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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

No. 18.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER L.

It was evident that the Rockingham administration, being determined to have peace at any price, the claim of independence set up by the revolted Colonies would present no obstacle—their value to Great Britain had been persistently underrated by the political philosophers of the Whigs, and the public mind, wearied of the contest which the same patriots taught them to believe to be hopeless, were satisfied to let them govern—such a matter as the loss of a continent to the Empire being of small moment compared with the Whigs claim to place and power.

One of the last (and it would be well for Great Britain had it been the first) acts of the late administration was to appoint General Sir Guy Carleton, the able Governor of Canada, Commander-in-Chief in America, superseding Sir Henry Clinton, and the new administration continued him in power but with such instructions that an actual suspension of hostilities was observed between the two armies in the neighborhood of New York.

The contest had resolved itself into a struggle for supremacy on the high seas, and England was gradually but surely beating her adversaries, whose only chance of success lay in maintaining immense armaments considerably out numbering the British fleet. The naval power of Great Britain being employed in looking after its varied and diversified national interests, could not be concentrated, but were sapping surely and steadily the naval powers of France, Spain, and Holland by beating them in detail. As it would be impossible for France to maintain its large fleet in the West Indies any longer, notwithstanding its success, it was arranged by the Courts of Versailles and Madrid that a combined attack should be made on Jamaica, which,

once conquered, the remainder of the British possessions in the West Indies would fall an easy prey, and that power being effectually crippled the confederates could easily divide the spoil if not enforce their own terms on the revolted Colonies.

Nor were those projects so visionary as might be supposed—the divisions in the English House of Commons were no secret; the party who recently attained to power under the Marquis of Rockingham were known to be engaged in treasonable correspondence with the rebel leaders in the Colonies, it was notorious that they had persuaded the people that the war would involve national bankruptcy—that they were determined to have peace at any price, and that the Colonies were only sources of danger, expense, and annoyance. A successful descent on the chief island in the West Indies would have the same effect on the Whig party as the surrender at Yorktown—all their force would be withdrawn, and amidst the scramble for the spoils of the British Empire the confederates who could bring the largest force into the field would be sure to secure the largest share.

The revolted Colonists were of no account in this case,—possessed of no naval force they could offer no resistance to demands backed by a powerful fleet, and would have to accept such terms as their masters would dictate. It was a strange situation—between the rebels and slavery the only power capable of interposing was that against which they rebelled, and they would assuredly be saved from French dictation if not from French rule by the bravery and good conduct of the British Admiral alone.

Intelligence of the contemplated movement reached England happily before the change of administration took place, and Sir George Rodney, who had returned from the West Indies, was despatched to resume his command with a reinforcement of twelve sail of the line. He sailed from the channel in January and arrived at Barbadoes on the 19th of February. In consequence of the intelligence there received of the attack on St. Christophers (the news of its surrender not having arrived) he put to sea at once with the intention of joining Sir Samuel

Hood and attempting its relief. On the passage he fell in with the British fleet returning, as the island had surrendered, and the Comté de Grasse had sailed for Martinique.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence the British Admiral sailed for Ste. Lucie, that being the most convenient station for watching the motions of the French fleet, and for this purpose his frigates were so stationed as to give the earliest intelligence of any movement while the rest of the fleet took in water and provisions for five months.

As the safety not only of Jamaica but of all the British West Indian possessions depended on the exertions made to bring the Comté de Grasse to an action before a junction with the Spanish fleet could be effected, the intervening space of time must have been a period of much anxiety and disquietude to the British Admiral.

On the 5th of April intelligence was received that the French fleet were embarking troops on board their ships of war,—a stupid proceeding which rendered them useless in action from being overcrowded,—and must have satisfied Rodney of assumed victory if he could succeed in bringing them to action. At daybreak on the 8th of April a signal from the Andromache frigate announced that the French fleet had weighed anchor and were standing out of Port Royal bay bearing to the northwest. The signal was at once made for the British fleet to weigh anchor, which was obeyed with such alacrity that the whole, consisting of thirty-six sail of the line, were clear of Gros Islet Bay and proceeding under a press of sail in pursuit of the enemy by noon. Before daybreak next morning they were discovered under Dominique, and in this situation both fleets were becalmed for some time. At length the enemy got the breeze and stood towards Guadalope. It next reached the van of the British, commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, who immediately stood after them with a press of sail, while the centre and rear divisions were still becalmed. Although it was obviously the interests of the Comté de Grasse to avoid an action the opportunity which presented itself of crushing the van of the British fleet was too tempting to be resisted, especially as the vessels com-

posing it were better sailers than those of the centre and rear divisions, which lay still becalmed, and it might reasonably be supposed that the action would be over before they could close. Accordingly the Comte de Grasse having allowed Hood's division to approach as near as he thought advisable, bore up at 9.30 a.m. on the 9th of April for the purpose of cutting it off. Seeing this manœuvre the British Admiral, whose squadron was on the starboard tack with the wind at east-south-east, hove to in line of battle for the purpose of allowing the centre and rear to close, while the French, by keeping under sail, were able to manœuvre as they pleased. Under these circumstances a furious action commenced at 10 o'clock, a.m., during which eight British ships bore the fire of fifteen French ships of the line for more than an hour, when the breeze having reached the centre and rear divisions, the French Admiral tacked and stood in shore, the superior sailing powers of his ships, enabling him to decline a close action. The British ships engaged were much cut up and two of the French vessels were obliged to take shelter in Guadaloupe.

The British fleet lay to at night to repair damages, and next morning made sail in pursuit of the enemy, but with so little effect that by the morning of the 11th the French fleet had got so far to the windward that some of the ships were scarcely visible.

The rear division of the British fleet had become the van; it was commanded by Admiral Drake. About noon one of the enemy's ships was seen to the windward in tow of a frigate, having lost her foremast and bowsprit, a general chase was ordered with the intention of taking her, and before evening the leading ships had approached so near that she would have been compelled to surrender had not the Comte de Grasse bore down with his fleet so close together that nothing but the near approach of night prevented a general engagement. As it was evident this much desired event must come off in the morning if both fleets retained their relative positions during the night, Sir George Rodney formed his line on the starboard tack, and at daylight it was evident that it was not in the power of the Comte de Grasse to avoid an action if he would. His fleet consisted of one ship of 110 guns, five of 84, nineteen of 74, six of 64, and three of 50, mounting in all 2560 guns of heavier metal than their opponents. The British fleet consisted of five of 90 guns, twenty of 74, ten of 64, and one 70-gun ship, mounting altogether 2640 guns, throwing a lighter broadside than the French.

The Comte de Grasse formed his fleet on the larboard tack, just far enough distant to windward to cross the bows of the British. A few minutes after 8 o'clock, a.m., on the 12th of April, 1772, the leading ship of Sir George Rodney's fleet opened fire on the centre and rear division of the French, and in a few minutes it became general. Hood's division, being the rear, and a great part of

the centre were nearly becalmed, but the leading ships had the breeze; the same variations of the wind were soon afterwards experienced by the French. As the ships got more to the southward the breeze had had also veered in that direction so that their van ships could not lie higher than south-west, while the centre and rear, having the sea breeze at about east, were lying up to the south. Although this southerly sea breeze completely broke the French line it did not disarrange the British, and at 11 o'clock a.m. Sir George Rodney, at the head of the centre division, having passed the *Ville de Paris*, Comte de Grasse's flag ship, and her second, so close as to be almost in contact, delivering a tremendous fire from his flag ship, the *Formidable*, arrived abreast of the opening in the line described as caused by the variation of the breeze and keeping a close luff, passed through it between the second and third ship astern of the *Ville de Paris*, followed by the *Duke*, *Namur* and *Canada*, immediately wore round, and the signal being made for the van to attack the British fleet thus gained the wind and stood upon the same tack as their opponents. Meantime Hood's division became heavily engaged with the French centre, and it having fallen a calm the ships of both fleets became so enshrouded in smoke that a cessation of firing became necessary, and when the smoke cleared away the French fleet had bore away and were to the leeward retreating in disorder. A general chase ensued, and the *Glorieux* (74), the *César*, the *Lector*, the *Ardent*, and finally the *Ville de Paris* of 110 guns, were captured; the latter after fighting through the long summer's day surrendered at sunset to the *Barfleur*, Sir S. Hood, at which time only three men, of whom the Comte de Grasse was one, were left alive on her upper deck. The *Diadem*, a 74-gun ship had been sunk by a single broadside from the *Formidable*.

This decisive victory settled the question respecting naval supremacy, frustrated the designs of the confederates, and relieved the rebellious Colonies of an incubus far more formidable than the stamp duty.

On board the *Ville de Paris* the military chest for the pay of the French troops was captured. The whole train of artillery with battering cannon and stores meant for the attack on Jamaica were also captured. The *Ville de Paris* was the largest man of war afloat; she had been presented to Louis XV. by the City of Paris, and cost £175,000 sterling, an enormous sum for those days. She had 400 men killed in the action of the 12th of April, and the loss of the French fleet is said to have been over 3000 men killed and nearly 7000 wounded, while those vessels that escaped were so damaged as to be nearly useless. The loss of the British amounted to 253 killed and 816 wounded. None of the prizes taken in this action reached England; the *César* took fire and blew up during the night with 400 of her own crew and 50 British seamen on board. The res-

were all lost at sea in one of the most fearful hurricanes which have ever devastated the tropics.

In this action the manœuvre of breaking the line was practiced for the first time on record. It is a controverted question as to whether it was a part of a deliberate tactical plan of Sir George Rodney's, as it afterwards became of Nelson's, or whether it was accidental. The fact of having kept a close luff would seem to imply that it was a deliberate design, although it is possible that the idea may not have occurred till the *Formidable* arrived opposite the break in the line, which was caused by accident. Hitherto and afterwards it was not the rule to force a passage till Nelson's time, and it formed the chief object in all his tactics—at all events on this occasion it secured a victory, and Rodney has the credit of giving the manœuvre practical effect.

The French ships which escaped bore away to the leeward the night after the action. Four of them ran down to the Dutch Island of *Curacao*, but the greater part, under Bougainville and Vaudrioul, the second and third in command, kept together and stood for Cape Francois.

The next morning Sir G. Rodney attempted to pursue, but was becalmed for three days under Guadaloupe, and having ascertained that the enemy were gone to leeward he dispatched Sir S. Hood to the west of Hispaniola, while he himself followed to join him off Cape Tiburon. In the Mona passage between Hispaniola and Guadaloupe Hood gave chase to and captured two 64-gun French ships and two large frigates, a third frigate escaping, the French fleet thus losing eight ships of the line and two frigates. Sir Geo. Rodney now proceeded to Jamaica, leaving Sir Samuel Hood with twenty-five sail of the line to watch the enemy. Both these Admirals were elevated to the Peerage for this victory; Rear Admiral Drake and Commodore Affleck were created Baronets.

The last action worth noticing in the West Indies was the capture of the Bahama Islands with a garrison of 170 invalids on the 6th of May, by an expedition fitted out at Havannah, consisting of three frigates and sixty sail of transports, having on board 2500 troops.

A recent number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* intimates that, at last, three regiments will be retained, under the new arrangements, in Canada, but that they will be severally reduced to a service establishment of 500 men. One of the regiments at Halifax will be relieved in the course of the summer by the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles now quartered in Ottawa. The Rifle Brigade and the Artillery stationed at Montreal, are also under orders for home, and the force stationed in the country will then consist of the 69th at Quebec, and the 78th and 1st Battalion of the 60th at Halifax. The reliefs will probably be delayed until the fall, as the head quarters are not to be transferred from Montreal to Quebec until October or September.

A strange story is told by a New York paper respecting the cause of the sinking of the "Oneida," to the following effect:

"One of the officers of the 'Oneida,' who recently arrived in this city, stated, in the presence of one of the attaches of this office, that at the time of the collision with the 'Bombay,' all the officers of the 'Oneida' were drunk; that the vessel having just left port the officers were having a 'little jollification below,' and that the deck was in charge of a midshipman. He stated further that the 'Bombay' was not hailed through a speaking trumpet; that immediately after the collision the utmost excitement prevailed, everybody madly rushing for the boats, and thinking of nothing but self-preservation. The officers staggered to the deck in a condition of drunken stupor, and were totally incapable of giving orders or attempting to preserve their own lives."

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The following are the terms offered to Volunteers.—

PAY:

Color Sergeants	...\$18 00 per month.
Sergeant	...15 00 " "
Corporal & Buglers	13 00 " "
Privates	12 00 " "

With free lodgings and rations, equipment and clothing. To be clothed as riflemen and armed and equipped as follows—1 short Snider Enfield rifle sword bayonet and accoutrements complete; 60 rounds of service ammunition, 1 knapsack, 1 haversack, 1 water bottle, 1 tin plate and mug, 1 blanket, 1 water-proof sheet, 1 cloth (rifle) tunic, 1 pair of cloth trousers, 1 great coat, 1 forage cap, 1 pair of beefskin boots, 1 pair of ankle boots, 1 linen blouse and pair of trousers, 1 mosquito net, with free kit, 2 flannel shirts, 2 pair socks, 1 pair of braces, 2 linen towels, 1 knife, fork and spoon, with holdall, 1 clothes brush, 2 blacking brushes 1 comb, 1 box blacking, 1 tin water-proof blacking, 2 darning needles, 1 hank of thread, 1 piece of soap. And for winter use:—1 tunic, (cloth), 1 pair of cloth trousers, 1 winter cap, (fur, 1 pair of mitts, 2 knitted under-shirts, 2 pairs of knitted drawers, 1 muffler.

The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act is a blow aimed at parties who may expose themselves to the following charges:—

- "With being or continuing in arms against Her Majesty in Canada;
- Or with any act of hostility therein;
- Or with having entered Canada with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein, etc., etc."

And such parties may be detained in safe custody without bail until the first Jan., 1871, and until the end of the Session of Parliament then next succeeding; and no Justice shall bail or try any such persons so arrested without order from the Privy Council, until the day after the termination of the first session held after the first day of January, 1871, any Law or Statute to the contrary.

DISBANDED.—In consequence of an order received from headquarters, Major Walker yesterday disbanded the Windsor and Leamington Companies, which had for ten days previously been doing duty at this place; and in the afternoon the Leamington men returned to their homes on the Bob Hackett. The St. Thomas cavalry are to take their departure on Monday next. Previous to dismissing the force, Major Walker complimented the respective companies upon their proficiency in drill and their soldierly conduct while under his command.—*Record and Journal.*

RIFLE MATCH—60TH RIFLES VS, QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

On Saturday afternoon the 23rd inst., a rifle match took place on the Garrison Common, between nine Sergeants of the 60th Rifles and the same number from the Queen's Own. Ranges, 200 yards, up to 500 yards, inclusive. Dr. Oliver, 60th Rifles, and Lieut. Col. Gilmor, Queen's Own Rifles, being present, also participated in the match, which commenced at 2 o'clock p.m., and continued until 4.30 p.m., resulting in favour of the 60th Rifles by 17 points. A beautiful silver cup was offered by Col. Gilmor to the highest individual score, which was won by Hospital Sergeant White, No. 9 Company, Q. O. R., who headed the score with 66 points.

The following are the scores of the respective sides:—

60TH RIFLES.			
	300 yds.	400 yds.	T ^l .
Dr. Oliver	18	13	13-61
Sergt. Mitchell	17	13	18-60
" Poinson	16	16	15-59
" Inwood	15	13	15-58
" Witney	14	11	9-53
" Clarke	12	18	8-52
" Beech	14	13	3-46
" Thompson	14	13	8-45
" Curran	15	13	9-44
" Brown	14	14	11-41
Total	149	137	128 104 518

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.			
	200 yds.	400 yds.	T ^l .
H. Sergt White	16	18	17-66
Sergt. Bailely	14	17	16-62
" Meredith	16	15	17-56
" McCormick	15	15	12-55
Col. Gilmor	13	15	16-52
Sergt. Grahame	11	16	16-49
" Isray	10	8	18-46
" McDonald	12	10	15-46
" Cook	15	12	9-44
" Dodge	6	6	9-25
Total	128	132	145 96 501

Average of 60th Rifles, 51.80; Q. O. R. 50.10.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The Mount Forest company mustered at the drill shed on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to the range to shoot for the possession of the prize medal. The day was dull and unfavorable, and the shooting, which was at 200 and 400 yards, was consequently not so good as is usually made. The medal, as will be seen, was won by Private Scott.

Capt. J. Pearce	.....34320	30202-19
Lieut. R. Smith	.....04340	02022-17
Sergt. G. Sutton	.....30230	20302-15
Corpl. A. Black	.....02343	22020-18
Private S. Grass	.....23023	23020-17
Private G. Walker	.....02020	32030-12
Private A. McMillan	.....23422	02020-17
Private T. Davis	.....02203	30200-12
Private H. Cusick	.....03202	02032-14
Corpl. F. Graffe	.....40320	03203-17
Private G. Scott	.....32443	32003-24
Private J. Lewis	.....03033	30202-16
Private N. Sinclair	.....03200	20200-9
P'te. G. Fitzsimmons	.....22034	00203-13
Private R. Edwards	.....23000	30022-12
Private A. Anderson	.....02302	30020-12

—*Examiner.*

A correspondence on the cotton crop and the use of fertilisers will be found in our columns.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—A friendly rifle match took place on the Beauport flats on Saturday afternoon, between 10 of the 69th Regiment and 10 of the 8th Batt., Volunteers, crack shots on both sides, which as appears, by the score below published, resulted in favor of the 8th. The weather was very pleasant, and the atmosphere favorable in every respect for target practice. In addition to the parties competing in the match, we noticed on the ground Col. Bagot, Major Alleyn, Mr. French, 69th Regiment and a number of other gentlemen. The following is the score.

8TH BATTALION.			
	200	400	600
O. R. Sergt. Frow	.....16	18	13-47
H. Sergt. Ferguson	.....18	18	5-41
Ensign Mahoney	.....19	12	2-33
Capt. Barret	.....17	18	11-46
Lieut. E. G. Scott	.....16	15	3-34
Col. Sergt. Norris	.....18	18	13-49
Lieut. Balfour	.....14	18	6-38
Capt. Morgan	.....18	19	4-41
Adj. O'Neil	.....19	17	6-42
Sergt. Holloway	.....17	17	9-43
			414

69TH REGIMENT.			
Capt. Charlton	.....11	17	9-37
Capt. Dyke	.....13	16	13-42
Lieut. Aitchison	.....15	15	5-35
Ass. J. M. Dawson	.....15	13	11-39
Col. Sergt. Clough	.....12	14	7-33
Col. Sergt. Connell	.....15	19	9-43
Private Thompson	.....17	15	0-32
Private Fairbairn	.....11	18	8-37
Private Goodwin	.....18	19	4-41
Private Guy	.....20	16	10-46
			385

Majority for 8th Batt. 29 Points. A return match will be fired between the same squads at an early day at the range of the 69th Regiment, cove field.—*Chronicle.*

As the Potton volunteer company was nearing St. Armand, on its way to Frelighsburg, on the 13th inst., one of the men rushed out of the ranks and ran for the border line. He was fired upon two or three times but escaped. The shot is supposed to have taken effect, but whether fatally we are unable to learn.—*Lindsay Expositor.*

THE 21ST BATTALION.—The 21st Battalion (St. Johns) has its headquarters at Dunham. Lieut. Col. Marchand finds all the comforts of a home at the residence of Mr Wood, M. L. C., and the other officers and men are billeted much to their own satisfaction. The new and commodious hotel of Mr. Seeley is brimful of bayonets and has a carnation hue from the number of red-coats in and about it. The St. Andrew's troop of Cavalry, (Capt. Burwash) a fine body of well mounted men, are also doing duty in this village and neighborhood.—*The News.*

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—Two Volunteer companies are now being formed in this village, one of foot and the other of mounted Infantry. The Infantry which now numbers over 30 men will, it is supposed, be under command of D. Westover, M. S., as Captain, with Z. V. Whitman, M. S., as Lieutenant, and E. Abbott as Ensign. The mounted Infantry had not yet met to organize at our latest information. We understand that application will be immediately made to the proper quarters to have these companies enrolled in the Militia.—*The News.*

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

From the St. Johns News, April 22nd, 1876.

On Friday last the 21st Battalion Richelieu Volunteers left town for the frontier, and were replaced in garrison by 8 companies from the St. Hyacinthe District, forming a provisional Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. De Bellefeuille. The companies are composed of strong able bodied young men and are daily improving in drill and soldierly appearance. The non commissioned officers and men number 250 which with our own company of garrison Artillery brings up the strength of the garrison to over 300 men. We give below the names of the field and staff officers as well as those of the captains of companies. The men are billeted at the different hotels in the town and drill twice a day, besides furnishing their quota for garrison duty.

- Lieut.-Colonel—De Bellefeuille.
- Majors—Labranche and St. Jacques.
- Capt. and Adjt.—Henri Bouthillier.
- Surgeon—Chagnon.
- Assistant Surgeon—Genet.
- Capt. Corcoran, No. 1 Co., St. Hyacinthe.
- Capt. Defoy, No. 2 Co., Gently.
- Capt. Landry, No. 3 Co., Becancour.
- Capt. Hebert, No. 4 Co., St. Gregoire.
- Capt. Beaubien, No. 5 Co., Arthabaska Station.
- Capt. Sylvester, No. 6 Co., St. Pie and St. Cimon.
- Capt. Pacaud, No. 7 Co., St. Nor d'Arthabaska.
- Capt. Geroux, No. 8 Co., Nicolet.

The Richelieu Light Infantry were ordered to the front on Saturday last. The Battalion mustered at an early hour in the morning and proceeded to St. Aubin Station by the 10 a.m. train. From that place the men marched to Dunham—a distance of 12 miles—which place they reached at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The men were of course fatigued, but notwithstanding some of them went on duty at once. The following officers accompanied the Battalion:

- Lieut.-Colonel—A. G. Marchand.
- Major—J. E. Clement.
- Captains—J. P. Carreau, J. Fletcher, E. Lefebvre.
- Lieutenants—W. Vaughan, D. Carreau A. Charland.
- Ensigns—J. Donohue, Mongeon, A. Marchand.
- Adjutant—J. L'Ecuyer.
- Capt. and Paymaster—A. Bertrand.
- Capt. and Quartermaster—R. Porlier.
- Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Baudouin.

A fourth Company of the Battalion—from St. Sebastien—is on duty at Clarenceville.

The St. Johns Volunteer Battery of Artillery has come in for a great deal of not undeserved praise during the past few days. We regard the corps as one of the most efficient now on active duty. The company musters a full 50 rank and file, and is composed of able bodied men who are well up in their drill. The battery also boasts of the possession of a fine brass band that adds *celat* to the corps. The officers are Major Drumm, Captain; Lieuts I B. Futvoye and Jas. Macpherson.

On Monday evening the St. Andrew's troop of Cavalry under the command of Capt. Burwash—33 strong—passed through this place for the frontier, where they will be employed in guarding the different roads leading into the District of Bedford. We regret to learn that one of the troop horses

was so severely injured in the cars as to require its being shot on their arrival at St. Armand's Station.

THE DOMINION AND THE FISHERIES.

The most superficial observer of events in Canada will not undertake to deny that the feeling in favor of what is known as a "retaliatory policy" on the fishing question, is daily gaining ground in the Dominion. The discourteous treatment, to use no harsher term, of the friendly overtures of the Canadians by the United States Government is at length having its inevitable effect, and Her Majesty's subjects north of us are beginning to inquire why they should grant their neighbors certain privileges at considerable inconvenience to themselves, when no disposition is shown to acknowledge the compliment by reciprocal legislation?—From 1818 to 1854, the United States were prohibited from taking fish within "three miles of the coasts" of the Maritime Provinces. Two modes of interpreting this restriction prevailed—The Crown lawyers of Great Britain and the provincial authorities holding that the "three miles" meant from headland to headland on the Canadian coasts, while the United States authorities contended that it meant "three marine miles" from the nearest coast on British territory. Acting according to their light, the colonies immediately before the consummation of the Reciprocity treaty in 1854, fitted out cruisers to preserve their rights. This action was fully endorsed by the Imperial authorities, who placed a fleet of their vessels upon the same waters. The following year, however, witnessed a change, and American fishing smacks under the treaty held the same status in Canadian waters as British vessels. At the end of the ten years (in 1864), when the Treaty expired by limitation, the United States not only closed their markets to Canadian produce generally, but placed a tariff on Canadian fish which virtually amounted to prohibition. But notwithstanding this unfriendly action, American fishermen have been allowed during the past six years to fish freely in Canadian waters, with no restriction save a nominal tax, that, viewed as an equivalent for the benefit received, was simply absurd. And this notwithstanding the ruin that was brought on many Canadian merchants by the repeal of the Treaty. The latter, not anticipating that the liberal policy adopted in 1854 would ever be abandoned by the Americans for the commercial restrictions of a bye-gone time, embarked in enterprises tending to develop their resources, and entered upon plans for the future which were irretrievably ruined by the return to the old order of things. In a speech delivered at Detroit in 1854, by Mr. Fish, the present Secretary of State, it was stated in allusion to this subject, that "so distasteful was this great concession, without an equivalent to the people of the lower Provinces that it was denounced by some of their ablest public men as an unrequited sacrifice of their interests." Is it strange, then, that, in the face of the hostile legislation of this country, the old anti-Reciprocity feeling should revive and demand a "policy of retaliation" if the American government is determined to withhold all return for the concessions which it has so long enjoyed. The fact, also, that thousands of the best citizens of the maritime provinces have foresworn allegiance to their country, on account of the superior facilities that naturalization in the States affords them, is a strong argument in favor of adopting the American policy of pro-

tection and reserving Canadian fisheries for Canadians.

It is to be hoped, however, that before this is done Congress will be aroused to the importance of adopting a more liberal course towards its northern neighbors. Every commercial reason dictates a policy that shall virtually inaugurate free commercial intercourse between the two countries, and we do not see how any political right is to be jeopardized by it. On the contrary, would not the kindly feelings born of more intimate intercourse serve to make their political relations of a friendlier character, and to wipe out all the scores of yet unsettled national grievances? If the two peoples that divide between them the greater portion of the American continent are hereafter to live in harmony, it will only be on a basis of mutual concession and good will. Liberality on one side will ensure liberality on the other, and greater prosperity than either country yet has known will be the reward of a generous forbearance. Let us hope that there will be no necessity for the threatened retaliatory policy, and that another year will witness a resumption of the amicable relations of former times.—N. Y. *Albion*.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

(From the London Correspondent of the New York World.)

London, March 21.

I commend to earnest attention the fact that while the navy of the Republic last year cost the country \$21,500,000, and will not cost much less this year, the British navy last year cost \$55,786,000 and this year will cost \$46,150,000. The American navy, including all its vessels in and out of commission, old hulks, and even torpedo boats and yachts, consists of 188 vessels, the British navy consists of 763 ships, of which 249 are in commission. The number of men and boys, including marines in the American navy is only 8,000; the number of the British navy is 61,000. The building of ships in the American navy has ceased but in the \$46,250,000 which the British navy is to cost this year is included the expense of completing a number of vessels; of building a first class turret ship, able to cross distant seas, carrying guns of the largest size, an unmasted ship of the Thunderer class, a frigate of the Inconstant class, one of a smaller size, and two small ships for service in the Persian Gulf; and of commissioning six other vessels. In order to make plain I place the figures in the following tabular form:

	British Navy.	American Navy.
Whole number of ships.....	763	188
Ships in commission.....	249	\$0
Seamen, boys and marines.....	61,000	8,000
Ships to be built this year.....	6	None.
Ships to be commenced this year.....	6	None.
Whole cost for this year including the new ships....	\$46,250,000	\$21,000,000
Average cost per each vessel in commission.....	185,742	262,500
Average cost per each man in the service.....	758	2,625

There is no mistake about the figures. Those relating to the British navy I have

taken from the statement made by Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The figures relating to the American Navy I have taken from the report of the Secretary of the navy and the *Naval Register*. It is scarcely necessary to add a single word as to the comparative strength of the two navies. You have seen the *Monarch*, and she is only one of the many. Judge of the British navy by that ship, and you will not be wrong in the belief that in case of a conflict between the two nations, your ships would be swept from the sea like leaves before a gale, and your coasts ravaged from Portland to San Francisco. Happily there is no danger of a row, unless the United States provokes one; but it may, and in the event of war it would not be this country that would get the worst of it. This, however, is not the point to which I am anxious to direct attention. The point is the amazing fact that the British navy is proportionally so very much cheaper than the American navy and incomparably more efficient. How does this happen? It does not arise from the fact that the compensation paid to officers and men in the British service is less than that in the American navy. The pay of the British officers is as high as that of the American line, and there is not a great difference in the pay of the men. For the pay of the 61,000 men and boys in the British navy this year the sum of £2,692,731 has been voted. This is an average of a little more than £54 (\$220) for each man and boy. A first class seaman in the American navy gets \$240 per year; first class firemen receive \$360; ordinary seamen receive \$168; landsmen, boys from \$144 to \$196 per year. The average can scarcely be more than is paid to the British navy and when the superior purchasing power of the money in which the British sailor is paid, and the greater cheapness of his clothing are taken into account, it will be found that he is better paid than his American fellow. How is it then that your ships, miserable as they are, cost \$262,500 for each one in commission, while the British ships, magnificent as they are, are kept in commission for an average cost of \$186,000 each? Where are the leaks? There must be men in Washington who can answer this question.

THE MONARCH,

The turret-frigate *Monarch*, Captain J. Commerell, V.C., C.B., arrived at Portsmouth, England, on the 30th ult. Orders are expected at the Dockyard from the Admiralty to repair any existing defects in the ship's outfit, fill her up with stores and coal, and otherwise generally prepare her for any competitive trials to which the Admiralty may decide upon subjecting her and the *Captain* during a cruise in company. During the voyage in the height of a gale the guns in the after turret were cast loose, and five rounds fired from each with shot and full powder charges. The greatest ease and security were found in working the guns under these conditions. At other times during the voyage experimental firing was carried out with the same guns to ascertain the comparative working strengths of the brass and iron trunnion blocks fitted to the guns under the concussion given by the firing of heavy charges. The starboard gun in the turret is mounted on iron trunnion blocks, and the port gun on brass blocks. The guns were fired on the three steps of elevation available in the turrets, at 6 deg., 12 deg., and 18 deg. of elevation and depression. The results proved incontestably the superiority of wrought iron over brass for the purpose, and, indeed, established as in-

contestably the unsuitability of brass for trunnion-blocks of heavy guns in turrets, when in the form applied on board the *Monarch*. The steering of the *Monarch* has been much improved by the large reduction made in the area of the fore part of her balanced rudder when last in dock at Portsmouth, and under sail this improvement in the command of the rudder for the way of the ship in all positions is stated to be more satisfactorily exhibited when the screw is disconnected.

THE TRADE VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The Hong Kong *Overland Trade Report* of January 25th says:

The arrival in China of the first vessel via the Suez Canal, has attracted attention to the effects which are likely to be produced upon the trade with China by the opening of the new route. The steamer *Sin Nanzing*, built on the Clyde for the North China Steam Navigation Company, completed the voyage via the Suez Canal to Hong Kong, in 45 days and 7 hours under steam, and it is considered that, had her full steaming power been put into play, she might have made the passage some two or three days, at least, shorter. It is thus beyond a doubt that vessels specially adapted for the trade will be able to perform the journey with greater rapidity than the ordinary time now occupied by the P. & O. steamers, and at rates of freight such as will at once induce a vast amount of the teas now sent via the Cape in sailing vessels to be forwarded by steamer; while it is anticipated, by the best authorities here, that the days of sailing vessels, are, so far as the China trade is concerned, at an end. There appears indeed to be no doubt whatever that the trade with China will be completely revolutionized, and that before many years the tea clippers will be regarded as much a thing of the past as the opium clippers are in the present day.

The Earl of Roden died on Sunday at the Alma Hotel, Princes' street. The deceased peer, who was in his eighty-third year, arrived in Edinburgh in October last in declining health, and has succumbed to the weight of years. He was Auditor-General of the Exchequer in Ireland until the abolition of the office, when he received a pension for life of £2700; and was Treasurer of the Household in 1812, and Vice-Chamberlain from 1812 to 1821. He married the second daughter of the 22d Lord Le Despencer. By that lady, who died in 1861, he had two sons and three daughters. In 1862 his Lordship married a daughter of Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Green Knowes, N.B. He is succeeded in the titles and estates by his grandson, Robert Viscount Jocelyn, who was born in 1846, and succeeded his father, Viscount Jocelyn, eldest son of the deceased peer, who died in 1854.

Letters from Japan state that the arrangements are completed for a line of railway—the first in the country—to connect Yeddo and Osaka, the new and old capitals of the Empire, a distance of 300 miles. There are also to be branches from Yeddo to Yokohama, and from Osaka to Tsuruga. The work will belong to the Japanese Government, but it is to be carried out under the advice of English engineers appointed by Mr. H. N. Lay, who has selected Mr. Edward Morel as principal engineer. Mr. Morel has been summoned from Australia, where he was engaged in works for Mr. Edwin Clarke. An English loan of one million sterling is to be raised to meet the costs, and this will be

secured not only by the line itself, but by a mortgage on the Customs duties collected at the ports. From three to five years is to be allowed for completion.

Colonel Baker's pet system, the squadron system, is all knocked on the head, and on and after the 1st of April the cavalry will revert to the troop system. We need hardly say how all ranks—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—rejoice at the return to the old system, which has worked so well in all regiments for so many years. The squadron system has given every one a great deal of trouble with no result.—*Broad Arrow*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

At the annual meeting of the "Brockville Rifle Club," the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Lt.-Col. Jackson, B.M., President, (re-elected); Major Cole, 41st Batt., and Capt. Young, G.T.R., Vice-Presidents, Capt. and Paymaster McClean, 42nd Batt., Secretary and Treasurer, (re-elected). The Treasurer's report showed a small surplus, and the list of members for the present year seems to be on the increase. The property on which the range has been situated for the past three years having changed hands it is feared by some that the lease will not be renewed, if not, from the unfavorable features of the country in this section, I fear the Volunteers as well as the members of the club will be unable to practice during the coming summer.

The Brigade Major has issued instructions relating to the organization of a service company from this district for Red River, the men of which are to assemble here on the 30th April. The pay for this service is good, and the outfit and "free kit" unexceptional, and the expedition offers an excellent opportunity to young men who have sufficient ambition to push their fortunes in that new and favourable country.

I understand that the applications for commissions are quite out of proportion to the force required, there being a sufficient number from this district alone to officer a large battalion, and from whence three officers only are required.

The Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company have now fully commenced the manufacture of this valuable fertilizer from minerals quarried in this section, and the farmers of Canada will be able to procure a genuine article of home manufacture which will surpass in richness anything of the kind heretofore imported. The sulphuric acid so largely required being made on the premises, will enable the company to give a much richer fertilizer for the same money, than those manufacturers who have to purchase the acid. It is by the encouragement of home manufactures similar to this, that the resources of our Dominion will become developed.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

It would be a great satisfaction to the people of Canada to have laid before them all private and confidential communications addressed to the Government on the subject of the late Fenian scare, and till some explanations are vouchsafed public opinion will be that the official wisecracks at the head of the military department have been most egregiously sold and bamboozled. The state of affairs must certainly have been critical when men were ordered from their beds at midnight, others interrupted in divine service on the Lord's day, and although no events or facts have since publicly transpired to show that any attempt of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians was contemplated, still the government must have been informed on points not given to the public, and of a very grave nature too, to necessitate the extraordinary exertions, immense military display, and heavy expenditure resorted to; still the country does not relish the air of mystery thrown around all this fuss and naturally expects some explanations for preparations so at variance with the popular idea of the worthlessness and insignificance of these vagabonds. We were led to believe that the Fenians had dwindled down to a very small proportion and that these few were fighting among themselves, that there was little organization and less union, when lo! nearly the whole military strength of the Dominion is called out at dead of night to repel a probable invasion.

Then the whole affair collapses as suddenly as it originated; an order goes forth, every man is called home, their services dispensed with at once, and battalions were re-called from the frontier who had not been there over twelve hours; a piece of folly anyone would admit to have sent them out at all entailing a heavy cost for transit. The 1st Provisional Battalion under Major La-branch left Montreal for Lacolle, Thursday afternoon, with baggage and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, on Friday morning it was re-called and at once disbanded. In view of the Battalion proceeding to Lacolle comfortable billets were procured there, many of the people going to considerable expense purchasing bed and bedding for the comfort of the troops who are re-called after one day's sojourn, and the people are munificently recompensed for all the trouble and expense they had been put to, at forty cents per man. Why have sent the battalion out to be recalled next day and disbanded. Expense of transport and unnecessary trouble might have been avoided by a little forethought and judgement.

The recent calling out of the Volunteers demonstrated the wants and deficiencies of the force, showed its strength, its weak points, and its condition. Every one acknowledges the state of the city companies, if we except the Garrison Artillery, was most pitiable, corps having dwindled down to

more skeletons of their former selves, and many of those imperfectly clad, numbers being without knapsacks, shoulder straps, &c. People, however, responded to the Government call in a patriotic manner, recruiting very soon augmented the ranks, things began to wear a look of former times and the review and inspection of last Wednesday reflected credit on the Volunteers of Montreal so rapidly did the people volunteer to aid the country in what was supposed to be its hour of peril. Knapsacks and blankets are much needed by many companies, many having been sent to the front without them; they should be provided with them without delay. The officers of the force are in a much better state of efficiency than formerly, owing to the training many have had in the Military School, still there was some awkwardness displayed, attributed to nervousness, which, however, soon wore off and many handled their companies with great tact. The matter of "pay" has always been a source of grumbling among the Volunteers, but affairs have been well managed in that respect this time and the men have generally been paid promptly. I cannot, however, see the claim of the city corps for billet money, who drilled only from five o'clock in the afternoon, and were not taken from their homes like the country corps who drilled some eight hours regularly, and were as far as pay was concerned placed on a par with their town cousins.

Many of the country officers went to the front with walking canes, never having been the possessors of swords, and in the matter of uniforms many were not in regulation trim. Men were sent to the most exposed part of the frontier who had never fired a rifle in their lives, neither were there any provision in the shape of blank ammunition supplied to give them the practice requisite, so if they had been surprised they would have had to trust to luck, and then experience might be dearly bought.

Before dismissing the men of the 1st Provisional Battalion Major La Branche, under whose command they had been, treated them to a neat little speech, which I regret I cannot give in full. He began with, "La guerre est finie," and he then went on to express the regret he felt at leaving them, stating that he never had the honor of commanding a more orderly and well behaved battalion. The Major's speech was intermixed with many patriotic allusions, after which the men gave three hearty cheers for the Queen and another three for the Major.

Some misunderstanding has occurred between Col. Grant and Col. Ferrier owing to the latter assuming command of the Volunteer force at the review on Wednesday. Col. Grant, as senior officer, feels himself aggrieved at being so summarily superseded and I hear has sent in his resignation but which, I hope, will not be accepted, as Col. Grant is a valuable officer, and it would be a pity if a trivial matter like this should

cause the force to lose the services of one who is a credit to it.

The Brigade Majors have had their hands full lately, and notwithstanding the constant demand made upon their time and patience have performed their duties very creditably with promptness and efficiency. Colonels Smith, Fletcher, de Bellefeuille, Lovblace, and others at the front have been most indefatigable in organising and drilling their several commands, and Col. Harwood, D'Orsonnes, Anson, Bacon, at home, have not been idle.

Capt. Muir and his troop of cavalry were the first called out and are, I believe, about the only Volunteers yet on duty.

Colonel de Bellefeuille, commandant of the 2nd Provisional Battalion at St. John's, was the recipient of a very gratifying testimonial from the men and officers of his battalion previous to disbanding, and which he rightly earned, having spared neither trouble nor patience in perfecting his men in their several duties.

Monday last witnessed the marriage at the French Parish Church here of L. Gustave d'Odet d'Orsonnes, Lieut.-Col. and Brigade Major to Marie, Louise Desbarats. The gallant Colonel comes of a truly noble stock and he is a worthy representative of it, his urbanity and courtesy in public as well as private life have gained him many friends and he is perhaps as popular an officer as we have on the staff. The youthful bridegroom had for his best man Lt.-Col. Charles de Bellefeuille, Brigade Major, the other grooms were Chevalier La Rocque, Captain Theod. Doucet and Lieut. Alphonse F. d'Eshambault; the bridesmaids were Melle. Desbarats, Melle. C. de Martigny, Melle. H. Cartier, daughter of Sir George Cartier, and Miss Berthelot, daughter of Judge Berthelot. The grooms were all attention, the ladies charming, and the service impressive. The youthful couple went through the trying ordeal with dignity and grace, and the ladies especially were enthusiastic in their praises of the beauty of the bride and the handsome appearance of the groom. Lady Cartier, Judge and Mrs. Berthelot and many other distinguished persons witnessed the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Cham. Loblanc assisted by the Curate of Notre Dame. The church was crammed almost to suffocation by the numerous friends of the gallant Colonel and his pretty bride, and it is some time since such an interesting event took place there. I merely echo the sentiments of all who know Col. d'Orsonnes in wishing him and his bride God speed and a happy and prosperous life.

What has the recent call to arms cost the Government? B.

HUNTINGDON FRONTIER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

All quiet in this part of the world and not even the ghost of a Fenian to be seen. A Brigade route march, under the command of Col. Fletcher and attended by his Brigade

Major, Col. Lovelace, took place on Monday last. The Hussars under Capt. Muir forming the advanced guard, the 50th Battalion of Huntingdon Borderers, commanded by Lt.-Col. McEachren, the main force. At some distance on the road the enemy was supposed to be discovered and their left flank ordered to be turned, the Hussars watching the road meanwhile, after a great deal of skirmishing and other movements the enemy retreated, (or at least were supposed to do so) videttes and sentries were placed and the men were allowed to repose themselves after their exertions, the evident improvement in drill of both cavalry and infantry was manifested this day by the promptness and steadiness with which the change of front and other movements were executed.

A Brigade concert took place last night, the 6th inst., under the patronage of Col. Fletcher, Col. McEachren, and Capt. Muir, assisted by several young ladies of the village and the officers and men of the Hussars and 50th Batt., which (although quite an impromptu affair) was a decided success; the room was crowded, some good songs were sung which elicited applause and several encores. Col. Lovelace in his song of the "Steam Ann," Capt. Feeny of the 50th, Sgt. Martin, Trooper McEnnis, Private McArthur, 50th Battalion, and others, afforded much entertainment, and the singing and playing of the Misses Schuyler, Barrett, Cunningham and Bradford was deservedly much applauded. Several appropriate speeches were made during the evening by Col. Fletcher, Col. McEachren, Capt. Muir, Major Whyte, (who by the by announced his intention of joining the Red River expedition), the whole terminating with the national anthem; the proceeds of the concert were devoted to the funds of the academy and the Episcopal church.

A sentry on the bridge, whose duty it is to guard the same, exacted a rather novel toll from a young lady of the village a few evenings since who had not a written pass. The gallant son of Mars declaring that without one his duty was imperative to prevent her crossing, but that in consideration of the particular circumstances in which the lady was placed, he would allow her a free passage over on the condition that she gave him a chaste salute.—*On dit*, that his request was complied with.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Your remarks on the "Report on State of Militia for 1869," (April 4th), induces me to write a few lines at the risk of prolonging a discussion already pretty well exhausted by your able correspondent "L.C." and others, on the one side, and "F.O." and (may I add) yourself, Mr. Editor, on the other.

Before going further, Sir, permit me to state that I have been connected with volunteering in Canada since '37, and have the

honor at present of being an officer in both the Reserve and Active Militia of Ontario.

During the past few months I have travelled the greatest portion of this Province west of the county of Ontario, and endeavoured to ascertain, as fully as practicable, the opinion of such company officers as I met as to the efficiency of volunteering under what may be called the new system. The testimony in every direction was the same; to keep their companies full is regarded as an impossibility, and to get them to any drill but that of the annual Battalion is a thing of the past.

While this is my own experience, also I admit that any call of duty which will give the merest nominal remuneration for services, will add recruits to every company and improve the appearance of the *Battalion muster roll*; but the absence of the old company drill creates a deficiency in efficiency which Inspecting staff officers appear loth to record against them.

It was an argument (I think of "F.O.") that if the alleged discrepancies existed between the "Returns" and the actual facts, the same would be exposed by the local officers affected; the argument was plausible but more than nineteen-twentieths of the Force are not letter-writers, and supposing the *Staff* to have an interest in *cooking* returns, company officers who found companies made up for them on paper were not very likely to quarrel with a statement which gave a *new lease to their appointments*.

But the last "Report" gives me something in this respect to correct. The Battalion to which I have the honor to belong is credited with seven companies at "annual drill" where there were only six, the absent company being credited with being present with over 40 men, described as a "remarkably fine body of young men, very well drilled," the number of miles which they did *not* travel, as well as the mode of conveyance which they did *not* (but might have taken); is this simply an error or another triumph of the *Cuisine*.

The clothing of the same battalion is reported as "some much worn, others fair; greatcoats nearly all unserviceable." Now, Sir, this is hardly a fair way to put it for those companies whose clothing is "much worn," they being all old companies whose clothing were issued in '66 and great coats from eight to ten years back. While the "Fair" company is new, clothing and greatcoats issued in December, '68, should look better than "fair" in Oct., '69.

For the first time, Mr. Editor, since I subscribed for your valuable paper, I have to complain of irregularity in its delivery; I am minus Nos. 8, 11, and 13 of the current volume which I esteem too highly to lose without requesting you to forward.

Should I not have trespassed too much on your space and patience, I may trespass on you again with suggestions for amendments to the famous "New Act."

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obed't servant.

COMPANY DRILL.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Will you or any of your numerous readers and crack shots, oblige me by giving me some information about *Match Rifles*, there are such differences of opinion on this subject that before I purchase I would like to hear what those who have used the various kinds would say in respect to them.

As it is now about the time to get prepared for practice at the target, I have no doubt but others as well as myself would be very much benefited by an article on this subject.

Yours truly,

AN ENQUIRER.

Port Hope, 26th April, 1870.

FRENCH BREECH-LOADERS.

It is very probable that the French War Minister may be shortly asked to give an account of the arms furnished to the troops whilst he was President of the Artillery Committee. The charges made against Gen. le Bouf are that, ordered by the Emperor to choose a breech-loading rifle in 1864, he allowed a couple of years to pass without effecting anything, and that when in August 1866, a committee of generals was assembled at Chalons, the only weapons besides the Chassepot which were submitted to the committee were the invention of General Fave, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and other favoured individuals. The Chalons experiments took place, according to a French complainant, more than three months after some experiments made in Switzerland, where more than thirty systems had been tried, and amongst them the Peabody, Martini, Spencer, Remington, Winchester, Milbank, &c., but none of those systems came from the Artillery Committee and they were therefore ignored. It was the same when there arose a sudden necessity, in consequence of the conduct of Prussia, of putting a breech-loader into the hands of the French soldiers, instead of adopting the Snider—the best and most practicable of transformations, which had found favor in England, Holland, Spain, Turkey; or the Albin, selected by Belgium—an indescribable imitation of the first system, but presented by an officer of artillery, was adopted, and has since been known in France as the *fusil d'infanterie*, or the snuff-box musket. As the Imperial manufactories were busy manufacturing the Chassepot, the transformation of the old rifles was confided to private industry. The large workshops of Paris undertook to do most of the business, and these locksmiths, &c., succeed in procuring a weapon whose smallest defect, according to our French authority, was that it only went off at irregular intervals. In spite of their deficiencies, some of these guns were served out—to the Municipal Guard of Paris, to the Marine, to the Papal troops—but they have all been returned in consequence of a nasty trick they had of going off at the wrong end and being neither honored in breech or performance.

The following is a list of the new iron-clads built and building: Frigates—*Sultan, Audacious, Invincible, Iron Duke, Vanguard, Swiftsure*, and *Triumph*. Turret Ships—*Glutton, Devastation*, and *Thunderer*. Rams—*Hotspur* and *Rupert*. The whole of the above will have a double skin, so that if the outer one be torn by shot, it will not affect their buoyancy, and every aid that experience could devise to make them impregnable has been adopted.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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, MAY 2, 1870.

ONE of the most irritating questions of international policy which has agitated Great Britain and America is the so-called "Alabama claims," in which the Washington Executive has most pertinaciously and insolently insisted on compensation for alleged laxity of the English municipal law, and for want of sympathy by the British people with the United States during their recent war with the South. It is a very bad rule that will not work equally well on the negative as the affirmative side of any question, and as the Washington politicians are so anxious to enforce their own claims they must not be surprised if others demand from them a similar measure of justice.

The Government of the United States have now for over four years allowed their territory to be made a basis of military operations against Canada, a dependency of the British Crown, and as much a part of the British Empire as Cornwall. It has permitted its citizens to enrol, arm, uniform, and drill soldiers for the invasion of this country, by which much loss of property and of many valuable lives have been inflicted. It has acquiesced in the establishment of a

government known as the "Irish Republic" within its territories, whose avowed objects are to wage war against the British Empire for the purpose of effecting its destruction and humiliation by separating the dependencies thereof from the Parent State. It has witnessed a self-constituted body composed of Irish emigrants go through the farce of electing a President, with executive officers, to issue money, collect arms, establish depots and magazines, and assemble self-elected representatives in what is called a congress, whose objects are hostility to Great Britain; and it has not resisted the assembling of troops in the service of the so-called "Irish Republic," for the express purpose of invading the Dominion of Canada, an integral portion of the British Empire with which the United States is at peace, by virtue of treaty.

International law demands that each power at peace should be able and willing to enforce the provisions of their own municipal laws within their territories for the purpose of preventing their subjects engaging in any such things as independent hostilities. Now it is evident that the United States is either unable or unwilling to enforce their own municipal law in this respect, and that therefore this country, and consequently Great Britain, are in a state of chronic hostility to a part of their citizens. The question naturally arises how long this is to last? or are the people of Canada to submit to the periodical danger of an invasion from the ruffians which the United States Government are unwilling to control. We use that term advisedly because the tacit permission to exercise the functions of government, collect an army and munitions of war, and erect an *imperio ab imperio* within the United States, establishes the fact that the executive or local government of that country does not want to interfere. It follows, as a matter of course, that this forbearance has all the moral effect of permission and approbation, and at any moment this country may be engaged in hostilities with the United States. Viewed in this light the fact of calling out 6000 Volunteers is not only justifiable but praiseworthy, while the Canadian Executive can rest satisfied that 60,000 men would be supplied by the country to fight in this quarrel with the same alacrity as the tithe of that force already under arms. It is evident then that the danger of drifting into a war with the United States is imminent. A state of chronic hostilities already exists, this has exasperated the feelings of our people, and it will be impossible for the Government to restrain them in the event of any serious attack being made on the frontier.

One Fenian Congress has been in session in Chicago, another has just been held in New York. The journals of that city relate with due circumstantiality of details the facts of so-called "Generals and distinguished officers," save the mark, being in council at the "Fenian Headquarters," with maps

of the Canadian frontier before them, busily engaged in planning a campaign, and the very points where this great invasion is to come off are indicated. That 30,000 stand of arms and artillery have been placed on or near the frontier, and that the leaders are biding their time to deliver the blow. If ever there was a case calling for prompt and vigorous measures in demanding of the United States Government the fulfilment of their treaty obligations and the enforcement of their municipal laws the present threatened invasion of Canada furnishes it, and the Dominion Executive should at once apply to the Imperial Government for interference therein.

It is no use saying General Grant will furnish all information within his power, and endeavor to prevent a breach of the neutrality laws. General Grant should be compelled to put down the Irish Republic, its president, executive, congress, and army within the United States at once, or take the alternative. Prompt action in this direction will be the cheapest, best and most merciful policy, and that action the people of Canada will demand.

The Red River muddle has taken an entirely new phase; the Indians are anxious to have a hand in the interesting little game now playing there, and it would appear have put the creators of new nationalities in some bodily fear. If their energies are directed aright they will solve the problem without interference and it is to be hoped that our government has agents amongst them. Lieut.-Colonel Ermatinger would be probably the best person to negotiate with them, especially as he is, we believe the hereditary chieftain of one of the most powerful of the tribes. At all events they have a right not only to be consulted, but to be carefully conciliated before any other claims, English or French, are considered. They have the natural claim to the soil and should be compensated for its transfer; Canada must in no case copy the example of the United States, whose uniform policy has been to deprive the unfortunate aborigines of their properties and lives by the same operation.

Riel has issued an extraordinary proclamation through which it is easy to see what the real situation is; it affords distinct evidence that he cannot support himself and that there is no hope of a successful defence against the redskins; who are not only kept quiet by being regularly supplied with rations, but the source from whence these were obtained, the Hudson's Bay stores, have been nearly exhausted. The tribes to the westward of Fort Garry are those who have been subsidized, those to the eastward between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg are dissatisfied.

As our Government can utilize all those Indians in a variety of ways, policy as well as justice requires that their interests be not sacrificed to any party, and it would be well

to see that no tampering takes place with them on the part of the Hudson's Bay officers.

The settlers are represented as being most anxious for the arrival of the Canadian troops and the restoration of peace, law and order. The *emute* serves only one purpose and that is to show our government the necessity of keeping an armed force in the territory for some years to come, to enforce what we go there to establish—impartial justice.

FRANCE has had the honor of leading the way in that movement which has resulted in revolutionizing the principles of naval construction as applied to vessels of war, by building the first ironclad, the *Gloire*, and she now bids fair to achieve distinction in the construction of a class of vessels for harbor and river defence unique in the annals of naval architecture. "Lieutenant Farcy, of the French Navy, has designed a gunboat which has been constructed by MM. Clapartede and Co. of St. Dennis. The dimensions of this vessel are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 49 feet 2 inches; beam, over all, 15 feet 1 inch; depth, 9 feet; draught of water, 3 feet 3 inches; and displacement equal to 44 tons. She is provided with two engines of five horse power nominally each, developing actually 40 horse power, and each engine drives an independent screw. With this power a speed of six knots an hour is attained, and the stability of the vessel is remarkable, since it permits to be placed upon a shell entirely empty and weighing only ten tons, a gun of more than double that weight, 9 7-16th inches diameter, mounted on a carriage with a special working apparatus by which the squad serving the gun is reduced to five men.

The sides of the gunboat as well as her deck are of thin iron plates, and these are strengthened by light ribs, especially under the gun platform. A special system of construction has given to this arrangement great rigidity which enables it to withstand the shocks of recoil from the heavy gun fired with 52.8 lbs. charge of powder, while additional protection is obtained from the fact that the vessel is formed with a double skin.

From repeated trials the gunboat has fulfilled all the conditions for which she was built, and may be compared with the gunboat *Staunch* recently built by Sir W. Armstrong & Co. for H. M. service, but which, with greatly superior size, does not carry as heavy an armament.

Possessing as the Dominion of Canada does the third mercantile marine in the world, it would be as well that both Government and people realised the fact that the way to retain and increase that pre-eminence is to protect it. As regards our interests on the high seas the flag of Great Britain is sufficient safeguard, but we have over 2000 miles of internal coast line to defend, and it would be as well to make the necessary provisions for preventing insult and loss. Half

a dozen gunboats of the class described would place beyond a shadow of challenge the safety of our frontiers, and would cost the country much less than the cumbersome expedient of calling out troops on every occasion. From their very light draft and the fact that the gun is carried in the bow these boats would be useful for operating miles up most of our rivers, and certainly the most effective of any yet designed to cover or prevent the disembarkation of troops.

The *Army and Navy Journal* (United States) in an article entitled *Torpedo* consoles its readers with the idea that although "The British war ship can go any where and do any thing"—that result has been obtained by the experience afforded by the so-called "battle of Hampton Roads, March 9th, 1862," between the Monitor and Merrimac, both or either being quite as nearly allied to the Thunderer, Devastation, or Monarch, as a dug-out on the Mississippi to one of the old first class men-of-war. After confessing that the Thunderer or Devastation could "laugh at our 15-inch gun with its charge of considerably over 100 pounds of powder; which can carry 1,600 tons of coal; and which could steam across the Atlantic, pass every fort and iron-clad in New York harbor, throw their shells into the city, and probably steam back, without fresh supply of coal, to British waters, to replenish their bunkers. In one word, these two British monitors are incomparably the finest ever built, and show not only of what the monitor system is capable, but also that the fight in Hampton Roads was the solution of armor-ship warfare." The *Journal* goes on to say that the United States unable to compete with Great Britain in the construction of large monitors, would by superior intelligence contrive some agency by which their advantages could be neutralized; and their great inventor Captain J. Ericsson has developed his famous torpedo system by which, according to his own showing, if an English iron-clad will kindly allow an American monitor *without a turret* to approach within 1500 feet of her the latter will reciprocate the kindness by sending a torpedo loaded with "500lbs. of dynamite," equal to 5000lbs. of gunpowder, with unerring precision under her bottom, by which means she would be blown to "smithereens."

The *Journal* in view of this astounding consummation says—"Captain Ericsson is justified in declaring that the torpedo shows 'the futility of encasing ships of war with huge masses of iron,' and 'the absurdity of wasting millions of tons of coal in propelling weight which does not protect.'"—Which would be all very true if we were to receive assumptions for facts, and to suppose that British iron-clads were as helpless and useless as the extraordinary constructions called monitors which Captain John Ericsson of *Caloric-ship* notoriety copied from Captain Cowper Coles, R. N., without at all understanding the system laid down by that distinguished officer; and like all adapters pro-

duced a failure! This very torpedo scheme has been copied without being improved from a series of experiments lately made by the Austrians with a really effective machine which did not want a scow and a tow-rope as well as permission to get within 1500 feet of its antagonist, who must at the same time be so accommodating as to remain perfectly still to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed—that of a most effective, though from a variety of reasons, unreliable agent for harbour defence. The *Journal* makes a great mistake if it supposes that any machine invented or capable of being invented can, by its own volition, be directed, submerged beneath the water, to any point at the mere will of an operator on shore. In this case two things are assumed which are pretty sure never to happen, and those are that a hostile ironclad of the class of the *Thunderer* or *Devastation* will of necessity approach within 1500 feet of any object in an enemy's harbor without first trying the power of its artillery, the consequences of such an operation being decisive as to the fate of the torpedo, or that it is at all requisite for those vessels to approach within that distance of the shore; and, secondly, it does not necessarily follow that with their motive power the vessel would for a moment remain at rest, and the success of the torpedo depends altogether on both contingencies. Our contemporary need not depend on Captain Ericsson's ingenuity for the defence of the coasts and harbors of the United States. Archemides defended Syracuse for seven months but the city was taken and the great engineer lost his life nevertheless, and if occasion should arise the *Thunderer* and *Devastation* would find their way to Albany in spite of Fort Lafayette, West Point, or the torpedos. The safety of the cities of the United States depends on the honor, generosity, and good faith of Great Britain, a far more certain defence than Ericsson's torpedos, and the mere fact that such power is in her hands ensures the peace of the world while that preponderance exists. The people of the United States had better take care how their international obligations are fulfilled, it would be humiliating to have peace dictated at New York by a couple of ironclads.

THE organisation of the Red River expedition is proceeding as rapidly as possible. All the details have been arranged and the troops will be prepared to move at an early day. For obvious reasons no publicity will be given to the plan of campaign, but we are authorized to say that nothing has been forgotten. Our readers will take the arrangements as given by the Press *cum grano salis*—consisting altogether of guesses, not one near the truth. The expedition, as far as the Volunteers are concerned, will be composed of levies from the military districts of Ontario and Quebec in certain proportions, and such officers as are approved. The numbers already offered are consider-

ably in excess of what will be required, although it is always best to be on the safe side. Arrangements have been made to push forward supports as rapidly as may be required. No effort has been spared on the part of the Militia Department to provide for all contingencies. We believe it will be a great success, and are certain that the Adjutant General will lose no opportunity of making it so as far as Canada is concerned.

THE Fenian invasion has so far developed nothing beyond the expense incurred in transporting troops to the frontier, the loss of money directly and the indirect losses sustained by depreciation of property and other causes.

These gentry threaten positively to make a movement on Sunday, 1st May, in force: their organs, the *New York Press* announce that not less than 30,000 men are to be employed in the movement with artillery and other appliances in proportion. Let them come—the people of Canada will face the contingency, and having disposed of the tools will then see whether the manipulators can be brought to book and made to feel for the outrageous villiany they have abetted, in the only way they can be reached and that is through their pockets.

It is absurd to suppose that matters can go on as they have done since 1866; that our neighbours across the line will be allowed to foster Fenianism as an aggressive institution against this country, that they will be permitted to have an arsenal, army and general depot at Trenton in New Jersey, a President and Executive at New York with depots of arms and munitions of war wherever they please along the frontiers. If the people of the United States believe that their treaty obligations are fulfilled by conduct such as this in which press, people and Government are *particeps criminis*, the other party to the covenant will have something to say thereon and that it can be said with effect the utterances of the *Army and Navy Journal* shows, by acknowledging that two British war ships could capture New York.

The solution of the Fenian problem is to be found in that direction, and the sooner it is brought to this decisive arbitrament the better for all parties.

Meantime, to show the race of idiots are not yet extinct, Senator Chandlor of Michigan with that absence of all dignity or honesty which characterizes all public men in the United States, wants to acquire the North West Territory and Canada, but can't have either. We should remember that this country annexed Michigan by force of arms in 1812. In the event of war we would try to do so again and we might have the senator as member for his county in the Commons of Canada. Apart from the farce of the thing its serious aspect is that it will lead to actual warfare if not checked in time. Such announcements as:—"The

New York Fenian Congress has adjourned and except that O'Neil has been elected President nothing reliable is known of its proceedings. It is, however, asserted that a war policy has been resolved upon," are not calculated to calm the exasperated feelings of the people of Canada or to inculcate anything but hatred of the people and institutions of the United States. We think it is full time for Great Britain to interfere; make those braggarts eat their *leek* as they did in 1812, and insure the peace of North America by compelling the suppression of Gen. O'Neill and his raganustins.

THE following was omitted in our last issue in reply to "Bushwhacker's" letter:— Paragraph 61 of the new Militia Act reads: Her Majesty may call out the Militia, or any part thereof, for actual service, either within or without the Dominion at any time whenever it appears advisable to do so by reason of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger of any three; and the militiamen when so called out for actual service shall continue to serve for at least one year from the date of their being called out for actual service if required to do so, or for any longer period which Her Majesty may appoint. The case under consideration does not come under either heads—the men will be regularly *enlisted* for service, and the matter is in the hands of the proper authorities, who will doubtless deal with it according to the best interests of the country.

THE letter of our Montreal Correspondent echoes the opinion of many people who think the Government ought to be prepared to lay before the public at large all the *private information* in their possession respecting the anticipated Fenian raid. Very little reflection is necessary to convince any reasonable man that such a course would be precisely that desired by the enemies of Canada, and, therefore, if for no other reason, the Canadian Executive must maintain a "masterly silence." Those people must also be aware that it is not with the Fenians alone this country has to deal, but with their aiders and abettors, the people and government of the United States, and it was to take precaution against the non-execution of the municipal laws of our neighbors as well as to guard against the possible damage a lot of lawless brigands might do that the creditable display of force on the frontier was recently made. Our correspondent shews conclusively that there would be no lack of Volunteers in the hour of danger. The complaints about uniform reflects no credit on the Captains of Companies, and less on the men; but it is an evil of slight account which will be easily remedied. Canada was defended by Militia soldiers in 1812-15, whose sole allowance in the way of necessaries was *one blanket per man*, and a good deal of the uniforms worn after the first campaign were made of cloth captured

from the American military stores. History does not say they were any the worse soldiers. Notwithstanding the grumbling our Correspondent's letter shows that Canada has a force of which she need not be ashamed. In the meantime it will be best to leave all reasons for military movements to be explained by the Government before the Commons of Canada. Our correspondent and others may rest satisfied that there were good and sufficient reasons for the movement, and none for grumbling at it.

To: Rev. Father Richot and Alfred P. Scott, delegates from the people of Red River, charged with being accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry on the 4th of March last, were examined before the Police Magistrate and discharged. None of the evidence adduced connecting them in the slightest degree with the deplorable transaction. Some little excitement had been caused by their arrest, but the people got satisfied that the law would eventually vindicate the right and substantial justice be done.

REVIEWS.

THE 25th No. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* is by far the best and most artistic number yet issued. The Legotypes are positively beautiful, in clearness of detail and finish quite equal to the original photograph. They are: the Tragedy at Fort Garry; French Gunboat for Coast Defence; The First Shower Bath; The Canadian Portrait Gallery containing portraits of Hon. A. G. Archibald, Q.C., M.P., Thos. N. Gibbs, M.P., Walter Shanly, C.E., M.P.; Lake Memphremagog; Osgoode Hall; Place St. Pierre at Rome; The Prince Imperial; with the usual funny cartoon.

A NEW addition to newspaper literature—the *Daily Observer* of Pembroke comes to us in the shape of a tiny sheet—nine inches by six—of four pages. It is got up in the interests of the rising town of Pembroke, soon to become the leading inland emporium of the Ottawa Valley, and is a fair specimen of the energy and enterprise of the people. We wish our contemporary's venture every success, satisfied that nothing could come from Pembroke but clear views as to the best interests of the country.

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

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

THE GRAND RIVER.—The Ottawa has been rising very fast for some days past, and the falls of the Chaudiere may now be seen in their wildest grandeur. Many of the wharves at the Chaudiere are now as nearly under water as they are likely to be this season.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.

ADDRESS BY COL. GILMOR.

Last night the Queen's Own mustered in the Drill Shed to the number of about a hundred. After the regiment had formed, Col. Gilmor took occasion to address them.

He said that last Friday—which was two days after the last parade—an order had come from Headquarters, to the effect that six men would be required from the regiment to proceed to the North West. Immediately on becoming aware of the arrival of the order he had had it inserted in all the daily papers, in order that every volunteer of the Queen's Own might be made acquainted with the fact. Since then several of the Queen's Own had sent in their names as volunteers for the Red River campaign, some of these he had refused, some he had accepted and recommended, and one or two young men he had held over in order to ascertain the views and wishes of their parents relative to the matter. One or two men might still be required, and from what he knew of the men of the Queen's Own, though scores were required instead of one or two, Volunteers for Red River or anywhere else would all be found. Having informed them of the Order which had been issued, he would not have detained them by any further remarks, but for the fact that he held in his hand a telegram from Ottawa, which informed him that some scoundrel had telegraphed to Headquarters, that he (Col. Gilmor) had refused to draft Volunteers for the Red River expedition. He used the word "scoundrel" advisedly, for the whole statement was a deliberate lie, and he was certain that the Queen's Own knew it to be so. (Loud cheers which the Col. instantly checked.) Neither directly nor indirectly had he thrown the slightest impediment in the way of volunteering for the Red River; but as to drafting them, the Order distinctly stated that it lay with the Brigade Major actually to make the draft; and any man whose name was sent in to him by his captain as an efficient soldier, he would be only too glad to recommend him to the Brigade Major, with which officer he trusted he would continue to cooperate as heartily as heretofore. No power on earth could authorize him to draft any man. They were all volunteers and he was sure, if the occasion arose, every man of them would be ready to do his duty; and not only that, but every man of the regiment was bound to serve whenever and wherever he wished them to serve. He was not given to much fault-finding—and they know it—but he could not help taking this opportunity of finding fault both with some of the officers and some of the men of the Queen's Own for a spirit of querulousness and complaining which had somehow crept in amongst them. The other night, after drill, he happened to be standing by when the battalion was dispersing, and he heard some very bad language used. They complained that week after week, month after month, they had to come there without being able to do anything, there being no lights and no opportunity for them to practice their drill. Others complained that during the winter months they were not supplied with overcoats; and some of the officers complained that their men were not supplied with uniforms, and that their men had not volunteered on the understanding that they were to plod through the mire, destroying their own clothes. Now all such complaining was wrong—radically wrong—and unbecoming to any soldier, and no man in the battalion had a right to make any such remarks. They

had volunteered their services, and all they had to do was to obey their superiors in everything, without murmur or complaint. But he trusted, in fact he was sure, there was one power which he could bring to bear at all times, to do away with such conduct, and that power was the kind good feeling which he knew existed and had all along subsisted between them and him, and that joined with the patriotic feeling which he knew animated the breast of every man of the Queen's Own, was sufficient to preserve and continue all due subordination and discipline.

One remark more he would make before closing. As a friend he would advise them to complete the terms of their annual drill before the expiring of the military year. Next week the Garrison Common and the Ranges would be thrown open for rifle practice, and he trusted that every man would see that he took advantage of the fact, that he might be regarded as an efficient Volunteer. Efficiency was a necessity in these days. There might be something in this cry of Fenian invasion or there might be nothing in it, but he could not conceive of the Government taking the steps they had taken without some substantial grounds for so doing. At any hour they might be called out, and the point for every man to aim at was to be in the highest possible state of efficiency. And if they were called out, and had to go shoulder to shoulder with the noble 60th Rifles and the 10th Royals, he hoped he would be able to boast that his battalion was as efficient as any of them.

The Colonel's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and seemed to be highly appreciated.—*Globe, April 23.*

THE NAPANEE GARRISON ARTILLERY.—This fine corps, which has been ordered out for active service by the Government, arrived here on Friday afternoon by the down express and were met at the Railway Station by Brigade Major Phillips and several of the officers of the Volunteer force. The Band of the P. W. O. Rifles played the men into town accompanied by quite a large concourse of citizens, who turned out to welcome the gallant fellows. They are all smart active looking young men and no doubt will give a good account of themselves. The following is the strength: Two officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and 30 men. The names of the officers are: Capt. E. Hooper, and Lieut. E. Stevenson. The officers and men are snugly quartered in the city for the present, but will go on board the gunboat *Rescue* on Monday to do duty on the lake and river.—*Whig.*

FOR RED RIVER.—Some of the young men from the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, who have volunteered for service at Red River, left Ottawa on Friday for Brockville, where they will join those who have volunteered from other corps.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 30th inst.—

CHATHAM, N. B.—Lieut.-Col. Caleb McCully, B.M., \$2.

WIDDER STATION, Ont.—Capt. Gattis, \$3.50.

NORWICH, Ont.—Joseph A. Tidey, \$6; Lieut. Bleakley, \$2.

MONTREAL.—Per Agent.—H. R. H. Prince Arthur, \$2; Major H. McKay, \$2.

OTTAWA.—Capt. W. P. Lett, \$.

THE SOLDIER OF AUVERGNE.

BY MISS HARRIET ANNE WILKINS.

'Twas midnight, and the soldier took
His lone and quiet march;
The moon's bright rays fell gloriously
Upon the forest arch;
And through that forest's dreary gloom,
Full twenty leagues away,
The army of the enemy
Waited the dawn of day.

The watcher listened, for he heard
The wild-wolf's dismal howl,
A crashing of the underbrush
Betrayed his wary prowl;
Yet where the branches thickest weave
The soldier took his way;
He started—for a band of foes
Had seized him as their prey.

He was a captive—one strong hand
Upon his lips did lie,
While in hoarse whispers rung their words,
"Betray us and you die."
Warm love was nestling at his heart,
Warm life was in his veins,
One dream of love, of life, of home,
One dream of captive chivalry.

'Twas but a moment, and he thought
Of those who slept around,
Safe and secure while he kept watch
Upon the sentry ground.
'Twas but a moment and a flash
Passed o'er his cheek and brow;
His voice rang on the midnight air,
"Auvergne! Auvergne! the foe!"

The swords that in the moonlight shone
Upon his bosom rushed
And from the dauntless soldier's heart
Life's streamlets quickly gushed.
Yet ere his beaming eye was closed,
He saw his brethren's lance;
Trampling down bush and brake, he heard
The cavalry of France.

He felt strong arms round him placed,
He saw their princely train;
A nation's thanks were in his ears—
He had not died in vain;
They laid him while the host pursued
The fast retreating foe,
Beneath that glorious flag for which
He laid himself so low.

O! may it be that when, if e'er,
So dire a fate we claim,
And through our country loud resounds
War's fearful, shuddering name—
Then may our hearts and households yield—
Then may our foemen learn,
We have such hearts as sleep beneath
The banner of Auvergne.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

IX.

The action at Fort George and subsequent retreat of Gen. Vincent to Burlington heights were operations conducted with spirit and in perfect accordance with the rules of military science. We have now to record the result of an expedition of an exactly opposite character, conducted by the Commander-in-Chief in person, disgraceful in every respect to all concerned and only redeemed from actual infamy by the daring and bravery of a few Indians.

Sir James Lucas Yeo had arrived at Kingston in command of a party of officers and seamen as Commodore, and at once proceeded to man and equip the vessels lying there. When that work had been accomplished it was proposed to Sir George Prevost to make an attack on Sackett's harbour which from the absence of the American fleet was known to be defenceless, a blow struck there effectually would be irreparable, as it was in reality the American base of operations. As the proposition was acceded to on the morning of the 27th May the vessels of Sir J. L. Yeo's fleet, having on board about 750 soldiers, left the harbour of Kingston and arrived off Sackett's harbour at noon the same day.

Sackett's harbour bears from Kingston on Lake Ontario, South by East, distant in a straight course 25 miles, but by a ship's 35 miles.—"It stands on the south east side of an expansion of Black river, near to where it flows into Hungry bay; the harbour is small but well sheltered. From the North-west runs out a low point of land upon which is the dock yard with large store-houses and all the buildings requisite for such an establishment. Upon this point there is a strong work called Fort Tompkins, having within it a block house two stories high, on the land side it is covered by a strong picketing in which there are embrasures. At the bottom of the harbour is the village containing 50 to 70 houses, to the southward of it is a barrack capable of containing 2,000 men and generally used for the marines belonging to the fleet. On a point eastward of the harbour stands Fort Pike surrounded by a ditch in advance of which there is a strong line of picketing about 100 yards from the village and a little to the westward of Fort Tompkins is Smith's cantonments capable of containing 2000 men. It is strongly built of logs forming a square with a block house at each corner and is loop holed on every side. Most of the guns belonging to the works had been conveyed to Fort Niagara.

Towards the middle of 1814 there were three additional works, Fort Virginia, Fort Chauncey and Fort Kentucky with several new blockhouses erected mounting in all 60 pieces of heavy artillery.

The British squadron with the Wolfe, having Sir G. Prevost on board, leading, stood in about two miles to reconnoitre the squadron lying to. The troops were embarked on board the boats awaiting the signal to pull towards the shore. After half an hour's delay they were ordered to return on board the fleet; this done the squadron wore and with a light wind stood back for Kingston. A band of 40 Indians in their canoes accompanied the expedition and not being accustomed to the naval mode of warfare as practised by Sir G. Prevost resolved to have a closer view of the enemy, accordingly they steered round Stoney point and discovering a party of American troops on shore paddled in to attack them. As soon as they saw the Indians they immediately hoisted a white flag which was luckily seen from the Wolfe and they were brought off in the ships boats; they proved to be 70 dismounted dragoons in 12 batteau, seven more having escaped.

Upon this circumstance or information received from those men Sir G. Prevost determined to stand back to Sackett's harbour, but the ships, owing to the light wind, were not able to fetch within less than six miles of it. The troops were again embarked in boats and before day on the 29th advanced towards the shore covered by the gunboats. Being without guides or a knowledge of the topography they were landed on Horse is-

land which was connected with the mainland by a narrow causeway defended by a six pounder supported by 400 militia; these were driven back and the gun captured, and thus immediately captured Forts Tompkins and Pike; the American troops rapidly retreated setting fire to the naval barracks, the prize schooner Duke of Gloucester, the ship Gen. Pike, then building, and destroying the naval stores and provisions captured at York. The log barracks and a stockade held by the Americans, on which the British were advancing, when an order arrived from Sir George Prevost to fall back and reembark; Major Drummond of the 104th, a gallant officer, stepped up to him and said:—"Allow me a few minutes, sir, and I will put you in possession of the place." The answer was, "obey your orders sir, and learn the first duty of a soldier. The British retreated to their boats and returned to Kingston with a loss of 50 killed and 211 wounded; the total American loss was 157; their force was 787 regular troops and 500 militia. They extinguished the fire in the vessels but the naval barracks was destroyed.

Sir George Prevost got his Adjutant General, Col. Baynes to write the following despatch:

KINGSTON, May 30th, 1813.

SIR:—I have the honor to report to your Excellency that in conformity to an arranged plan of operations with Commodore Sir James Yeo, the fleet of boats assembled astern of his ship at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th inst. with the troops placed under my command, and led by a gunboat under the direction of Captain Mulcaster, Royal Navy, proceeded towards Sackett's harbour. In the order prescribed to the troops in case the detachment was obliged to march in column, viz: the grenadier company, 100th with one section of Royal Scots, two companies of the 8th (or Kings), four of 10th two of the Canadian Voltigeurs, two 6 pounders with their gunners, and a company of Glengarry light infantry were embarked on board a light schooner which was prepared to be towed under direction of officers of the navy so as to insure the guns being landed in time to support the advance of the troops. Although the night was dark with rain the boats assembled in the vicinity of Sackett's harbour by one o'clock in compact and regular order; and in this position it was intended to remain until daybreak in the hope of effecting a landing before the enemy could be prepared to line the woods with troops which surrounded the coast but unfortunately a strong current drifted the boats considerably while the darkness of the night and ignorance of the coast prevented them from recovering their proper station until the day dawned when the whole pulled for the point of debarkation.

It was my intention to have landed in the cove formed by Horse Island but on approaching it we found that the enemy were fully prepared by a very heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding woods which were filled with infantry supported by a field piece. I directed the boats to pull round to the other side of the island where a landing was effected in good order and with little loss, although executed in the face of a corps formed with a field piece in the wood, and under the enfilade of a heavy gun of the enemy's principal battery. The advance

was led by the grenadiers of the 100th regiment with undaunted gallantry which no obstacle could arrest. A narrow causeway, in many places under water, not more than four foot wide and about 400 yards in length which connected the island with the mainland, was occupied by the enemy in great force with a six pounder. It was forced and carried in the most spirited manner and the gun taken before a second discharge could be made from it. A tumbrel with a few rounds of ammunition was found but unfortunately the artillerymen were still behind, the schooner not having been able to get up in time, and the troops were exposed to so heavy and galling a fire from a numerous but almost invisible force as to render it impossible to halt for the artillery to come up.

At this spot two paths led in opposite directions round the hill. I detached Colonel Young of the King's regiment with half of the detachment to penetrate by the left and Major Drummond of the 104th to force the path by the right which proved to be more open and less occupied by the enemy. On the left the wood was very thick and was most obstinately maintained by the enemy.

The gunboats which had covered our landing afforded material aid by firing into the woods, but the American soldier secure behind a tree was only to be dislodged by the bayonet. The spirited advance of a section produced the flight of hundreds. From this observation all firing was directed to cease and the detachments being formed in as regular order as the nature of the ground would admit, marched forward through the wood upon the enemy, who, although greatly superior in numbers and supported by field pieces and a heavy fire from their fort, fled with precipitation to their block houses and fort abandoning one of their guns.

The division under Col. Young was joined by that under Major Drummond, which was executed with such spirit and promptness that many of the enemy fell in their enclosed barracks which were set on fire by our troops. At this point the further energies of the troops became unavailing. Their block house and stockaded battery could not be carried by assault nor reduced by field pieces had we been provided with them. The fire of the gunboats proved insufficient to attain that end; light and adverse winds continued and our larger vessels were still far off. The enemy turned the heavy ordnance of the battery to the interior defence of his post. He had set fire to the store-houses in the vicinity of the fort. Seeing no object within our reach to attain that could compensate for the loss we were momentarily sustaining from the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, I directed the troops to take up the position on the crest of the hill we had charged from. From this position we were ordered to re-embark which was performed at our leisure and in perfect order, the enemy not presuming to show a single soldier without the limits of his fortresses. Your Excellency having been a witness of the zeal and ardent courage of every soldier in the field, it is unnecessary in me to assure your Excellency that but one sentiment animated every breast—that of discharging to the utmost of their power their duty to their king and country. But a sentiment of mortification prevailed on being obliged to quit a beaten enemy, whom a small band of British soldiers had driven before them for three hours through a country bounding in strong positions of defence, and not offering a single spot of cleared ground favourable for the operations of disciplined troops, without having fully accomplished the duty we were ordered to perform.

The two divisions of the detachment were ably commanded by Col. Young of the King's, and Major Drummond of the 104th. The detachment of the King's under Major Evans nobly sustained the high and established character of that distinguished corps, and Capt. Baker availed himself of the ample field afforded him in leading the advance to display the intrepidity of British Grenadiers.

The detachment of the 104th under Major Moodie, Capt. McPherson's company of Glengarry light infantry, and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Major Hammel, all of those levies of the British Provinces of North America evinced most striking proof of their loyalty, steadiness, and courage. The detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment behaved with great gallantry. Your Excellency will lament the loss of that active and intelligent officer Capt. Gray, acting Deputy-Quartermaster-General, who fell close to the enemy's work while reconnoitering it in the hope to discover some opening to favour an assault. Commodore Sir James Yeo commanded the fleet of boats in the attack and accompanying the advance of the troops directed the co-operation of the gunboats. I feel most grateful for your Excellency's kind consideration in allowing your aides-de-camp, Majors Coote and Fulton, to accompany me in the field, and to those officers for the able assistance they afforded me.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

EDWARD BAYNES,

Col. Glengarry Light Infantry, commanding.
To His Excellency, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart., &c.

Col. Baynes was, no doubt, a very accommodating officer; the despatch is one of those curiosities of literature which are sometimes met with.

THE RIVER AMAZON.

The Amazon rises in the little Peruvian Lake of Lauricocha, just below the limits of perpetual snow. For 500 miles it flows swiftly through a deep valley. Then turning sharply eastward, it runs 2500 miles across the equatorial plain. Two thousand miles above its mouth its width is ten miles at the head of the delta, where it divides, and, after running 400 miles, presents a front of 150 miles upon the ocean. For a great distance it is bordered by side channels or "bayous" as they are called upon the Mississippi, named by the Indians *ipurepes*, or "canoe-paths." From Santarem, the principal town above Para, one may paddle a thousand miles parallel to the river without entering the stream. For twenty-five degrees of latitude every river that flows down the eastern side of the Andes is an affluent of the Amazon. It is as though all the rivers from Mexico to Oregon united their waters in the Mississippi.—A half score of these tributaries are larger—the Danube excepted—than any European river out of Russia. The volume of its waters is greater than even the breadth of the river would indicate. At Nauts, 2300 miles from its mouth, the depth is forty feet, increasing rapidly as it approaches the ocean. The largest ocean steamer could doubtless steam 2000 miles up the Amazon.

The vegetation of the valley is exuberant. There is a bewildering diversity of grand and beautiful trees, a wild unconquered race of vegetable giants, draped and festooned by creeping plants. The moment you land upon the shore you are confronted by a solid wall of vegetation, through which,

if you wish to proceed, you must hew your way with axe or machete. Palms, of which thirteen varieties are noted, constitute the majority of trees. Then there are "cow trees," a hundred and fifty feet high, yielding a milk of the consistency of cream, used for tea, coffee and custards. The "cancho," or rubber tree, though of a different species from that of the East Indies, produces a gum which constitutes most of the rubber of commerce. Agassiz put this tree forty or fifty feet high in the same class with the "milkweed" of our American pastures. Of ornamental woods there is no end. Foremost among these is the *Moria-Pinima*, or a "tortoise shell wood," the most beautiful in grain color of any in the world. Enough of this is wasted every year to veneer all the dwellings of the civilized world. For many years to come the exports of the Amazon Valley must be mainly the products of the forest. Yet, strangely enough, timber is now one of the principal articles of import at Para. A city of 35,000 inhabitants, lying on the verge of a great forest, buys pine boards from far away Maine! This folly will in time come to an end. Contrary to all we may expect, the climate of the Amazon Valley is temperate rather than tropical. It is more equal than in any other climate of the world. Year in and year out it ranges from seventy-four to eighty degrees—the fair mean being eighty degrees.

IRELAND'S LIBERATORS.

The Executive Council of nine, appointed by the Fenian Congress, at Chicago, are Jas. Gibbons, Pennsylvania; P. J. Mehan New Jersey; C. P. McKay and Frank Agnew, Illinois; Frank Gallagher and E. L. Carey, New York; J. W. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Lawrence Finnegan, Maryland; and Richard McCloud, Connecticut. The following named were appointed legates to the convention to be held in New York city about the 19th instant:—Col. Coogrove and John F. Finnerty, Illinois; Major C. Williams, Pennsylvania; and Cap. W. McLaughlin, Colorado. It is intended that five of the above Executive Council shall resign, so that the New York Convention may elect four, leaving one member to be chosen by the other eight. In the Congress the Pope's Bull was discussed, and elicited some warm discussion. As far as can be learned, the sentiments were hostile to clerical interference in political matters or matters pertaining to the Irish nation. The question of making the organization a secret one was also debated and decided, it is understood, in the negative. The subject of the Red River rebellion was debated.

FOR RED RIVER.

Lt.-Col. Campbell informs us that he has received instructions to call for volunteers for Red River, from the 15th Battalion. The quota of his Battalion is seven men. The officers for the expedition will be chosen according to their merit and former services. Any member of the Battalion wishing to volunteer is requested to leave his name at the office of Col. Campbell, where all necessary information may be obtained. The pay we understand for Color Sergeants is \$18; Sergeants, \$15; Corporals, \$13; Privates, \$12 per month. The men required for this expedition are required to report to the Deputy Adjutant General at Kingston, on or before the 30th April.—*Intelligencer.*

The officers of the *Monarch* speak very highly of the treatment they received while in the United States.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

The amenities of a contested election in Ireland have frequently tested the descriptive powers of the tourist, the novelist, and humorist. The theme is now attempted by the newspapers; and, in respect to the recent election of Mr. Heron, the Tipperary *Advocate* states that the following bill of expenses has been since presented to his treasurer:

TIPPERARY, March 11th, 1870.

Jim F——r, Mob Conductor and Potheen Boy, &c., &c., to Denis C. Heron's election conductor, Debtor for the following work, and *murder* done on the day of polling, Feb, 26th, 1870:

	£	s.	d.
To 3 shouts at 2d per shout.....	0	6	
To 3 hurrahs for Heron at 3d each.....	0	9	
To 4 screeches at 3d each.....	1	0	
To 3 bounces in the air at 3d each.....	0	9	
To hitting a voter for Mr. Kickham a welt of a dead cat, which I spent five hours killing the night before.....	2	0	
To making a prod at and giving two strokes of a wattle to one of Mr. Kickham's supporters, for which I got a most awful battering from the Kickhamites.....	3	9	
To gripping one of Kickham's party by the windpipe, or throttle, for which I got a slap of a rock over the left ear, leaving me since in the care of a doctor.....	6	7	
To striking a voter over the head, which knocked his hat off, with a brickbat which I dragged from an old chimney.....	1	4	
On the declaration of the poll, when Heron was <i>not</i> declared elected by a majority of 4, I took a fit of hurrooing, shouting, screeching, leaping, roaring, bouncing, smashing windows, dashing into whiskey shops, swallowing half gallons of porter, skelping glasses of whiskey, rowling policemen, leathering soldiers, until I found myself nearly dead in the lock-up the following morning, and had to pay one shilling fine.....	10	11	
Total.....	£1	7	7

P.S.—If this Bill is not paid before Patrick's Day, Be *Herrings* there will be bad work on the head of——.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LINDSAY.—The last number of the *Army and Navy* says:—Major-General the Hon. J. Lindsay, who is proceeding to Canada to organize a colonial force left Wigan for Liverpool on Thursday to embark in the *Peruvian*. At the Wigan railway station a large number of the inhabitants, headed by the mayor, assembled to wish him a prosperous journey; and, in reply to a few remarks made by Mr. Eckersly, the General said, "If he succeeded in obeying the wishes of the Government and arranged affairs so that the great colony could act for itself, while at the same time, it kept up an affiliated feeling for the mother country, he thought he should have done that which would keep the British empire united to the end of time. At any rate, they would have done their best to establish in that colony affectionate relations with the mother country, and so enable the empire to be consolidated." The gallant general was heartily cheered, and numbers of his friends accompanied him to Liverpool.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 29th April, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER, 15.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Frontenac Squadron of Cavalry.

To be Surgeon:

Marshall Bidwell Brown, Esquire, M. D.

2nd Battalion "Queer's Own Rifles,"

Toronto.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Thomas Dawson Delamere, M. S., vice Robinson, resigned.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Brown, Gentleman, M. S., vice Delamere promoted,

43rd "Carlton" Battalion of Infantry.

Erratum in General Order 22nd Instant, read "To be Lieutenant Colonel: Major John F. Bearman," instead of "John Bearman."

57th "Peterboro'" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company Peterboro'.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William John Green, M.S., vice S. Smith, Jr., whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Marshall P. Dean, M.S., vice Green, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Joseph Dixon, M. S., vice Dean, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

St. Urbain Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

François X. Gerard, Gentleman, M.S.

To be Ensign:

Alfred Thibault, Gentleman, M. S.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles."

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William George Beers, V. B., vice Tait, resigned.

Lieutenant and Adjutant John Allan, M. S., vice Dawson, resigned.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Edward Black Greenshields, M. S., vice Beers, promoted,

Ensign George William Hatton, M. S., vice Torrance, left limits.

Ensign Horner Taylor, M. S., vice E. S. Blackwell whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "The St. John" Volunteer Battalion.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Thomas J. Otty Earle, Esquire, M. D., vice Taylor, left the limits.

The resignation of Ensign James S. Crane is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "The Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

Lieutenant Patrick O'Mullin is hereby permitted to resign his Commission.

Confirmation of Rank.

The undernamed Officer having obtained the necessary Certificate of qualification is hereby confirmed in his rank from the date of his Certificate:

1st Lieutenant William A. Purcell, Purcell's Cove Garrison Battery, M.S., from 26th March, 1870.

By Command of His Excellency the

Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

A. G. of Militia.

Canada.

It is reported that Col. Jarvis, Brigade-Major at Kingston, will command a battalion of Western volunteers at Red River, and that Col. Casault of Quebec, will command the Eastern.—*Globe*.

FOR THUNDER BAY.—The enterprising firm of T. Speit & Sons, of this place, have made a contract to deliver the Government sixty waggons, to be used at Thunder Bay for conveying troops, and on the roads in the Red River settlement. Forty-five of the waggons have already been inspected, and will be delivered at the Thornhill station this week; the remaining fifteen will be ready very shortly, as they are turning out at the rate of four waggons per day. It is well for the Government that they consummated a contract with so honorable and reliable a firm, who make it a point to always turn out a good serviceable article. The Government inspection is simply a farce.—*Markham Economist*, April 28.

DIED.—On Friday, April the 22nd, at Pleasant Hill, Walsingham, County of Norfolk, of consumption, Captain John D. Morgan, 3rd Battalion, V. M., in his forty-third year.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, April 29, 1870.

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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