied that no better selection could have been made, for as one of the earliest and most efficient members of this Company (until his promotion to the staff), he had been proved to possess a genuine interest in the Force, and he could promise that in Captain Rees they would find an officer in whom they could trust implicitly, and on their behalf he would promise Captain Rees a continuance of the kindly feeling toward him, and their assistance in maintaining that *esprit de corps* which has always been a characteristic of the Company. In conclusion he thanked them for their kindly allusion to his family, and expressed his warmest wishes for their future prosperity, both as Volunteers and private citizens.—*British Whig*.

#### WHAT AN ARMED PEACE COSTS.

According to M. Legoyt, the distinguished secretary of the Statistical Society of Paris, Europe keeps in time of peace an effective army of 3,815,847 men, and inscribes upon its budget a sum of three and a half milliards (£140,000,000) or 32 per cent. of the whole of her expenditure to meet the cost of this colossal army. Supposing disarmament to the extent of one-half was carried into effect forthwith, 1,907,924 men, of from twenty to thirty-five years old, the very pick of the population of that age, are restored to peaceful labour, and a saving of 1,600,000,000f. (£64,000,000) in the budgets of Europe is realized. With this sum Europe might add annually to her present railway system (at the mean cost of 150,000 francs—£6,000 per kilometre—10,000 kilometres of railway; she might complete her system of road communication of every kind in a single year; she might endow in every country and in every parish a primary school. These great improvements once realized, she might, if she determined to maintain the existing amount of taxation, apply the surplus to a progressive reduction of her debt. The annual interest of this debt being now about two and a third milliards (£95,000,000), and being capitalized at an average interest of 4 per cent., representing a capital of 57½ milliards (£2,300,000,000), might (without calculating compound interest) set her free from liabilities in about 36 years. If, on the other hand, the States in question choose to apply the 1,600,000,000 francs (£64,000,000) thus saved to a reduction of the imposts which now press upon production or consumption, what a relief for the people! what a new impulse given to business of all kinds.

Putting the average daily earnings of these two millions of workmen at no more than two francs each, and on the hypothesis that the wages represent a fifth part of the value produced, this pacific army, then enlisted under the flag of industry, would create a daily value of 20,000,000 francs and an annual value of seven and a half milliards. This is not all—a considerable amount of capital now employed in the fabrication of articles necessary for the equipment and armament of these two million men, would become disposable for, and might be applied to other branches of national industry incomparably more useful. In a word, the keeping at their firesides of two millions of

young people would have the certain effect of appreciably lowering (for a time at least) the price of manual labour, and so giving a lively impulse to production in all its forms.

M. Legoyt calls attention to the advantage which a country gains by cherishing the habit and the taste for work in a considerable number of adults whom garrison life now condemns to idleness and its deadly consequences, and, moreover, to the love of order, to the public morality, to the maintenance of family ties, which the absence of five or six years from the domestic hearth of these youthful recruits more or less completely violates. Charmingly put, Monsieur!

#### A NEW TERRIFIC FRENCH IMPLEMENT OF WAR.

The Mitrailleuse says a Paris correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, is a new ball syringe, in the shape of a small cannon. It is served by five men. The breech end of the barrel is a small moveable, square box. It contains thirty-seven common infantry cartridges, arranged like cigars in a bundle. As soon as it is attached to the breech of a cannon the mitrailleuse is loaded. A man sitting on the carriage fires it by turning a crank. The sound produced by the discharge makes the impression of a platoon fire. The crank is turned once more and the cartridge box removes itself from the cannon, a man to the right takes it, removes from it the "cigar box;" the man to the left put a new one in and bring it again to its place; two other men constantly move to and fro bringing ammunition. The same crank moves the cannon, in every desired direction. As common infantry cartridges are used, the secret is only in the mode of firing. At the last performance, the Mitrailleuse discharged four hundred and forty-two balls in one minute. It was therefore loaded and fired twelve times in one minute. The Austrian Secretary of War who was present at the experiment, declared its part to be equal to a volley of a battalion of six hundred men. All the balls were fired into a surface of 12 feet square to a distance of six hundred yards. The Hungarian officers who were present at the experiments hurried when they saw the terrible effects of the new machine. "The very devil," they said, could not have invented anything more terrible. It may mow down a battalion in three minutes, and if two hostile armies, use this offspring of hell, they may annihilate one another with the celerity of lightning. If mankind wishes to exterminate itself, La Mitrailleuse will do the job for it."

#### THE DUKE OF KENT.

To the Editor of the Daily News

SIR:—It may not be out of place at this moment, whilst a Prince of the blood royal of England is amongst us, to give publicity to a document which commemorates the benevolent character of his ancestor the Duke of Kent.

Commentary would almost shade such noble generosity and kindness of heart which shine forth so conspicuously throughout the composition. I proceed, therefore, briefly to relate the circumstances which gave origin to the following address, and which were communicated to your correspondent by one who had good opportunities of knowing what took place at that time:

A mutiny of an alarming character was organized at Quebec and prevailed among the troops in that garrison, headed by a soldier named Draper. The object was to take the life of the Duke. It was discover-

ed in time—Draper was tried by Court Martial, condemned and sentenced to be shot.

The whole garrison was ordered out to witness the execution of the sentence, and the cortege attended by the usual solemnities, was conducted to the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec. Draper, suitably habited for the occasion, was placed in position so as to drop into his coffin on being shot; but at the critical moment when the order to fire was about to be given, instead, the Duke magnanimously came forward and read out the following address.

Quebec, 9th April, 1793.

"DRAPER,

"You have now reached the awful moment when a few seconds would have carried you into the immediate presence of the Supreme Being. You must be conscious of the enormity of your guilt, and that you have not the least right to expect mercy. I, as your commanding officer, am entirely precluded from making any application whatsoever in your favour, there being from the various circumstances of the case, no one opening that could justify me in that situation to take such a step. However, as the son of your sovereign, whose greatest prerogative is the dispensation of mercy, I feel myself fortunately enabled to do that, which, as your colonel, the indispensable laws of military discipline render it impossible for me even to think of. In this situation, therefore, I have presumed to apply to the King's representative here for your pardon, and I am now happy to be authorized to inform you that my intercession has been successful. Major-General Clarke in consequence of my warm prayers and entreaties on this subject has had the goodness, by his acquiescence with my wishes, to enable me to prove both to you and to the public at large that, although your atrocious machinations were chiefly directed against my person, I am nevertheless the first to forgive you myself, and to obtain for you his Majesty's mercy. May you only take warning by this awful scene and so conduct yourself, that by the remainder of your life you may atone for your past crimes, and that I may not hereafter have occasion to repent having now been your advocate."

This address was afterwards handed by the Duke to one of his staff in attendance, and was found amongst the papers of the latter by his nearest relative. A.

A CLEVER SERGEANT.—The first instance of a non-commissioned officer having succeeded in obtaining a Royal exhibition scholarship has just occurred at Chatham, a notification having been received from the Science and Art Department that Sergeant John Suadin, of the Royal Engineers, had been successful in obtaining a Royal exhibition to the Royal College of Science, Dublin, which entitles him to £50 per annum for three years, and free admission to the college classes. At the recent competitive examination held at Chatham, Sergeant Suadin was awarded the gold medal for extraordinary proficiency in the advanced stage of applied mechanics, in addition to which he was placed in the first class for inorganic chemistry, at the same time taking honours in the examinations in practical, plane, and solid geometry, and acoustics, light, and heat. He was also placed in the first class for elementary mathematics and theoretical mechanics and metallurgy. Sergeant Suadin also succeeded in obtaining one of the Whitworth scholarships, but was unable to take it, as he was four months over the prescribed age. He has been about eight years

in the corps of Royal Engineers, and has prosecuted his studies during the leisure he was able to snatch from military duty.

The news from New Zealand contained in the letter of the *Times'* correspondent at Wellington, is of a more pacific character than that received of late. Dr. Featherston had been to Melbourne, taking with him the Act of Assembly making provision for the payment of the 18th Regiment, and had succeeded in inducing General Chute to refrain from carrying out the instructions received from home, and to assume the responsibility of permitting the troops to remain until further reference to England. The General, the writer believes, "has saved the colony from a great peril, for at no period were our colonial forces in a more disorganized, mutinous state than they were on the eve of our being left to thorough and unmitigated self reliance." Dr. Featherston and the Hon. Mr. Dillon Bell were to leave the colony at the end of October for London, with instructions to ask the Home Government that two regiments may be placed in the colony on such terms as that Government may deem it reasonable to demand. They would also be instructed to conclude arrangements for organizing an additional force of disciplined men for service in the colony for a period of three years. The limit of this force is to be a money one, £70,000 a year. Meanwhile the force now in the colony was being remodelled after the fashion of the Irish constabulary by Mr. St. John Brannigan, formerly an officer of repute in the Melbourne troopers. It is proposed to remedy the loss of the Panama service by assisting in opening up a line from San Francisco, and the Assembly had authorized the expenditure of £20,000 a year for this purpose. In the event of the colonial Government receiving any suitable offer for carrying out this service their contribution towards the Suez line will be discontinued.

The London *Beeline* states that a petition to the Queen is in course of signature, praying her Majesty to see that measures are taken without delay to enable the large number of persons at present out of employ, and willing to work, to go to those portions of Majesty's dominions where their labor is required, and where they may prosper and increase the prosperity of the whole empire. The petitioners also declare that they have heard "with alarm and indignation" that her Majesty has been advised to consent to give up the colonies, "containing millions of unoccupied land, which might be employed profitably, both to the colonies and ourselves as a field for emigration;" and, in order to discourage and defeat all such projects for disunion, they humbly pray that England and her colonies and dependencies may be incorporated by name into one British empire, and that proclamation be made that her Majesty is Sovereign thereof, in like manner as she has been proclaimed Queen of India. The petitioners also asked her Majesty to assemble her Parliament without delay, that they may inquire into the causes of the present distress, and seek a remedy.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Manchester Town Hall yesterday to consider a proposal to raise a fund for a memorial of the late Earl of Derby, and it was decided to present a requisition to the High Sheriff of Lancashire asking him to convene a county meeting to resolve upon the best method of promoting the object.

## A STRANGE HISTORY OF A STRANGE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

There is not we believe one grown up person out of every twenty who is thoroughly read up in the history of the insignificant republics occupying an immense portion of South and Central America. There is Paraguay, for example, a country nearly as large as England and Scotland put together, with less than one million and a half of a population; and although it has been at war with the Empire of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation for the last five years, and has fought heroically against overwhelming odds, the chances are that very few people in this country have made themselves acquainted with its past history, its present condition and its internal economy. It may be worth while, therefore, to lay before our readers some information about Paraguay—the strangest republic on the American Continent or perhaps in the wide world. The population consists of aboriginal Indians and Europeans, chiefly Spaniards, along with a variety of mixed races of the most heterogeneous description imaginable. It is a far inland region, situated between the rivers Paraguay and Parana, bounded on the North and East by Brazil, and on the South and West by the Republics of the Argentine Confederation. It was owned by Spain when that monarchy was the most magnificent in the world; and when the successors of Charles V. lost every foot of ground on the Continent of America, the Province of Paraguay set up on its own account as a free and independent nation, with very little capital and less experience of freedom to begin with.

Sometime about the beginning of the 17th century the Jesuits found their way into Paraguay, and proceeded to Christianize and civilize the aboriginal Indians. These zealous missionaries met with numerous difficulties, but through the exercise of indomitable energy, patience and perseverance they succeeded in reducing the natives to a state of absolute and unquestioning submission. The poor semi-savages were taught to live in common, to work in common, to play in common, and to regard the superintending father as the representative of the Deity. On the other hand they were fed and clothed like children, treated with gala fetes and tournaments, and were promised the joys of a never ending Paradise in return for their labour and obedience. When the Jesuits were finally expelled from the vast regions on the River Plate the social and religious fabric which they had reared in Paraguay collapsed like an air bladder. The natives were totally ignorant of the mere rudiments of government, and of the rights or privileges of human beings in society. They had been slaves, contented with their slavery, animated by sentiments of obedience and fanaticism, and utterly incapable of managing their own affairs. In these circumstances they cheerfully placed their destinies in the hands of men who ruled them with a rod of iron without fear of risings or revolutions.

When the Spanish power collapsed in the River Plate about fifty years ago, the celebrated Dr. Francis assumed the reins of government in Paraguay. In 1817 this "bold, bad man" and terrible ruler, got himself proclaimed Supreme and Perpetual Dictator of the new Republic, and from that time until the time of his death in 1840, he exercised a tyranny more absolute and more ruthless than anything of the kind to be found in modern history. Paraguay was supposed to be a country in which liberty, equality, and fraternity might flourish abundantly,

but under the iron will of Francis the unresisting people were scarcely permitted to breathe. Men and women were thrown into prison, put to the torture, or executed for the most trifling offences, and even the humblest persons ceased to find safety in their obscurity. Espionage became general and mutual confidence was destroyed. Men moved in society as if they had been in a desert—afraid to whisper a word to their dearest friends lest it might lead to their destruction. The terrible Dictator lived in a state of complete seclusion in the recesses of his palace and nobody save his confidential underlings could penetrate to his presence. He assumed, in fact, the airs of divinity, and came to be called *El Supremo* by his terror-stricken subjects. He only went out in the evening, and we are told that his progress was marked by a solitude. When he quitted his palace the bell of the Cathedral sounded, and the inhabitants of Asuncion instantly fled in terror to their houses. If some unfortunate wight, by any chance, was encountered on the streets by the cortege of the Dictator, the poor fellow would drop upon his knees with his face to the earth, never daring to look upon the face of *El Supremo*, and in that prostrate position he would await his fate in an agony of fear. The usual practice on these occasions was for the escort to inflict several blows upon the culprit with the flat of a sabre heartily applied, but in other cases the offenders were carried off and cast into prison where a worse fate was too often in store for them.

Such was the home policy of Francis, and his foreign policy was equally despotic. He succeeded in cutting off Paraguay from the rest of the world so far as commercial intercourse was concerned. He resolved to make his "kingdom" independent of the foreigner, who was not permitted to set foot within the boundaries of Paraguay. Even Bompiani, the companion of Humboldt, was detained a prisoner for several years for presuming to cross the Parana without permission from the inexorable Dictator. The property and even the lives of the inhabitants could not be called their own, and everything was done by fixed rules according to order. Under the pretext of embellishing the capital about 200 houses were pulled down by order of *El Supremo*, without compensating the owners or troubling himself about the fate of the ejected families. The Paraguayans submitted to all this and every other species of oppression without resistance, until death removed the Dictator on the 19th September, 1840. After a brief interregnum, the sceptre was taken up by a lawyer named Don Carlos Lopez, who proved almost as relentless and tyrannical as his terrible predecessor. Without repudiating altogether the exclusive policy of Francis in commercial affairs, the new Dictator permitted some trading with other countries, but he exhibited the greatest hatred to foreigners, many of whom he treated with barbarous cruelty. He died in 1862, and was succeeded as "President of the Republic" by his eldest son Francisco Lopez—a man who has dragged his country to ruin, and made himself a fugitive through mad ambition. No sooner did he find himself installed in the seat of power than he resolved to make himself master of the "three rivers" and the territories adjacent thereto—that is to say, master of the Paraguay, the Parana, and the Uruguay, and of all eastern America to the south of Brazil. This ambitious project led to a war of five years' duration, a history of which has just been written by Mr. George Thompson, a civil engineer, who was employed during the sanguinary struggle by

Lopez as chief engineer in the field, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Thompson in the first place gives his readers a picture of Paraguayan society previous to the outbreak of the war, which is very striking indeed, when we take into consideration the kind of government inflicted upon the country for nearly half a century. He tells us that crime was almost unknown, and when committed it was immediately detected and punished. "The mass of the people," he says, "was perhaps the happiest in existence. They had hardly to do any work to obtain a livelihood. Each family had its house or hut in its own ground. They planted in a few days enough maize, mandioca, and tobacco for their own consumption, and the crop hardly wanted looking at till it was ready to be gathered. Having at every hut a grove of oranges and also a few cows, the country people throughout the year were under little necessity of working. As to most Paraguayans the idea of the sum of human happiness is to lie down all day on a poncho in the shade and smoke and play the guitar, they may be considered to have been very happy, as they had little else to do. No taxes were ever levied in Paraguay, and all things were paid for out of the amassed wealth in the Treasury. The only revenue of Paraguay was from the yerba or native tea, a monopoly of the Government; and Paraguay never had nor has any national debt."

This is surely the picture of Arcadia, but it wanted a back-ground to make the colours even more striking. Previous to the accession of Francisco Lopez, Paraguay never had any experience of war; but its turn came. In the course of 1864, Lopez increased his army from 28,000 to 64,000 men, and on the 14th December he commenced operations by sending a body of troops across the Paraguay to invade the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso. The fort of Coimbra, which guarded the river entrance, was carried by assault, and a few days afterwards Carumba, the chief city of the province was occupied by the Paraguayans, while a Brazilian war steamer, laden with a valuable cargo of stores and war material, was captured without resistance. On the 17th April, 1865, Lopez seized two steamers belonging to the Argentine Confederation, and war to the knife was thus inaugurated in Rio de la Plata. On the one side stood Paraguay with its million and a quarter population, and on the other side were ranged the Allies, consisting of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and the Republic of Uruguay, having an aggregate population of nine millions and a half, or nearly eight to one. In addition to the force of numbers the Allies had a far superior fleet to that of Lopez, and as a consequence they held command of the three great rivers which ultimately form the Rio de la Plata. On the other hand, Lopez was fully prepared for war while the Allies were not. He determined, therefore, to assume the offensive at once by invading the Argentine province of Corrientes, and if possible to carry the war into the Banda Oriental.

In April, 1865, about 37,000 men in two divisions were set in motion down the Parana, and the city of Corrientes was seized by the Paraguayans. The march was then continued, and by the 20th May Bella Vista was reached, and subsequently Goya, the extreme southern limit attained by Lopez. The danger of this advance was soon made apparent, however, by a dash of ten Allied steamers up the river to Corrientes, which was retaken, and the Paraguayans were in a manner cut off from their base of operations. The Allied fleet took up a position



at this point, and Lopez determined to attack it at once with the whole Paraguayan flotilla from Humaita. He had eight gun-boats against nine, and thirty guns on board against fifty nine, but the attack was made on the 10th June, and after a sharp action the Paraguayans were defeated with the loss of half their vessels. The Allied fleet also suffered severely, and had some difficulty in passing down the river owing to field batteries planted on the banks by Lopez. Meanwhile the second division of his army, 12,000 strong, was making its way to the Uruguay, which it reached on the 10th June, and was divided—8000 men being thrown across the stream, and the remainder fortifying themselves on the right bank. In these positions they were attacked by the Allies, and compelled to surrender at discretion. This disaster proved fatal to the aggrandising schemes of Lopez, and the result was the surrender of Corrientes and the recrossing of the Parana into Paraguay.

It would be endless to give even an outline of the battles, sieges, advances, retreats, &c., which took place from that time to this. The invasion of the Argentine territory resulted in the loss of 20,000 men to Lopez, and large numbers of his newly raised recruits died in the swamps after the retreat. Meanwhile the Allies had time to increase their land and river forces, and by the end of March, 1866, they had 50,000 men and eighteen steam gun boats concentrated near Paso la Patria, opposite the position occupied by the army of Lopez. The River Parana was then crossed, and both armies faced each other on the 20th May, and a great battle was resolved on. The Allied force consisted of 45,000 men and 150 guns, while that of Lopez did not exceed 25,000 men and 100 guns; but the latter assumed the offensive, and made a combined attack in three divisions on the Allied position during the forenoon of the 24th May. The struggle was one of the most sanguinary that occurred during the war, and the destruction was terrible. By four o'clock in the afternoon the Paraguayan army was utterly scattered, broken, and demoralised. About 6000 Paraguayan dead were left upon the field, and 7000 wounded were taken into the hospitals—13,000 *hors de combat* out of 25,000 men. In the course of 1867 numerous engagements took place between the belligerents; but, as the Allies were greatly superior in numbers, and better supplied with arms and ammunition, the final result was merely a question of time.

On the 18th February, the Allied ironclads forced the batteries of Humaita, and ascended the river towards the capital of Paraguay, which was evacuated by the inhabitants by order of Lopez. The Allies then turned their attention to the capture of Humaita, which was ultimately besieged by land and water; and, after a heroic defence, it was finally abandoned by the garrison during the night of the 24th July. When the great fortress fell Lopez retreated, and took up a strong position at Piquayry with his available force, reduced to 10,000 men. Here several deadly struggles took place, one of which lasted four hours, hand to hand, and ended in the total defeat of Lopez, with the loss of 6000 men. Collecting the remnants of his beaten army, he moved them to a hill called *Its Yvate*, where the last stand was resolved upon. The Paraguayan force was now reduced to 3000 men, and on the 21st December it was attacked by the Allies, under Caxias, and cut up dreadfully; but still it held the ground. A series of bombardments and assaults then took place until the 27th, when the Allies marched into the Paraguayan lines, and the few men left

were either killed or made prisoners. Lopez himself made his escape to the mountains, and the war was considered at an end. And so it seemed; but Lopez was made of sterner, unyielding stuff, and, tyrant as he was, the Paraguayan stuck to him through good and evil fortunes, even to the borders of despair. At the beginning of the present year, as Mr. Thompson informs us, the resources of the defeated Dictator consisted of 6000 wounded men in the Cordillera mountains, about twelve small field-pieces, no muskets, and no ammunition, with five small steamers on the higher reaches of the river. Even in this helpless condition Francisco Lopez refused to yield. He gradually recruited his strength, and within the last few months several battles have been reported; but the situation of affairs has not been changed. The last of these struggles took place on the banks of the Peribeby in August last, when the Paraguayans, 3000 strong, were either cut to pieces or captured by an Allied force numbering 20,000 men. Lopez once more contrived to escape, and is now a fugitive and an outlaw. A Provisional Government, supported by foreign bayonets, rules at Asuncion, and the war is once more declared at an end. It is said to have cost the Allies sixty-six millions sterling and nearly 190,000 men. What the Paraguayans have lost in men and money is not stated, and perhaps will never be ascertained, but they have made for themselves a history worthy of a greater nation and of a better cause.

#### QUEEN ANNE.

[From Victor Hugo's New Romance in the Gentleman's Magazine.]

Above this couple there was Anne, Queen of England. An ordinary woman was Queen Anne. She was gay, kindly, august—to a certain extent. No quality of hers attained to virtue, none to evil. Her stoutness was bloated; her fun, heavy; her good-nature, stupid. She was stubborn and weak. As a wife, she was faithless and faithful, having favourites to whom she gave up her heart, and a husband for whom she kept her bed. As a Christian she was a heretic and a bigot. She had one beauty—the well-developed neck of a Niobe. The rest of her person was indifferently formed. She was a clumsy coquette and a chaste one. Her skin was white and fine; she displayed a great deal of it. It was she who introduced the fashion of necklaces of large pearls clasped round the throat. She had a narrow forehead, sensual lips, fleshy cheeks, large eyes, short sight. Her short sight extended to her mind. Beyond a burst of merriment now and then, almost as ponderous as her anger, she lived in a sort of taciturn grumble and a grumbling silence. Words escaped from her which had to be guessed at. She was a mixture of a good woman and a mischievous devil. She liked surprises, which is extremely woman-like. Anne was a pattern—just sketched roughly—of the universal Eve. To that sketch had fallen that chance, the throne. She drank. Her husband was a Dane thorough-bred. A Tory, she governed by the Whigs; like a woman, like a mad woman. She had fits of rage. She was violent, a brawler. Nobody more awkward than Anne in directing affairs of state. She allowed events to fall about as they might chance. Her whole policy was cracked. She excelled in bringing about great catastrophes from little causes. When a whim of authority took hold of her, she called it giving a blow with the poker. She would say with an air of profound thought, "No peer may keep his hat on before the king

except De Courcy, Baron Kingsale, an Irish peer." Or "It would be an injustice were my husband not to be Lord High Admiral, since my father was." And she made George of Denmark High Admiral of England and of all her Majesty's plantations. She was perpetually perspiring bad humour, she did not explain her thought, she exuded it. There was something of the Sphinx in this goose.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieut.-Colonel Beaudry, of the Mount Royal Rifles, has been presented by that corps with a silver tea set on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter.

A visit of English and Belgian Volunteers to Paris is to take place next year. The management is in the hands of Col. Gourley, M. P., for Sunderland, with the concurrence of the British Government.

Lord Brougham once said that he never met a Frenchman, of any condition or occupation whatever, who did not consider that, after the Emperor, he was himself the fittest and sole man to solve the constitutional difficulties and to work out the political destiny of his country.

October 21st being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's flag-ship Victory was, in accordance with custom, dressed at each mast-head and yard arms with laurel wreaths. During the afternoon some few of the remaining survivors of the memorable engagement went on board, and were entertained at dinner through the liberality of Admiral Sir James Hope.

There is now preparing for publication in England a work by General Garibaldi. The theme, if not the title, is "Rome in the Nineteenth Century." It is understood to be a popular book, and one which will throw some light upon many matters which have hitherto been but partly seen or quite concealed. The General's great ambition now being to assist in the education of Italy, we may expect in it some information respecting the reasons for the need of education in a country which was once one of the Light of the World!

H. J. Stowe publishes a card requesting the public to suspend judgement on the letters of Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, lately published in the *London Quarterly Review*, until she meets them in their proper historical connection in her forthcoming volume. Mr. Stowe has no right to ask suspension of judgement in such a matter, save on the ground that it is she, herself, and Lady Byron who are now on the defence, instead of the memory of Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh. The tables have been so turned that, for the present at least, the accuser is herself in the criminal dock—the judge is being judged.

The Colonial question develops rapidly. New Zealand angry and discontent with the Mother Country, Australia jealous and dissatisfied, and now comes news from the Cape of Good Hope that Parliament has resolved to discontinue payment of the annual allowance of £10,000 to the troops. One of the reasons assigned is the unsatisfactory state of the finances; but the most important is contained in a portion of the resolutions adopted on a vote 22 to 20, which reads thus:—"The fact of the Imperial Government having intimated and commenced acting upon its firm determination to withdraw the troops unless the colony agrees to terms of payment entirely beyond its means.



## THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A Military correspondent at Verona sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following observations on the present state of the Italian Army:—"If any one saw the Piedmontese troops before the campaign of 1859 compares them with the Italian troops of to-day, he will hardly be able to find words to express the full extent of the contrast between them. The tenacity, adaptability, discipline, and general efficiency which characterised the Army of Piedmont have nearly all disappeared now that it has become the Army of United Italy. The Italian is singularly pliant, and very intelligent, so that he is easily drilled; but in the Army as it now exists, though there are plenty of clever and well-instructed soldiers, that most important quality of a soldier, discipline, is almost entirely wanting. The men are unruly and disobedient, and the officers careless. I had an opportunity of watching the infantry at the great manoeuvres this autumn, and found their marching slow and irregular; the men appeared decidedly below the average in intelligence, and not held well in hand by their officers. The slightest effort seemed to throw them into disorder, and the number of stragglers was extraordinary. The Lombards used to pass for Austria's best soldiers, but, like the Venetians and Piedmontese, they have been dispersed over the entire Army, and, instead of improving the efficiency of the regiments into which they have been drafted, appear to have themselves deteriorated. The cavalry also leave much to be desired. Like the infantry, they are easily fatigued, though the nature of the Italian service renders long marches indispensable; they are bad riders, and they are badly mounted. As for the artillery, which is still composed mostly of Piedmontese, it is as excellent as ever."

The New York *Tribune* rejoices over the reorganization of the Cuban Junta in that city. Were its object other than that of aiding the revolt of Cuba it would not have the *Tribune's* approval. It is surprising how anxious that journal has been of late, to see Europe, Canada and Cuba, all in the throes of revolution together. It encourages alike all who raise, or attempt to raise the standard of revolt. This hardly comports with its denunciation of other countries for alleged sympathy with the South.

THE CANADIAN PAPAL ZOUAVES.—We learn from the French papers that the detachment of Zouaves that left Canada for Rome some time ago, on their way through France visited Rouen, the chief city of Normandy—the cradle of their race—on the 13th October last. They got a very handsome reception from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Rouen, who invited them to a grand dinner in the Seminary of the place, and entertained them in great style. It was noted that the Canadians retained many of the characteristics of their French ancestors in speech, &c.

LT.-COL. JARVIS.—It is reported around town that this gentleman is about to return from England and resume the duties of Deputy Adjutant General for this District. We trust, however, for the sake of the Volunteer force that the rumor is untrue. Col. Jarvis is evidently unpopular abroad as well as at home, and it is to be regretted that he should be again foisted upon us. Lt.-Col. McPherson, who is acting Deputy-Adjutant General in his, Jarvis', absence, is an able officer, and very popular with the force, and it will be a misfortune should he be removed from his present position. *Nous verrons, however.*—*Whig.*

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mr. R. J. Parnell was conducted yesterday with military honors, deceased having been a member of the Victoria Rifle Company. The band of the Royal Artillery attended, playing, as usual upon such solemn occasions, "The Dead March in Saul." At the grave,—after the remains had been lowered and the church services read—a firing party, taken from his late company, fired three volleys. The young volunteer was highly esteemed in the company, and left many friends behind who will mourn for some time the sudden and unexpected death of their comrade. Mr. Parnell was in his twenty-third year when he died.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Major General Wool died at his residence in Troy, N. Y. He was, we believe, the oldest General in the American army, and leaves behind him a fair military record. During the late rebellion, when so much difficulty was experienced in finding men competent to command the armies, General Wool was, at the time, considered a likely man for the position. But, like his former comrade in arms, Gen. Scott, his great age told against him, and he had to give way to younger men. He was a soldier of the old school, and in his time "did the State some service."

There seems to be a probability of the early issue of the long-delayed medal for services in New Zealand. The riband has just been exhibited at the orderly-room of the 1st battalion 12th Regiment at Aldershot. The riband has blue fringe and a red stripe down the centre. The following regiments and corps are entitled to the medal:—1st battalion 12th Regiment, 2nd battalion 14th Regiment, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 57th, 65th, 68th, 70th, and detachments of Royal Artillery, Commissariat Staff Corps, Royal Engineers, and Military Train.

The disturbances in Dalmatia originated from the following circumstances: It appears that the inhabitants claim exemption from military service in virtue of certain ancient privileges granted them while they were under the Venetian Republic. Finding that the troops had arrived in their district for the purpose of obtaining recruits, several thousands of them assembled in the plain of Grahovo, where they have been joined by a number of warlike Montenegrins from the neighboring hills on the other side of the frontier, and have hitherto successfully resisted all attempts of the troops to dislodge them.

A letter from Pera, dated October 21, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that the Viceroy of Egypt is more determined than ever in his resistance to the Sultan's demands, and that he has declared to the British Consul that he has decided, after mature consideration, to reject not only the demands relative to the Egyptian budget and the contracting of loans, but all the other demands as well. "The only way of dealing with the Porte," he said, "is either to attain your object by bribery or by showing your teeth. Formerly I acted according to the former method; I will now try the latter." The correspondent adds that it is rumored in Alexandria that the Viceroy intends, directly the Suez Canal is opened, to procure from his subjects, by means of a *plebiscitum*, a declaration of their desire to be made independent of the Sultan, and that he will probably have the secret support of France in this adventurous undertaking.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 19th November, 1869

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 2 Company, Gananoque.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant George Cunningham, vice Fleming, promoted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No 6 Company, Ernesttown.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George McLean, M. S., vice Aylsworth, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

James Mabee, gentleman, M. S., vice McLean, promoted.

The following Officers of the Kingston Field Battery have been granted First Class Certificates by a Board of Examiners, viz:

Major Thomas Drummond.

First Lieutenant Peter Graham.

Second Lieutenant Henry Wilmot.

Lieutenant Wallace Walton.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Provisional Battalion of Portneuf.

No. 3 Company Deschambault.

To be Lieutenant:

Trefflé St. Armand, gentleman, M.S., vice Hamelin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Célestin Proulx, Gentleman, M. S, vice Mayrand, resigned.

1st Infantry Company at Three Rivers.

The resignations of Captain A. Antrobus and Lieut. C. A. Larro, are hereby accepted.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized. Officers provisional viz.

An Infantry Company at Drummondville.

County of Drummond

To be Captain:

W. Watts, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

N. F. G. Boisvert, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Charles Reid, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Volunteer Battalion of Rifles.

No. 4 Company.

Ensign Edmund Fultz having obtained a Second Class Military School Certificate, is now confirmed in his rank from the date of that Certificate.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized Officers provisional excepting those holding Certificates, viz :

A Battery of Garrison Artillery at Herring Cove, Halifax County.

To be Captain :

Captain L. J. Bland.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

Wm. A. Purcell, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

James Hanrahan, Gentleman.

A Second Infantry Company at Aylsford, Kings County:

To be Captain :

Captain James Palmer.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant William R. L. Foster.

To be Ensign :

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada,

The Dublin pro-Fenian papers continue to threaten Mr. Gladstone with "the consequences" in case the prisoners are not released.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is in Rome, where he has been sitting for his bust to the sculptor Randolph Rogers. He has always been noted for his "busts" other than those of eloquence.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Philip Sandilands, in his eightieth year. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1806, served with the expedition to Walcheren, and in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo.

The Dublin Daily Express states that some Irish members mean next session to bring under consideration the subject of a Royal residence in Ireland, and have pledged themselves to support a measure to carry out the object.

The news of the Dalmatian insurrection this morning is that after an engagement which lasted three hours (the day is not mentioned) the troops drove back the insurgents beyond Sutvar. Major-General Dornus advanced as far as Poberdje without meeting with any opposition.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co.,** Homeopathic Chemists, London. 28-26

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1869.

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R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

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## THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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