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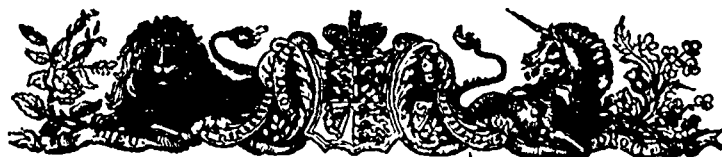
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The Volunteer Review

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, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

No. 9.

THE REVOLT OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLI.

Previous to the declaration of war against Holland a squadron of one ship of 74 guns, one of 64, three of 50, and three frigates of 32 guns each, two sloops of war, two cutters, a bomb-ketch and fire ship, two ordnance store ships, eleven transports, five victuallers and thirteen Indiamen, under the command of Commodore Johnston, having on board General Meadows with 3000 troops and a detachment of artillery—destined to act against the Dutch settlements at the Cape of Good Hope—put into Porto Praya Bay, in the island of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the 10th of April, for the purpose of obtaining supplies of wood, water and fresh provisions. As those islands belonging to the Portuguese, a neutral nation, were of course neutral, the British Commodore took no precautions against an attack and so far was almost utterly defenceless, but the seventy-four, sixty-four and two fifty gun ships were compelled to anchor outside the Bay and were therefore prepared to offer resistance; when at 9h. 30m. a.m. a French squadron of two 74 and three 64 gun ships with several frigates and smaller vessels, in all eleven sail, appeared in the offing under all sail with a fine breeze of wind rounded the east point at 10h. 45m. and stood in line of battle towards the British squadron. At this time there was upwards of 1500 persons on shore engaged in the different operations of wooding and watering, but were recalled by signal and the squadron prepared to unmoor, but little time was given for that operation, within an hour and an half from being first signalled as in sight Mons. Suffrien, in the Heros 74 guns, led the way firing on the British vessels at the mouth of the Bay as he passed, kept on his way till within a cable's length of the two largest ships of the British squadron and there dropped anchor, he was followed by two other French vessels, one

anchoring ahead and the other astern of Mons. Suffrien; having passed springs on their cables before entering the bay, the two other French ships of his squadron did not anchor but ranged about the Bay firing at every ship as they passed and endeavoring to board the merchantmen, but in this they were not successful owing to the number of troops on board. After a furious engagement of three quarters of an hour one of the French ships drifted out to sea carrying with her the Hinchinbroke East Indiaman which she had carried by boarding—the French Commodore cut his cable and stood out to sea leaving his remaining ship, the Annibal, thoroughly disabled without a stick standing her masts all shot away thoroughly disabled—how she managed to get clear is one of those mysteries which occur in such a disorderly action—it is evident that Commodore Johnstone was more anxious to preserve his convoy than to cripple his enemy, but some of the British ships that had not participated in the action should have prevented the escape of the disabled Annibal. A pursuit was commenced but not carried on with sufficient spirit, it however ended in the recapture of the Hinchinbroke next day, so that the French Commodore had nothing in the shape of a trophy to console him for breaking the neutrality of the Port, outraging the laws of warfare, and the only results of a hard fought action was a dismasted ship which should have been a prize to his opponents—he had poked his nose into a wasps nest and was badly stung for his pains—the loss of the British squadron was 43 killed and 134 wounded. After repairing all damages they sailed from Porto Praya on the 2nd of May.

As the objects of the English armament had been betrayed to the French Court and Monsieur Suffrien sent out specially to intercept and prevent the success of the expedition, his ships and convoy carried out a reinforcement of troops and munitions of war for the Cape of Good Hope; it now became an object of anxiety with the British Commodore to learn whether the French squadron had reached the Cape; he detached four of his smaller vessels on the 12th of June to proceed ahead and obtain intelli-

gence with orders to rejoin him in a certain latitude. On the 1st of July they fell in with and captured a Dutch vessel bound for Ceylon laden with stores and provisions and £40,000 in bullion, which had left Saldanha bay a few days before; from her they learned that Mons. Suffrien had arrived at the Cape on the 21st June, where he had landed 500 men to reinforce the garrison of which eighty or ninety were artillerymen; it was also stated that five Dutch East India ships richly laden were lying in Saldanha bay about 40 miles north of the Cape—with this intelligence and their prize the detached squadron rejoined the Commodore on the 9th July—a Council of War was now held as to future proceedings, the attack on the Cape had become impracticable, but it was urged that on the Spanish settlements in South America it would be successful, and that they could proceed to India by the Pacific; but the Commodore determined to take or destroy the Dutch ships in Saldanha Bay—off which he arrived in the night and entered it next morning—succeeded in capturing without loss the whole squadron, although they were ran ashore and set on fire by their crews as soon as the British squadron appeared, but the fire was extinguished and all got afloat except one which blew up.

Both the English and French Commodores had secondary objects in view to which they were directed by their instructions; the English were to send a squadron to reinforce their fleet in the West Indies, and the French were to proceed there, after providing for the security of the Cape. Intelligence received by the Dutch prize determined Commodore Johnstone to send the whole of the land forces to reinforce the British troops in India, a part being originally destined to proceed to the Leeward islands.

In the first year of the contest to which the French had committed themselves their power in India was nearly annihilated. After the fall of Pondicherry the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, with the port of Mahie on the continent of Asia, was all that remained to them. Nevertheless, with that adaptability which is so marked a trait in

the national character, they contrived by making themselves useful to maintain their influence with the native powers to create a powerful combination amongst them which threatened destruction to the British interests.

Owing to the jealousy excited by the rapid acquisition of territory and power by the English East India Company, and the ill conduct combined with rapacity of its servants, a war had been provoked with the Wahrattas, a fine and warlike nation in Hindustan. Hyder Ally Cawn, the regent of the Mysore country, was at the same time engaged in hostilities with the latter, but by the management of the French in his service measures were found to compromise the differences, and, instead of being opponents, to join against the British, powerful succors being promised from the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius; so well and cleverly was this confederacy formed that the Soubah of the Decar and the Rajah of Berar with most of the lesser powers of Hindustan joined it, and in June, 1750, with 100,000 horsemen spread themselves over the plains of the Ciamatic. For a considerable time before this event intelligence of what was to happen was conveyed to the Madras Presidency but was treated with contemptuous indifference, and owing to this shameful negligence no defensive measures had been taken and the country was ravaged to the walls of Madras. At length when the combined army had laid siege to Arcot, within 95 miles of the capital, a force consisting of 1500 Europeans and 4200 Sepoys were collected with a train of artillery under the command of Sir Hector Munro was marched to Canjeveram, sixty miles from Madras, compelling Hyder Ally to raise the siege of Arcot. Having determined to halt here till joined by Col. Cosby with a detachment of 1500 Sepoys and some cavalry from the Tanjore country in the south, and by another detachment of 3000 men including two companies of European infantry and sixty artillerymen with ten field pieces under Colonel Baillie, coming from the Guntoor Circar in the north; this latter detachment had reached Punam baicum, within fifteen miles of Sir Hector Munro's head-quarters, were surprised by Hyder Ally's son Tippu Saib at the head of an overwhelming force, and after a night and day's hard fighting were cut to pieces, the officers surviving and a few European soldiers being saved for a prolonged captivity. This happened on the evening of the 9th Sept., 1750, and although Sir H. Munro knew that his detachment was in peril he took no steps to protect or relieve it till late next day when he arrived on the scene of action after all was over. Hyder Ally retreated immediately afterwards and Sir H. Munro returned to Conjeveram, whence, after spiking his heavy guns and destroying such parts of his baggage and stores as could not be conveniently moved, he returned to Madras being joined *en route* by Colonel Cosby's detachment.

The country was again by Munro's stupidity left open to the enemy who, reduced to Arcot, Caraugooly and Gungee with other posts, and were about to proceed to lay siege to Madras where confusion and disorganization reigned supreme.

At this juncture the Presidency of Bengal interfered, General Sir Eyre Cootte the Commander-in-Chief in India, took command of the Madras army with a seat in the Council, the President being suspended, having sailed from Calcutta with a force of 300 Europeans, 200 artillerymen and 500 lascars with artillery and ample stores, while ten battalions of Sepoys with 20 pieces of artillery were marched overland; and Sir Edward Hughes commanding the British fleet in the East Indies having undertaken to blockade the seaports of the coast of Malabar, thus intercepting the supplies from the Mauritius and Bourbon. The General was enabled early in 1781 to take the field with a well appointed army and compelled Hyder Ally to confine his ravages to a more limited extent of country—several of the posts taken by him were recovered—he was defeated in several battles and the Company's affairs in a great measure retrieved, and finally he was compelled to evacuate the Tangoro country,—his shipping was destroyed at Calicut and Mangalore and the Dutch fort of Negapatam garrisoned by 2300 of his soldiers was captured, thus closing the campaign of 1781 successfully.

The military student of the events of this contest will find great difficulty in understanding the exact objects sought to be attained by the invasion of South Carolina and the subsequent operations in North Carolina and Virginia—every foot of ground covered had to be retained by a sufficient force, and the invading army could claim no more of the country than the space within their lines; so evident was this in South Carolina that the loss of Major Ferguson's detachment obliged Lord Cornwallis to return from his expedition to North Carolina and fall back to Wymnsborough in South Carolina—either indulging in self deception or being deceived by others as to the value of a movement into the Northern Province and the assumed certainty of being aided by the supposed loyal inhabitants induced Earl Cornwallis to ask for reinforcements which to the number of 1500 men under Gen. Leslie marched from Charleston on the 19th December, 1780. The junction of this detachment would leave the British General at liberty to move from Wymnesborough with 3500 men after providing for all contingencies, and with this force the conquest of North Carolina was deemed a certainty.

General Greene who had succeeded Gen. Gates in the command of the American army finding it a matter of great difficulty to obtain a sufficient supply of provisions and his force being unequal to any attempt against the British army, resolved to divide it into small and easily managed detachments and by operating in different directions distract

the attention of the British General or compel him to a similar system of tactics by which the different divisions of the invading army would be easily overpowered and cut up in detail by means similar to those employed against the late Major Ferguson's detachment,—and this would be fatal because there were no reserves to fall back on while a defeat to the American forces was easily repaired the whole country being actively or passively committed to their cause.

The regular troops of Congress under Gen. Greene's command did not exceed 1400 men, but his force was capable of sudden expansion by the accession of the militia of the Province, and these were by no means as contemptible troops as the writers on the events of this war civil and military are wont to describe; on the contrary, much of the checks received during this invasion of North Carolina is due to militia more than to the superior steadiness or discipline of the regular troops of Congress—and thus can be easily understood from the fact that all the actions were fought in *the bush*, the ground being more or less wooded and unfit for elaborate operations—the militia knowing every inch of the ground fought generally under cover, and when forced to action almost always overlapped the flanks of the advancing troops doing infinite mischief and suffering very little. With a foe of this description it was particularly difficult to deal, especially as through the country people ample opportunities were afforded of imposing on the British General with false information and leading him into positions of great difficulty; in fact the very first operation of the second invasion of North Carolina amply illustrated the peculiar dangers to which the advancing army would be subjected.

Towards the end of December intelligence was conveyed to the Earl of Cornwallis that General Greene had made a division of his troops, the light infantry and Colonel Washington's dragoons being placed under the command of General Morgan, with orders to pass the Catawba and Broad Rivers, collect the militia of the districts through which he marched and afterwards threaten the British post at Ninety Six, which was reckoned of more importance to the safety of Charleston and the retention of North Carolina than its local position warranted. The remainder of his troops under his own command were marched to Halley's ferry, on the Pedee, for the purpose of threatening the communications of the British troops with Camden.

On the 1st January, 1781, Lord Cornwallis ordered Tarleton, with his corps of cavalry and light infantry of 550 men, the first Battalion of the 71st Regt. of 200 men and two three pounders, to cross Broad River force Morgan to an action or compel him to re-pass the river—these orders were reiterated next day and he was enjoined to push the American General to the utmost—with the characteristic energy which always distinguished him Colonel Tarleton instantly put his force in

motion, but he had not proceeded above 20 miles before he found that the information was false, he therefore halted his troops on the 4th January and despatched an Express to Lord Cornwallis in which he informs him that General Morgan's force was upwards of 1200 men—that it was necessary the baggage of his corps should be sent up, and he wished the junction of the 7th Regt., 200 strong, (all recruits) which were guarding the baggage—he then states he must either destroy Morgan's corps or push it before him over Broad River towards King's Mountain, and that the advance of the whole army should commence whenever his corps was ordered to move for the purpose described. In answer Lord Cornwallis approves of the plan and states the army should march on the following Sunday, 7th January. This movement was effected, and on the 14th the army had advanced as far as Bull Run on the Broad River.

Tarleton's force had been moved to the westward of Earl Cornwallis's line of advance so as to interpose between General Morgan and his supposed objective point at Ninety Six. On the junction of the baggage escorted by the 7th Regt. and 50 dragoons of the 17th light cavalry, he crossed Indian and Dunkin Creek, and on the 4th January crossed the Ennore and Tyger marching in a northerly direction; at the same time he was informed by Lord Cornwallis that the army had reached Bull Run on the Broad River and that the junction of Gen. Leslie's reinforcements was momentarily expected. In reply Colonel Tarleton advised Lord Cornwallis that he was about to cross the Pacolet by which he would force Morgan back on Broad River, and requested that the advance of the army might be hastened as it would cut off his retreat. Morgan being on the west while the British army was advancing on the east bank of Broad River. The distance between this important detachment and the main army was fully 40 miles with several impassible rivers interposing, the necessity for the advance in support was therefore obvious.

On the 15th, Tarleton learned that Morgan's corps was on the north of the Pacolet, all the fords of which he had carefully guarded. A movement was made as if with the intention of proceeding up the river, marching all night, but early in the morning he crossed the river at an unguarded ford within six miles of the enemy's camp. This was at some log houses erected by Major Ferguson, but as Tarleton pushed forwards the American troops evacuated the camp in such a hurry that they left their provisions cooking for breakfast. The retreat of the Americans was pressed with energy at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 17th, and during the darkness the advance was necessarily slow, but Thickettle Creek was passed before dawn and shortly after daylight it was reported that the enemy had halted and were forming at a place called the Cow Pens in a bad position—it was an open wood, both flanks were exposed to cav-

alry, about six miles above the junction of King's Creek with Broad River, which latter ran parallel to and at no great distance from their rear.

General Morgan had resolved to hazard an action rather than be overtaken at the fords of Broad River—his force consisted of about 2500 men and was drawn up in two lines, the first composed of militia, the second of his regular troops while his cavalry were drawn up in the rear as a reserve.

Tarleton advanced his weary and over-marched troops within two hundred and fifty yards of the position when he hastily formed them into one line with 50 dragoons on each flank holding the 71st Regt. and his cavalry in reserve and ordered an immediate onset. The first line of the enemy composed of militia at once gave way but forced again on the flanks keeping up a destructive fire—the regular troops stood firm till Tarleton ordered the 71st to advance, to be supported by the cavalry, the infantry at once charged and broke the American line but were themselves thrown into confusion by the fire of the militia, while the cavalry would not advance with the exception of the 50 dragoons on the right flank who boldly charged through the American line but were driven back by the fire of the militia and the charge of Washington's cavalry. Tarleton endeavored in vain to rally the cavalry, they rode off the field without making an exertion to retrieve the day although one vigorous charge would have secured a victory to the British troops.—Fourteen officers and forty men of the 17th Dragoons were rallied by Tarleton and in a desperate charge he forced back Washington's cavalry on the regular American troops, but no partial advantage could retrieve the fortunes of the day, all was lost, and seeing that nothing further could be done he retreated to Broad River recapturing his baggage and bringing off the infantry which guarded it. The loss of the British in this action was 300 killed and wounded, 100 prisoners, the colors of the 7th Regt. and two pieces of artillery.

On his arrival at Hamilton's ford Tarleton found that Lord Cornwallis had advanced no nearer than Turkey Creek, 25 miles from the scene of action, having unwarrantably wasted nearly ten days in his advance from McAllister's.

This was the second detachment sacrificed by being detached without support in a difficult country—no blame can be attached to Lieut. Col. Tarleton except the over marching of his troops and placing the 7th Regt. composed of recruits in his front line—the defeat of his cavalry was due to the misconduct of the officers.—but the whole failure and its consequences belong to the dilatory proceedings of the British General, who, though the best of his class, was not free from its peculiar professional vices. By ordinary exertion he could have marched the distance between Wynnesborough and the Cow pen's, not over 60 miles, which might

easily have been overcome in three marches. If he had co-operated with Tarleton, Morgan's corps would have been dispersed or taken, and a similar fate awaited Greene—but he sacrificed in his first campaign Ferguson's corps, and in the second Tarleton's through want of energy alone. As a soldier he understood his business, but was incapable of managing its details.

LONDON, Feb. 22nd.—In view of the many accidents caused by petroleum, laws have been proposed subjecting it to severer tests.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 22nd.—A vessel, painted black and coppered, was seen ashore near Cape Boison, on the north coast of Africa. A tent was erected on shore, over which the American flag was flying. No details have been received.

LONDON, 23rd.—A commercial treaty, between Austria and Great Britain, has been ratified by both governments.

The contract for a new line of steamers from Sidney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, is now being signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

The new cable to connect the West India Islands, will be laid in about two months.

In the Mordant divorce case to day, the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordant, have been published, was called to the witness stand. Lord Penance, pointed out that no witness, was bound to make any question an answer, which would admit he had been guilty of adultery. The Prince testified that he was acquainted with Lady Mordant previous to her marriage, and made her a wedding present. Before her marriage, she visited the Princess at Marlborough House, had had visited the theatre in company with the Prince and Princess. He saw her after, in 1866 and 1867. He frequently met Sir Charles with Lady Mordant in June 1867. He met Sir Charles at a pigeon match, on which occasion Lady Mordant, scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match. The Prince admitted that he occasionally used a handsome cab, he solemnly asserted that there had never been any improper or criminal relation between himself and Lady Mordant. This declaration was received by the great crowd with cheers, which the court endeavored to repress, but without success.

HAVANA, 23rd.—The Captain General authorizes the following statement to be made in the official journal:

"Information has come into the hands of the government confirming the suspicions long entertained. It is now known that the agents of the Cubans, who are not fighting in the field, but who are otherwise working against Spain, have ordered their men to join the Volunteer Battalion here, and under cover of that uniform to perpetrate a series of assassinations on foreigners, with the object of embroiling the government with foreign powers. The assassination of Greenwaldt was a part of this programme. The government expects loyal volunteers to aid in exposing traitors of this class.

NEW YORK, 24th.—The French Republicans had a banquet last night in commemoration of the anniversary of the French revolution in 1848.

Intimation has been given from the headquarters of the Erie Railway Company, showing that the resignation of Superintendent Baxter is being considered, and is leading to the belief that other sweeping changes are to be made.

THE COLONIES.

III.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir.—I now advert, in conclusion, to some points untouched in my former letters which bear on the existing conditions of the present connexion, and to suggest the measure of duty which the circumstance seem to call for.

It is true that up to this time there has been no contribution by the colonies to the general expenses of the empire, and that British subjects going there are exempt from most of the burdens, while they continued to possess all the advantage of the connexion; but the period may not be distant when the circumstances of the colonies, or some of them, at least, may warrant some revision of their relation. Any one who knows the struggle which an emigrant has on settling in a remote colony, for mere existence, will admit that to attempt to burden him with any other taxation than that which the circumstances of the country itself demand would not only be unwise but wholly fruitless. It would check its growth and development, the influx of population, and postpone for years the time when it might with some probability be in possession of sufficient means to assume a share of the expenditure for national services which all interests not in England only, but in the outlying portions of the empire, have a common advantage in sustaining.

Surely there ought to be no inseparable difficulties in the way of distinguishing the class of expenditure which may be said to belong to England proper, and to result from the social features of her insular condition, from that in which the whole empire (the colonies included) have a common interest, and next in devising some equitable apportionment of the latter, having regard to considerations of advantage, obligations already performed, and ability to assume it.

Having already endeavoured to prove how groundless the argument is that the supreme consideration of common safety points to separation in the case of any colony, that the colonies are not a burden to the English taxpayer, and that they are, judging them by the light of past experience, not unwilling to revise their relations so as to mitigate any burden which may actually be found to exist, let me now say a word with reference to their utility. To those who in the admitted absence of real grievances on either side, would settle this question solely by the test of the immediate profit or loss which a balance sheet might show, I have not a word to say. I would not accord undue importance to a sentimental attachment in the presence of pressing grievances of a practical kind, but national unity is a principle the influence of which I trust will never cease to be felt in the direction of English affairs. Self-interest is becoming a powerful rule of action, but have love, the associations connected with home or country, ambition, pride, national susceptibilities, honor or patriotism, become wholly extinct or powerless emotions either with individuals or communities?

England would have lost nothing if Consul Cameron had still languished in Abyssinia; she would have been none the poorer if Mason and Slidell had remained in Fort

Warren; yet, in both cases, the universal impulse took a higher view of national duty. And so it will be again. May we not take example from the United States in their efforts to maintain their national unity, and receive some teaching from the result? Public opinion in England at one time favored the idea that the interests of the South were so wholly separated from those of the North, and that the obstacles arising from social and economic causes were so great as to interpose a permanent barrier to their well being as one people. But, in the face of those admitted elements of future difficulty, far more appalling than any which spring from the Imperial and colonial relations, a struggle such as England is not asked to engage in to maintain her colonial autonomy went on. On its termination people then predicted that though military occupation of the South as a conquered country might be held, there never could be anything like harmony in the relations of the two. And yet re-construction proceeds. State after State accepts the new Constitution, and the Union now stands on a more firm basis than it ever did. May we, in adhering to the principle of union, but not circumscribing it within insular limits, not trust to the influence of time and the irresistible force of events, for adjusting the future relations between all the outlying portions of the empire towards their common centre.

No one who desires to promoted this national unity to make the relations just to both sides, can disapprove the efforts which have been made of late years to make the colonies self-reliant—to give them entire freedom of local self-government, and, as far as they have the attributes of independence to impose on them when they are at all able to bear them the corresponding burdens; and to reduce the expenditure, whether military, naval, executive or otherwise, to a point which shall be justifiable by considerations of necessity only.

I am sure there is no desire on the part of the large colonies, nor, so far as I am aware, of any of them, to ask for any expenditure which the English tax payer may justly point at as unnecessary. If that be the case, does it not seem a rash experiment, even to those who would act solely from utilitarian motives, to renounce an estate merely because it yields at the moment no direct return? No man can withhold his sympathies from those who appeal to the ten millions a year paid for poor rates; to the fact that one in every thirty mer of the population of London lives on charity; and to the other onerous charges of which the industrious middle classes complain. But may not these colonial possessions be turned to some account? Might not a portion of the ten millions now paid to keep so many thousands of able bodied men and women in degrading idleness be usefully employed in transplanting them to your outlying fields? To almost every colony nature has supplied a healthy, if to some a rigorous climate, and free grants of land are to be had for the asking.

But, it is argued, our manufactures are steadily increasing. Let us retain our people here and make England the workshop of the world. Let me ask, however, is the superiority formerly possessed by England over all other nations with reference to manufactures likely to be perpetual? Have not foreign skill, mechanical science, and trade unions at home done something already to produce conditions of equality unknown before? Under the existing social conditions here, will it pay to keep a larger operative class within this island, either with the aim of making labour cheaper, or insur-

ing a steadier supply? Is there no danger of increased poor-rates or of a popular demand for the distribution of land? Assuming however, that emigration is desirable, it may be said that the facilities for emigration would be equal if the colonies were independent, or in the case of Canada if allied to the United States, and that there the emigrant would be as valuable a consumer of English manufactures as if he remained a British subject. There is a class, I know, who answer by a reference to any other principle of national action than this, as mere sentimentalism. But to those who have other aspirations for England's future than to see the coming generation a community of peaceful artisans, I would ask is there no prospective national advantage in having communities all over the the earth in friendly alliance rather than in enmity? Take the Irish exodus to the United States and to Canada. In the former, the emigrant finds himself surrounded by influences hostile to England, his old antipathies are not only perpetuated, but intensified, and with out almost any exception every Irishman then becomes a Fenian, his powers of mischief increasing with his wealth: in the latter he finds himself without a wrong, no dominant Church, no land grievance, no exclusion from his fair share of influence in the direction of public affairs; his surroundings and the example of his countrymen all tend to make him a loyal subject, and there is not one in a thousand who would not meet in deadly enmity a Fenian invasion of the Canadian Frontier.

Are then the symbols of English sovereignty the influence of English associations, and that wholesome retention of a feeling of reverence without which a community must deteriorate, of no account in those outlying portions of the empire, even as respects the future of Great Britain? I hesitate alluding to the passionate sentiment of loyalty to the person and family of the Sovereign no less than to the Constitution existing in the hearts of the great body of colonists. No one can understand who did not witness the almost idolatrous devotion extended to Prince Arthur in his recent visit to the rural districts of Canada, simply because he was the son of their sovereign. It was not mere curiosity or a senseless ambition to be presented, no gaping desire for sight seeing, but a profound and respectful homage coming from the heart of a loyal people. Is this all to be thrown aside and are these communities to be turned into soured and resentful outcasts? But it will be said no one dreams of abandoning the colonies against their inclination. True, but the revulsion of feeling which may spring from a mistaken notion of the views held here is what I would guard against, and this brings me in conclusion, to consider what should now be practically done.

I have said that the case of New Zealand is a special one with respect to the shades of right or wrong, of which there may be an honest difference of opinion. I deprecate, therefore, approaching the consideration of the more general question in the light or under the instigation of that supposed wrong. I do not think that any attempt now to introduce radical changes into the relations between England and her colonies is needed, or that it would be likely to improve them. Over zeal in the promotion of reform may strengthen the hands of the party of separation. Has there been any withholding of a proper measure of power from any colony, or the exercise over it or on any of its people of undue authority on the part of the colonial office, as to call for a fundamental reconstruction of their rela-

tions? Is not the complaint on the contrary rather that they have been left too much to themselves? And it is surely premature, in the absence of any overruling and immediate necessity, to ask for the overthrow of the existing system, not in view of grievances to be redressed, but merely as an experiment, with no abuse calling for reform.

Our duty now I conceive to be to assert more emphatically than we have been doing of late the principle of maintaining in violation the unity of the empire—to discountenance opposite views and to mould all our policy in accordance with that conception; to remove any fears which exist in England with reference to the danger resulting from the possession of any colony; to ascertain, with as much precision as possible, the real extent of burdens they severally entail; to get rid of the idea of the supposed readiness of the colonies to palm these burdens on England, and of their unwillingness from time to time to revise the relations or place them on a footing which shall be just to both; and to dispel the idea that colonial governments are ready to enter into commercial treaties with foreign Powers adverse to English interests. There is great need too, that the colonies should be disabused of the impression that there exists on the part of England a desire to throw them off. The appearance of unrequited love, with communities as with individuals, sometimes leads to unreasonable resentment. I say unreasonable resentment because it is not fitting that the popular discussions of the colonial relations at the present day should, in the minds of the colonists, efface the declarations of men who were, and some of whom are now, responsible to the English nation for their opinion. Lord Grey thus emphatically declared;—

“That by the acquisition of its colonial dominions the nation has incurred a responsibility of the highest kind, which it is not at liberty to throw off. . . . I have thought it necessary to state thus strongly my dissent from the view of those who wish to dismember the British Empire by abandoning the colonies, because it is impossible not to observe that this policy, unworthy of a great nation, and unwise as I consider it to be, is not only openly advocated by one active party in the country, but is also hardly less effectually supported by persons occupying an important position in Parliament, and who, while they hesitate to avow their adherence to it, hold language which obviously leads in the same direction and advocates measures the adoption of which would inevitably bring about this result.”

The late Duke of Newcastle avowed it to be his opinion “that it is the duty of this country to protect her colonial possessions at all hazard and at all expense.” And one who, in his life time, was the idol of the nation, declared, “to abandon possessions gained at the cost of so much blood and treasure—many of them important outposts for the protection of our commerce and the security of our dominion—would be a violation of public faith and a forfeiture of national honor.”

If we refer to the more recent speeches and letters of his great rival—Lord Derby—or to the words of Sir Stafford Northcote at the recent Social Science Congress, or the declarations of Mr. Cardwell at Oxford, we find no warrant for the opinion that their views with reference to maintenance of the connection are less certain than those I have quoted. Lord Granville’s meaning and words at the recent interview appear to me to have been very greatly misinterpreted by those who assert that they evinced an indif-

ference to the connection; because the occasion and circumstances were not such as to call forth expressions of a more emphatic kind, his object being chiefly to disclaim the idea of exercising force for the retention of an unwilling dependency.

I have no panacea, either in the shape of a Colonial Council or modified colonial representation in the House of Commons, or recognized colonial representatives in England, for the removal of the alleged causes of dissatisfaction. The Colonial Office may with great propriety be left to deal with all matters of administration and with any modification in the relations of any colony to the empire which its changed condition may call for. In any such modification it is obvious that the protective character of existing relations must be superseded by one possessing more the elements of a Federative Union. I am not aware that the colonies have any reason to complain of the reluctance of the Colonial Department in the past to consider or give effect to any changes which any colony thought it or its interest to propose.

But fundamental changes with reference to the entire system are surely premature. The colonial life is but little more than in its infancy. It is only 30 years since Canada possessed the stimulus of responsible Government. The great experiment of consolidating British power in North America through her instrumentality has had less than three years trial. The vast Colonial Empire of Australia is still in its minority, and there is surely no reason to believe that any other system would have made its prosperity more rapid. But admitting all this, an inquiry with the sanction of Parliament into the features which are assigned on either side as unsatisfactory might profitably be made and would tend to promote a better understanding in the future. If it should be found on enquiry in this spirit that any colony, according to the extent of advantage it is deriving, ought to assume an enlarged measure of obligation, I venture to assert that the practical fulfilment on its part will not be demurred to.

I have the honor to be,
Your obed't. servant,
A COLONIST.

NEW WAR IMPLEMENTS.

It is not only in Europe that spade drill for the troops has it advocates. In America the feeling that burrowing will henceforth be raised to the dignity of a military operation the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes, found expression in a new bayonet, which is designed to serve also as an entrenching tool. The bayonet is shaped like a sharp pointed trowel; and would, no doubt, be useful either for offensive or defensive purposes. A very nasty wound might be inflicted with this disagreeable looking piece of steel, which in trained hands might also, no doubt, be turned to good account for entrenching. It is not intended that the “trowel-bayonet” should be used as a trowel when fixed to the gun, on account of the injury to the barrel which such a use might occasion. It is so shaped that it may be handled as an implement apart from the gun, and is intended to be so used. It is no part of our duty to pronounce on the value of this weapon, which, we have been informed, has actually been adopted to some extent in America. We are disposed to think, however, that if a bayonet is to serve more purposes than one, it is better to adopt a construction like that proposed for the future equipment of the British soldier, namely a saw-sword bayonet.

and to leave the entrenching business to a separate tool. In connexion with this subject we may mention that some experiments have recently been made in India to test the practical value of a proposition made by a British officer, Captain Harcourt, 102nd Fusiliers. He proposes to furnish each soldier with a trowel and a sand bag. When not required for use the sand bag would be carried empty, neatly rolled up; when the regiment was required to entrench itself, each man would fill his sand-bag and lie down behind it. The bag is stated to have proved impenetrable to an Enfield rifle bullet fired at it from a distance of fifty yards; a man lying down behind it is concealed from an infantry soldier at 100 yards, and from a cavalry soldier at 150 yards. It was found that four experienced men, with their trowels and sand bags (in addition to their rifles,) could fill their bags and cover themselves with short stubby grass, in five minutes. On a second occasion the same men covered themselves in three minutes. Probably two minutes or less would suffice, with a little training; and the sand-bag has this great recommendation, that if it is desired that a regiment should charge front, or slightly advance or retire, it could carry its cover with it. The suggestion is one which appears worthy of consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Thursday evening last the “Grand Trunk Volunteer festival” was held in the Town Hall. About twenty of the G. T. Band from Montreal were present, which added very much to the entertainment by performing several fine selections in good style. Your correspondent does not profess to be a critic on so artistic a subject as music, but would suggest that if the clarionets when playing high notes were made to chord with the brass instruments, it would be an improvement; doubtless a stiff reed (though harder on the performers) would keep them up to the proper pitch. The audience, however, seemed to enjoy the music amazingly.

Master Wilson from Montreal brought down the house with his “comic songs” and was justly encored after each. The amateur singing, particularly that of Mrs. Starr and her sister Miss Elwood, was all that could be desired, and the very large audience present marked their approbation by frequent rounds of applause. After the concert, supper was served at the St. Lawrence Hall. (steighs being in attendance to convey the guests to and from) and about seventy-five couples returned to the Town Hall where they enjoyed the “mazy dance” which was kept up with spirit until the morning was far advanced. Major McKeechie, C.pts. Young and Bell, Lieuts. Greaves and Wells, Ensigns Imiry and Ferrival deserve much praise for the admirable manner in which the whole thing was managed, and the large gathering of the townspeople to these annual festivals show how highly they are appreciated.

The Hon. A. N. Richards in his address

on the North West, alluded to in my last letter, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of Lt. Col. Dennis in his trying position in that country.

A carter went over to Morristown, U.S., to enjoy himself, when on his return the other evening, he managed to get himself and horse in the St. Lawrence, and when rescued, were so far gone, that both horse and driver had to be hauled to town on a sleigh. Several head of cattle also got through the ice a short time since. The crossing here, however, has not been better for many years.

When on their way to Ottawa, to play the return match with the Club there, the Belleville Curling Club propose stopping here to play a friendly game with the Brockville Club. The latter presented an address to their President D. Wylie of the Recorder, on his departure for Scotland last week.

NOTES FROM MY CRIMEAN JOURNAL.

MY GUIDE TO THE IRREGULAR CAVALRY CAMP AT THE DARDANELLES.

My first ride to the camp, with a mounted orderly to show me the way, was certainly rather trying to the nerves, inasmuch as the uplands were literally covered with windmills, it looked dangerous enough to pass them on foot, but appeared insanity to do so on horseback, the fans of the two between which our road lay, revolved, leaving a clear space of not more than six feet. My guide, a tall Arab, mounted on a splendid dark bay horse (which by its lean head, large full eye, deep jaw, and small quivering ears, showed its claim to be a true son of the desert), did not look twice but rode through quite unconcernedly, smoking his chibacoue as he did so, he never even turned round to see if I followed. The horse I bestrode to my astonishment, took no more notice of the horrid fans than my guide or his steed had done. So true is it that habit is everything to both men and beast, I do not believe if you took a hundred horses out of an English hunting field, you could force ten of them within twenty instead of three feet of the revolving monsters.

As I wended my way campwards, I had time to notice the peculiar costume of my guide, which consisted of a tightly fitting vest of a bright green color, surmounted by a species of scarlet pelisse with the sleeves flowing behind; both these garments were richly embroidered with gold. As were also his large loose crimson trousers stuffed into a pair of yellow boots; covering his head was a gaudily striped silk handkerchief, tied in a knot at the back of his neck, and hanging like a curtain down behind, round his waist he had a shawl of Indian manufacture, in which were thrust two clumsy, silver-mounted flint pistols as also a "yataghan" or long knife; at his side dangled a semi circular sabre, and over his shoulder he carried a murderous looking

carbine about seven feet long. His horse was no less richly caparisoned: the head-piece was studded with steel bosses or knobs while from his throat depended at the end of a crescent a scarlet horse hair plume; the reins were brass chains, the saddle, which had a high peak before and behind, was covered with a gold embroidered scarlet cloth from the bottom of which peeped out his dish shaped stirrups, the sharp edges of which are used instead of spurs; I had forgotten to mention a long ten-foot spear under the spike of which was attached a round tuft of black ostrich feathers. When he had finished his pipe he stuck it in his boot, and thus accoutred he was certainly the most perfect combination of the magnificent, the warlike and the eccentric that I had overseen.

We met many of the Bashi Bazouks on our way up, but their dress however strange was not that which gave me the idea of their insanity, it was rather their action in the open field or on the highway. At a moment and without the slightest warning the armed warrior would raise his right arm above his head, put spurs to his horse, and proceed at the utmost power he could obtain, as if against an enemy. He shouted, he screamed, he threw his spear upwards, he made dashes with it, now under his horses neck, now over his ears, now in full air, now towards the ground, wheeling and turning his horse in the smallest pirouettes, and shrieking and bellowing with all his might.

On a narrow public road to see three or four of these beings bearing down upon you with the speed of the wind is enough to startle you. I could never overcome my surprise at seeing a horseman launch himself forward without any visible cause, and after getting his horse in stride in about ten yards, dash at the placid air with all the violence and weight of himself and steed. Of course, this power of at once obtaining full speed is exactly what is sought by these "mad riders" and their remarkable skill in horsemanship is probably only to be obtained by some such practices, but does not the less strike a stranger as symbolical of a wandering state of mind.

Arrived at the camp which was at the top of the low rise east of the Dardanelles, my guide, the Arab, spoke to no one; he seemed to be a being of a different order to those around, but winding through the labyrinth of tents and horses soon arrived at the pavillion of the General to whom I was to deliver my dispatches. This done, he evidently had accomplished all he was told to do, and muttering something in Arabic, I could not understand, wheeled round and giving a kind of Indian war whoop and brandishing his long spear, he struck his flat stirrups into his horses flanks and was soon careering over the plain at full speed.

I was quickly surrounded by irregular beings of all kinds, some spoke Hindostanee, some Turkish, others Albanian, many

Arabic, a few Afghanistan, besides other languages; more than half these wild animals, together with officers, veterinary surgeons, and interpreters, were smoking, and smoking everything. The Turkish chibouque, the Indian hubble-bubble, the short clay pipe, the long German meerschaum, the mild Havanna, the Levantine Cigarette, all were there, and the fumes of tobacco waved gracefully in every direction. My mission having been announced as the bearer of dispatches from England, I was immediately ushered into the presence of the General, whom I found in full durbar, surrounded by the European and native officers, the latter arrayed in their most gorgeous finery and evidently in a great state of excitement at something that had just transpired.

R. L.

(To be continued.)

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE PRESENT AND THOSE OF THE PAST

We think, after the examination and exposure of the fallacy of the proposed Government scheme for improving the Volunteer Force, very little more need be said to throw it out of court as totally inadequate to the circumstances of the case. The returns of the various Committees of commanding officers fully bear out every position we have taken up. The War Office returns of efficiency and strength also came to our aid, and exhibit the healthy condition of that patriotic Force, the existence of which is now endangered by the threatened experiments of a reckless parsimony—a parsimony as far removed from true economy as would be the conduct of the man who permitted his property to be removed by lawless marauders rather than pay the wages of a watchman to scare the plunderers off.

Let us now take a cursory glance at the financial deductions which may be drawn from the returns to which we have alluded. The amounts which the Volunteers are entitled to receive from Government for the past year's earnings out of the Capitation Grant by these returns are as follows:—

	Per Man.	Men.	
Artillery, at 30s.....	33,646.....	.....	£50,497 10 0
Engineer, at 20s.....	5,917.....	.....	5,917 0 0
Do. at 10s extra.....	6,392.....	.....	2,696 0 0
Mt. Rifles, at 20s.....	271.....	.....	271 0 0
Do. at 10s extra.....	117.....	.....	58 10 0
Rifles, at 20s.....	127,083.....	.....	127,083 0 0
Do. at 10s extra.....	99,628.....	.....	49,814 0 0
			£230,331 0 0

There are 27,726 Rifle Volunteers in the above numbers who at present earn for their corps an aggregate amount of £27,726, or one pound per man. By Mr. Cardwell's proposal not a man of these will be entitled to participate in the Capitation Grant, and consequently the Estimates will be reduced to that extent, less the proportion who may earn the 30s under the new rules, which we last week estimated at £2500, or at a total loss of considerably more than £20,000 on the total Grant. In these Estimates we did not include the loss which would be incurred by the mounted branches of the service, who practice target shooting. The number of these, however, is not large, and would not materially alter the estimates, although it would press heavily on the small corps affected by it. The whole amount which falls to be defrayed off the estimates for Volun-

teer "necessaries" during the past year is shown by the above figures to be £236,377, or at the rate of 24s 9½d per man. Anything beyond this sum goes to the support of the paid staff of military men sent down by Government as adjutants and drill instructors, and on whom, we presume, if required, the Government have claims for military duty. The whole sum the Government now pays the Volunteers, therefore, is £236,377, for the maintenance of a Force in which are enrolled 194,267 men—cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry—of whom 167,457 are efficient in drill and the theory of musketry, gunnery, and engineering, and 105,560 are possessed of the extra efficiency qualification for musketry, engineering, and other practice, and are skilled riflemen of the 1st and 2nd classes—men recognised throughout Europe at this moment, and without further qualifications, as the best shots in the world. £80,000 more will satisfy the demands the Volunteers advance to make up the deficiencies of the present Grant. That is to say—a sum of £316,000 or thereby, spent on what are called Volunteer "necessaries," viz., equipment and establishment, will, it is calculated by the most experienced officers of the Force, suffice to maintain in efficient rigour an army of close on 200,000 men, always at hand, and ready for defence, if required. If the country were polled on the question, we have no hesitation in believing what the verdict would be. No money could be better spent, for on the efficiency of the Volunteer Force will depend the expedience or inexpedience of reducing our military expenditure.

In the early part of the century the Volunteers were treated very differently from what they are now. No doubt, there was the panic created by the threatening attitude of the First Consul with an army of 150,000 picked men ready to pounce upon our shores. Alison says that at this time, when it was proposed to raise an army by conscription, that "in a few weeks 300,000 men were enrolled, armed, and disciplined in different parts of the Kingdom, and the compulsory conscription fell to the ground," and laid "the foundation of the military spirit which enabled Great Britain at length to appear as a principal in the contest, and beat down the power of France, even on that element where hitherto she had obtained such unexampled success." In the autumn of this year—1803—the King reviewed 27,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park, the metropolitan corps mustering at the time 400,000 men.

The total strength of the Force was 463,134 men, and in the first year of its existence Government gave a Grant of	£899,169
In the first year of the existence of the present Force the Grant was	NIL
In the second year of the early Force (1804) the strength was only 449,140, yet the Government of the day gave for its upkeep	£2,590,568
In 1805 the Force was reduced by 20,000 men, yet the Grant was	1,600,000
In 1809 the Force was only 200,989, and the Grant	1,000,820
The local Militia, to a great extent, took the place of the Volunteers this year, and a reduction of about 212,000 was the result. Over and above the grant to the Volunteers, however, the estimates provided for the local Militia	1,219,803

Or a sum altogether for the two kindred services of 2,320,623

In 1816, on the establishment of peace, both Volunteers and Locals disappeared from the estimates, but they received up to the last, even when they had been reduced to about one-fourth of their original strength never less than about a million annually; and this, be it remembered, at a time when the wealth of the country was not one-tenth of what it now is, and when the necessaries of living were enormously under the present rate.

The Volunteers of these days received from the public funds pay for an adjutant, a sergeant-major, and drill instructors; clothing for an outfit, besides a clothing allowance per man of 20s once every three years. They had, further, 6s. 8d. per man for repair of arms; and when called out for duty or exercise, pay, &c., at various rates, about equal to the pay of the regular army. The average cost per man in those generous days was, exclusive of arms and ammunition close on £4 per annum.

In 1813 a very high eulogium was passed on the Volunteers in a circular issued by the Secretary of State in name of the Prince Regent, and in 1814 Lord Palmerston pronounced a very high panegyric on them in Parliament, and they were voted the thanks of the House for the services they had rendered the country.

The Volunteers of that day no more faced the enemy than those of the present day. They were as ready to do so, if required, as are the men of to-day; yet the value of both Forces was about equal. The moral effect of an armed population kept in check the designs of the military disturber of Europe; and, according to Allison, fanned the military ardour of the nation into that condition which achieved victory, and established for us that security and peace under which we have basked and prospered for more than half a century. The Volunteers of the present day have not fruitlessly or unworthily served their country, for it will not be gainsaid that they have put a check on those taunts and sneers which betokened the rankling wish to punish the children of a conquering race for the triumphs of their fathers. The result has been less of panic than in former years—a greater respect rendered us by our Continental neighbours—the instilment of physical training and discipline into the youth of the country—the elevation in the public estimation of the profession of arms, when exercised only for national defence—and the opportunity which the nation now enjoys of making large and telling reductions in our military estimates. We hardly think that Mr. Cardwell will imperil the existence of such a force in the face of its reasonable claims, and we are sure that the country will not permit it to be annihilated.—*Volunteer News.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 15th.—The Earl of Derby congratulated Earl Granville that the colonies were not to be left utterly defenceless, and that their relations with the Home Government were harmonious.

In the House to-day the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department denied the truth of the report that the United States had offered to re-open negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. He added, that if revived negotiations would be conducted at Washington instead of London.

The "Times," in reviewing last evening's debate in Parliament, rejoices that the Government has adopted the idea so often ad-

vocated in its columns, viz., the withdrawal of troops from Canada. The "Times" admits that Canada is the only English Colony liable to be invaded in case of war. Peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for a rupture.

LONDON, 16th.—The House of Commons held a brief Session to-day. Proceedings unimportant.

WASHINGTON, 17th.—Mr. Maynard offered a Resolution directing the special committee on American navigation interests to inquire into the expediency of granting a Bounty to all iron built seagoing vessels, constructed in this country during the next three years and from American material equal to the duties which would have been imposed on such materials if imported.—Adopted.

LONDON, 18th.—The revenue payments just now are exciting considerable influence upon the money market. The recent improvement in the price of Erie shares at New York is ascribed to the effort of the English agent, who recently arrived there.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 18th.—The Legislative Council of British Columbia was opened yesterday by Commission. Governor Musgrave was too unwell to be present in person. In his Address the Governor announced himself in favour of Confederation, it was the policy of the Imperial Government. By the terms of Confederation, Canada assumes the commercial deb. of British Columbia. The population is rated at 120,000. The debt is less than that of any other province. The Dominion grants yearly the sum of \$350,000.—60 for each inhabitant over the rated population, the same to be continued until the population reaches 400,000, at which rate the subsidy remains.

NEW YORK, 19th.—The ship *Tiber*, from San Domingo, brings news that President Baez has completed arrangements for a popular vote on the question of annexation to the United States. The feeling in its favour is growing, and a large majority for it is expected. The revolutionary movement is virtually ended.

LONDON, 21st.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a copious extract of the recent consular report to the Government, by Edward M. Archiband, British Consulate of New York. That gentleman says that the high tariff on raw material prevents the export of American manufactures. The West is dissatisfied with the tariff, but owing to the powerful lobby of Eastern manufactures, it is unable to make a reform, consequently, shipping, agriculture, and all other interests of the country, suffer.

The weather continues extremely cold. The ice in the Thames obstructs the navigation.

NEW YORK, 21st.—The agents of the Inman Line, have heard nothing of the City of Boston, now nearly nine days out, she was provisioned for 80 days. The agents think she has probably been forced to make for a harbor in the Azores.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A telegram from Winnipeg, dated February 10th, says: Gov. McTavish and Dr. Bown, also of the Hudson Bay Company, were detected tampering with the members of the Provincial Council, in order to defeat the final adoption of the Bill of Rights, whereupon Riel had them arrested and confined. A. G. Barratyne, a leading Canadian, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Provincial Government, and been returned to his former office of Postmaster at Winnipeg, endeavored to gain access to the prisoners, and being refused, he threatened to raise a force to liberate them. He was also arrested.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR..... PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

THE third letter of "A Colonist" to the London Times appears in our present number, and closes the discussion of the Colonial relations to Great Britain by an able, effective, and exceedingly clever analysis of the sentimental emotions which binds individuals to the traditional glory, and honor of the country that gave them birth, or the people from whom they have descended--described by our fathers as patriotism--the most noble and dignified of the principles governing mankind. It remained for the Times and the Pall Mall Gazette to find out that it did not pay, and that the manufacture of cotton was of more value to England than her Colonial possessions. There is no accounting for tastes, but it is safe to say that if those enlightened cotton spinners set the Colonies adrift they may follow the example which John Bright is reported to have afforded them "and build mills in the United States" as soon as possible. For it is quite clear that British manufactures will be met by hostile tariffs of such magnitude as will effectually neutralize all the advantages she possesses as a manufacturing country.

The Times comments in the usual half sneering and wholly supercilious tone (adopted since it fell into the hands of the Radicals) when discussing a "Colonial" question to the last letter of "A Colonist," and flippantly quotes some grandilo-

quence of the Vice-President of the Council on the subject of "One Great Confederation" of English speaking nations, including the United States, as a "test of the one suggested by 'A Colonist,'" entirely overlooking the facts that the United States are peopled by aliens, either by choice, diversity of descent, or long separation. That the Colonies are peopled by British subjects and the question is whether the faction that journal represents will be allowed to force a separation between them and the parent State.

The illustration offered by the Times of a confederation between the German States is totally different and distinct from any union that could be effected between Great Britain and her Colonies, because the conditions are not the same. Austria and Prussia were rivals for supremacy, having totally different interests, commercial as well as political. The same may be said of the Northern and Southern States, aggravated by the fact that the population of the former, through admixture with and constant accessions from the different nationalities of Europe, had gradually become aliens to the steady and almost stationary population of the Slave States, and it was in a struggle for political supremacy the internecine strife began. Those examples, therefore, prove nothing against the views proposed by "A Colonist." The Times next states that it would be impossible to establish a customs union except by the Hibernian process of abolishing customs duties altogether," and in reply it may be asked what is the legitimate end of free trade doctrines but that very object. But in reality no need could or would arise for the equalization of customs duties at all. It is asserted by the Times that "the United States and the United Kingdom have each grown to a greater eminence in perfect independence than they would have reached had they been bound together or if one remained dependent on the other," an assertion for which no proof has been furnished, and which is directly contrary to fact, for which Canada can furnish a test. The war of separation cost England £250,000,000, that of 1812-15 nearly £100,000,000, and since 1782, in years of peace, over £150,000,000, not taking into account the direct loss arising from the disturbing element, a new and unscrupulous rival power introduced into the political arena, and its effect on commercial development, for, be it remembered that it would cost Great Britain no greater outlay to supervise and protect the whole American continent than it has done since the revolution to protect the West Indies, her Colonial possessions in North America, and to keep Yankee fleets from contesting the supremacy of the seas in the British Channel.

The ridiculous example of the copyright law illustrates the false logic of the Times as well as the stilted eloquence of the Vice-President of the Council, while actual experience does not at all prove that England's

example in constitutional law or precedent would be followed by any of the new nationalities that Mr. Gladstone's utopianism, or friend John Bright's communistic aspirations might force into existence. The constitutional autonomy of the United States is not a transcript of the British constitution but a travesty of it, whose executive—the mob—would effectually silence such political *free thinkers* as the *Times* without a press law. That journal: its party may agitate for the restoration of the Heptarchy if they will, but the Colonies have a clear duty before them and that is to ascertain and assure their own position in the political economy of the British Empire.

The threatened withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Canada will compel the consideration of the requisite measures for maintaining those positions which are necessary for the safety of the country, such as Kingston, Montreal, and probably Halifax, although it is likely the garrison of the last named city will be merely reduced and not altogether withdrawn for very obvious reasons. It would appear that the two other cities must be garrisoned by the Dominion Government, and the more exposed position—Kingston—will, as a matter of necessity, demand the largest force, because Montreal has a large local Volunteer force available at all times, and this could be quadrupled in a very short time, and it is accessible by sea. Kingston, on the contrary, has no Volunteer force that could be readily rendered available on a sudden emergency; its only safe line of communication is by the Rideau Canal, and the class of vessels thereon are not particularly adapted for the accommodation or speedy conveyance of troops.

From all this it would appear that a strong force must be maintained at Kingston notwithstanding the local press asserts that the fortifications are to be dismantled. As a position of security insuring the control of Lake Ontario it would be bad policy indeed to leave it without a garrison for very obvious reasons, and not the least of those are the assertions of the *London Times* "That peace is so well assured it would be mere folly to take any precautions or go to any expense in defensive measures." Those prophetic announcements put forth with all the authority of a Peace Congress, apostle and prophet, is the surest possible sign that the cloud of war no larger than "a man's hand," is already on the horizon, but whether it is or not the duty of Canada is plain, and that is to be reasonably prepared for every contingency. The organs of public opinion in London may indulge in those experimental vagaries which have always trebled the cost of human life, suffering and mourning of every contest Great Britain has engaged in, but it would never do for us who have to bear the brunt of the first onset with scanty appliances to follow such silly examples.

Moreover it will be necessary to increase

and render efficient our naval force on all the Lakes, and this should be done by providing vessels of small size, light draught of water and heavy armament. The small vessels manned by forty or fifty men, schooner rigged, with engines of great power, and twin screw propellers are the best adapted for our purposes, and it is to be hoped that this session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass away without a sum of money being placed in the estimates for the purpose of defensive measures such as those pointed out.

The gallant and talented correspondent of the Review, G. W., suggests the alteration of the term "Battalion" now used for that of "Regiment," as being more convenient and more truly defining the organization. That some such change is necessary must be apparent from the fact that at any time for the same regimental division, it might become necessary to raise another Battalion and the difficulty would arise as to how it should be designated. As a matter of course it would be the 2nd Battalion of — Regiment, the existing unit being the first, as long as numerals are used to indicate a particular body of troops, the most simple form is to attach the word regiment thereto, because in actual service no such distinction as Active and Regular Militia should be allowed to exist. The simple title, Regiment of Militia, as G. W. suggests, is undoubtedly the most simple and proper. This subject of a change of designation occurs in an article reviewing "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service," by Col. J. G. Woleley, and a paragraph on musketry proves that battles will yet be decided by the bayonet. Neither breech-loaders, rapidity of fire, entrenchments, or the perfection of spade drill being sufficient to overcome the skill of a thoroughly trained strategist commanding a well organized and disciplined army. This opinion has not been held by Col. Wolsely alone. G. W. advocated the same principle in this journal before the "Soldier's Pocket Book" appeared, and it must be highly gratifying to our gallant correspondent to find his views supported by such undoubted authority. The suggestions of G. W. are always characterised by sound, practical sense, calm, matured and methodical judgment, and have the rare merit of being always perfectly practical; in fact, if he wants to get into the main top he does not try it by way of the fore stay.

In order to develop the resources of the Dominion two agents are absolutely necessary—capital and population. The problem therefore before Canadian statesmen involves the consideration of the means by which both are to be obtained. The natural solution is to be found in the capacity of Great Britain to supply both, notwithstanding the senseless hostility of the *London Times* to the measure a scheme of "Emigration" will force itself on the Imperial Gov-

ernment, and that will of necessity involve the investment of the capital.

In order to put this question in its proper light it must be premised that the consolidation of the British Provinces of North America involves measures by which thorough access to each and every portion of the Dominion can be obtained with facility. And as that portion of the British Empire which covers the eastern and northern part of North America contains some 3,000,000 square miles of area, therefore a system of railways connecting the various Provinces must necessarily be of considerable length and costly in a corresponding degree.

To connect the capital of the Dominion with Fort Garry on Red River, the capital of the Winnipeg country, will involve the construction of 1170 miles of railway, at a cost of £10,000 sterling per mile, or about £11,700,000 sterling (say \$58,500,000), and two lines of canal, one connecting Lake Huron with the St. Lawrence at or below Montreal by way of the Ottawa, Matawan, and French Rivers, the estimated cost being £5,000,000 sterling or \$25,000,000; the other at the Sault Ste. Marie, costing about £250,000 sterling, or \$1,250,000, making a total of £16,950,000 sterling, or \$84,750,000, a sum which must be expended within the next four years if Canadian statesmen will realize the full duties of their position.

The government of the United States with their country loaded with a war debt which is described by the present Earl of Derby (the late Lord Stanley) as being "a debt which measured by the interest paid upon it is heavier than that of the United Kingdom," as the people of Canada know better than his Lordship is eating into the industry, commercial and agricultural life of that country, paralysing its resources and retarding its development; yet with all those drawbacks means have been found to connect the Atlantic and Pacific to the South and will be found to connect both oceans by a more northerly route close to the Canadian boundary.

Now, the question arises if the construction of this line is profitable for the United States would it not be doubly so for Canada and Great Britain to construct a shorter and more direct route through British territory? The distance from Fort Waddington on Bute Inlet on the Pacific to Halifax on the Atlantic would be 4025 miles, while the shortest possible line through the territory of the United States will be nearly 5000 miles from ocean to ocean.

The advantages of Halifax as a point of departure for Britain or the Pacific coast are sufficiently obvious; it involves the shortest voyage and transit, and in summer by using Montreal as a port of departure the transit could be shortened some 800 miles, while a voyage in smooth water for that additional length could be incurred.

As Canada has no means of access to Lake Superior on her own territory it will be neces-

sary to construct a Canal on the north shore of St. Mary's river to overcome the rapids in that river, and with the Ottawa navigation improved a vessel of 1,000 tons burden could pass from tide water to Fort William on Lake Superior.

While the Radical press of Great Britain, led on by the *Times* are trying to cut the Colonies adrift, would it not be worth their trouble to consider, as a speculation, and a profitable one at that, the advisability of placing before the Imperial Government and the British people as a policy, the necessity of investing British capital in developing the resources of this portion of that "greater Britain," about which Mr. Dilke raves so eloquently. Would it not be more patriotic than sending it abroad on doubtful security to light, pave, cleanse and water Italian cities, where one week's bombardment would abolish capital and interest; or letting it out to Brother Jonathan whose passion for repudiation is well known to enable him to squeeze by threats more money out of the people of England and build up by English capital and English hands a hostile and rival power.

The fact of investing the surplus capital of Great Britain in the improvement of her own territories would proclaim to the world that her statesmen and people had faith in their own future and were determined to hold the position their fathers had so nobly won.

It is well known that labor will follow capital and the removal of the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland from their present position of an incubus on the industry of both countries, would effect a far greater saving than Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Cardwell could by removing the troops from the Colonies and indulging in the humbug of a general disarmament. It would do more to quiet the chronic discontent of Ireland than all the measures of confiscation those demagogues dare bring before a British Parliament.

A comprehensive plan by which the Canadian Government could command the Imperial guarantee for such sums as might be required for the development of British North America by railways and canals involving also a Government scheme of emigration, might be based on, first, the public security of the Dominion and secondly, on concessions of land similar to those granted by the United States Government to railways.

If public works of this description could be undertaken, the population would follow as a matter of course, and it is imperatively necessary that some such project be taken up by the Canadian Government at once, remembering that we are the descendants of those

Who in frail barques the ocean surge defied,
And trained the race that live upon the wave?
What shore so distant where they have not died?
In every sea they found a watery grave.
Honor forever to the true and brave
Who seaward led their song with spirits high,
Bearing the red-cross flag their father gave;
Loug as the billows float the arching sky
They'll seaward bear it still, to conquer or to die.

The address to the throne was carried without a division, but the debate on it elicited some very curious facts, prominent amongst which is that in the Canadian House of Commons a corporal's guard of "annexationists" are to be found, headed by Sir A. T. Galt, Knight of the order of Saints Michael and George, the recipient of honors through the Radical Government of England. The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* has carefully eschewed party politics in accordance with its role as a military journal, but when a question of allegiance is involved it becomes its duty to engage in the combat and it shall be *a la outrance*. It is satisfactory to all loyal people to learn that the House has boldly supported the Ministry, conspicuous amongst whom shone the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence, in answer to a remark of Sir A. T. Galt's on the Militia Bill, he gave the following reply:

"Referring to the state of the Militia, he said there were now 43,000 enrolled, an excess of 3500; the excess being in Quebec and Ontario, and there would have been an excess in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also, but for a difference in the law. He referred to the progress of conciliation in Nova Scotia, and congratulated the House that the opposition there had shown the completeness and strength of the new constitution."

Sir A. T. Galt stated that he had received the distinction of Knighthood from the British Government who well understood his ideas, and that he had urged those ideas on the Imperial Government as follows:

"His Excellency, at his (Galt's) request, permitted him to put these views in writing. He had certainly not expected to be required to make this statement, for he had left the letter in Montreal. He would say that in the letter he addressed to the Governor General he had said he considered the confederation of the Provinces, as intended by the Imperial policy, would lead to their separation from Great Britain. That was a policy he thought that would greatly tend to lessen the complications between Great Britain and the United States. That it would tend to remove a feeling of uneasiness in this country with regard to our position relatively with the United States in the unfortunate event of hostilities occurring, also that he did not suggest anything like an immediate separation of the country, but thought that the connection should be maintained as it was compatible with our mutual interest; but that it should be understood, or if possible expressed, that the people of this country would be called upon to legislate for themselves. He said, therefore, that holding these views and reserving to himself the right to state them in public, he felt that he must not accept the distinction that was offered to him, unless his Excellency would be pleased to convey his (Galt's) opinion to Her Majesty's Government, and that if he learned that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to confer the decoration, he would be extremely grateful for it, and would accept it; but that if on the other hand, they felt there was anything in the views he entertained which ought to forbid its being conferred, he would accept the decision and acquiesce in its propriety. He was not at liberty to give the words of the answer, but they could judge from facts that the decision was con-

firmative, and, therefore, if there was anything in his position which was offensive to the loyalty of the hon. gentleman, all he could say was simply this: that he stood on the same ground as the ministers of the Crown in England.

About as nice a bit of special pleading as the Hon. Knight made use of to hide his transactions at Washington on the reciprocity question of 1865.

The answer is unmistakeable. Mr. Huntingdon having stated that Confederation was of slow growth and intimated that the pace of annexation would be quicker.

Sir G. E. Cartier said the agitation now, at all events, was very slow. England was the centre of the British system. If there was any disease of the heart, let Canada prove herself sound, and show herself determined to maintain the connection in spite of anything which might be uttered by any British Radical (cheers).

—The communication of our gallant correspondent "G. W." arrived too late for publication this week.

—In our next issue will appear the official reports of the battles of the war of 1812-15 with a list of the names of the serving officers.

A PAPER on the proper armament for Canada, in view of Fenian raids and Indian risings, has been contributed to the *New Dominion Monthly* for March, in the form of a review of Colonel Denison's book on "Modern Cavalry," by a distinguished writer and military authority. —Com.

REVIEWS.

THE *NEW DOMINION MONTHLY* for March has been received from the publisher; it is as usual, replete with interesting and useful matter. The present number contains an able article on the defence of Canada which shall be presented to the readers of the *Review* in an abstracted form, with all due critical consideration.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of the *EDINBURGH REVIEW* for Jan., 1870. It contains: Mr. Froude's history of Queen Elizabeth; Geological theory in Britain; Memoirs of General Van Brandt; Sir Chas. Adderly on Colonial policy; John Calvin in Church and State; London Topography and Street Nomenclature; Veitch's memoirs of Sir W. Hamilton; the Pre-Christian Cross; The Irish Land Question.

THE *ILLUSTRATED CANADIAN NEWS* for Feb 19th contains a portrait of the late Gen. Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., from a photograph by Notman; the Ico Velocipede; Dominion Snow Shoe races; a portrait of Sir J. A. McDonald, K.C.B., from a photograph by Notman; Desdemona, and Othello —after a painting by Hildebrands; Iron Architecture; Mr. Bessemer's conservatory; What can it be, from a picture by Madame Thuillier; the cartoons, "the history of a Genius." As usual the letter press of the news is excellent.

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

THE IRON-CLAD MONARCH.

The following report in regard to H. B. M. iron-clad turreted ship *Monarch* has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Macomb, U. S. N.:

U. S. S. *PLYMOUTH*, PORTLAND, ME., }
January 28, 1870.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: After having escorted H. B. M. iron-clad turreted ship *Monarch* from Portsmouth, England, to this port, via Madeira and Bermuda, during which voyage this ship was in company, holding a position quite near her, I have consequently been afforded sufficient opportunities to form an opinion of her sailing, steaming, and sea-going qualities.

During the voyage, we encountered a variety of weather, viz., light, moderate, and fresh breezes, and strong gales with heavy seas.

Under steam alone, she is fast, steers well and turns well, but turns better to windward than to leeward, which is generally the case with steamers of great length in a stiff breeze. Under steam and sail, steers well and is fast; under sail alone, steers well, but not so well as under steam alone. She carries much weather helm with wind and sea a beam, which is generally experienced in very long steamers. With smooth sea, steers well under all circumstances. By the wind, steers well under any circumstances of the sea.

The difference of speed observed by angles taken with a sextant, from the topgallant and royal yard to the rail of each ship, in experiments made mutually between the two ships, was found to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles under sail alone per hour, between the screw coupled and uncoupled or disconnected, with screw revolving.

Her motions, rolling or pitching, are so slight that I think there would be but rarely an occasion when the height of sea would prevent her from fighting her guns. Her accommodations are very great: cabins, ward room, storeroom, and berth-deck being large, light, and well ventilated, and not requiring artificial ventilation.

Under all circumstances during the voyage, she has proved herself a capital "sea boat," and capable of steaming or sailing around the world unattended or escorted.

Altogether, I consider the *Monarch* the most formidable and effective iron-clad vessel-of-war for ocean service in the world.

I omitted to mention that under sail alone she sails and steers uncommonly well for so large a ship. For further information in regard to the *Monarch*, I beg leave to refer the Department to a recent publication entitled "Our Iron-clad Ships," by E. J. Reed, C. B., chief constructor of the Royal Navy.

I enclose herewith an abstract copy of the log of the *Monarch* during the passage across.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
W. H. MACOMB, Captain.
- Army and Navy Journal, U. S.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.
1st JANUARY, 1870.

[We are indebted to Major Irvine, of this City, for the following copy of the stations of the British Army.]

LIFE GUARDS. 1st Regent's Park. 2d Hyde Park. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. Windsor.	DRAGOON GUARDS. 1st (Kings), Cahir. 2d (Queen's), Chichester 3d (Prince of Wales), Colchester. 4th (Royal Irish), Man- chester 5th (Princess Char- lotte of Wales), Leeds. 6th (Carabniers), New- bridge. 7th (Princess Royals), Aldershot.	DRAGOONS. 1st (Royal), Ballin- collig. 2d (Royal North Brit- ish, Scots Greys), Dublin. 3d (King's Own) Hus- sars, Bombay. 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Bengal. 5th (Royal Irish) Lan- ciers, Bengal. 6th Dragoons, Alder- shot. 7th Hussars, Bengal. 8th Hussars, Dundalk. 9th Hussars, Hounslow 10th Hussars, Brighton. 11th Hussars, Bengal. 12th Hussars, Dublin. 13th Hussars, York. 14th (King's) Hussars, Longford. 15th (King's) Hussars, Bombay. 16th (Queen's) Lancers, Madras. 17th Lancers, Edinburgh. 18th Hussars, Madras. 19th Hussars, Bengal. 20th Hussars, Bengal. 21st Hussars, Bengal.	Gar. and Field Artillery. 1st Brig., Halifax. 2nd do Mauritius. 3rd do Montreal. 4th do do 5th do Madras. 6th do Mhow. 7th do Woolwich. 8th do Lucknow. 9th do Ahmedabad. 10th do Malta. 11th do Woolwich. 12th do Portsmouth. 13th do Plymouth. 14th do on pass. home 15th do Gibraltar. 16th do Barrackpore. 17th do Dover. 18th do Kurrachee. 19th do Peshawar. 20th do Kamptee. 21st do Gosport. 22nd do Morar. 23rd do Secunderabad. 24th do Meer Meer. 25th do Allahabad.	Depot Brigade. 1st Division, Woolwich. 2nd do Woolwich. Const. Brigade, Sheer- ness.	MILITARY TRAIN. Troops 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 20, 23, 21 Aldershot. do 2, 4, 11, Dublin. do 3, Kensington & Regents Park. do 8, 13, 16, & 19, Woolwich. do 9, & 10, Curragh. do 12, Shoreville. do 13, Woolwich & Colchester. do 17, Chatham. do 18, Portsmouth. do 21, Devonport & Manchester. do 22, Hilsa. do W. Woolwich. do A, Aldershot. do D, Dublin. do C, Curragh.	ROYAL REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY. Stations of the Head- quarters of Brigades. Royal Horse Artillery. A Brigade, Meerut. B do Woolwich. C do Aldershot. D do Bangalore. E do Kirkee. F do Umballa. Depot, Maidstone.	GRENADEER GUARDS. 1st Batt., Dublin. 2nd Batt., Chelsea. 3rd Batt., Windsor. COLDESTREAM GUARDS. 1st Wellington Bar- racks. 2nd Wellington Bar- racks. SCOT-FUSILIERS GUARDS. 1st Batt. Chelsea. 2nd do Tower	INFANTRY. 63rd, Barbados 51th, Athlone 55th, Bengal 53th, Dublin 57th, Devonport 58th, Bengal 59th, Bombay 60th, 1st Ottawa and Toronto 2nd Bengal 3rd Madras 4th Aldershot 61st, Bermuda 62nd, Ben gal 63rd, Khasi 64th, Malta 65th, Fermanagh 66th, Curragh 67th, Aldershot 68th, Cork 69th, Quebec 70th, Limerick 71st, Gibraltar 72nd, Luttrevaun 73rd, Ceylon 74th, Gibraltar 75th, Hong Kong 76th, Birmah 77th, Bengal 78th, Nova Scotia 79th, Bengal 80th, Birr 81st, Templemore 82nd, Aden 83rd, Gibraltar 84th, Nova Scotia 85th, Bengal 86th, Mauritius 87th, Malta 88th, Bengal 89th, Fermanagh 90th, Falmouth 91st, Dover 92nd, Bengal	INFANTRY. 93rd, Bengal 94th, Woolwich 95th, Bombay 96th, Bengal 97th, Dover 98th, Newcastle 99th, Fort Grange, Gos- port. 100th, Manchester 101st, Gosport 102nd, Bengal 103rd, Bengal 104th, Bengal 105th, Bengal 106th, Bengal 107th, Bengal 108th, Bombay 109th, Bengal	RIFLE BRIGADE. 1st Montreal 2nd Aldershot 3rd Bengal 4th Aldershot	COLONIAL REGIMENTS 1st West India Regiment Sierra Leon 2nd West India Regiment Barbadoes 3rd West India Regiment Jamaica Royal Canadian Rifles, Kingston. COMMISSARIAT STAFF CORPS. A Company, Aldershot B do Canada C do Curragh D do Dublin E do Aldershot Detachments-Chatham, Woolwich, Bermuda and Gibraltar
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The happy land Sir A. T. Galt, Knight, St. Michael and St. George, etc., with his friends the English Radicals, wish to annex Canada to:

"Chicago, 21st.—The thermometer at St. Paul this a.m., marked 30 degrees below zero, in Chicago 8 degrees, and at Jackson-ville, 10 degrees below zero.

On Thursday last at Beardstown, Ill., a man named Wilcox entered the saloon of Fisk & Becker during their absence and assaulted a drunken man and beat him badly.

In a few minutes Fisk and Becker came in, when the ruffian shot Fisk dead, and dangerously wounded Becker. The murderer was arrested, and just after dark a large crowd gathered around the jail and without employing force took the keys from the Sheriff and put him under guard. The mob then entered the jail and seized a man whom they supposed to be the murderer and got a rope around his neck. They then discovered that they had the wrong man. In the meantime, the murderer who was in another cell and chained to the floor, possessed himself of an iron bar, and as the leaders of the mob proceeded to open the cell door, the prisoner vowed he would sell his life dearly. The mob then shot him deliberately through the head, killing him instantly, and afterwards hanged his body to a tree.

Recent experiments made by the military authorities (says the *North German Correspondent*) show that a sheet of ice 3in. thick affords a safe passage for infantry or horses marching in single file, and for light carriages: with a thickness of 6in. it will bear all sorts of waggons and cannon. The strength of the ice may be increased by covering it with straw and laying planks under the waggon wheels. All jerking and irregular motion is to be avoided, as it serves to make the ice dangerous.

No licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors have been granted in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, this year.

ON THE DEATH OF CAPT. H. VICARS.

BY MISS H. A. WILKINS.

Fierce was the battle—wild the strife—
The ground beneath them rang;
Revan and Malakoff that night
Echoed the muskets clang;
Two thousand of that treach'rous host
Advanced 'neath that dark sky,
Two hundred of Victoria's men
Had met them at the cry,
"This way, 97th!"

They fought and conquered, but the voice
That led them bravely on,
The tone that cheered their lion-hearts
For evermore was gone,
Yet as the life-blood flowed apace,
He saw his victory won,
And once more shouted as he fell,
"Brethren, the foemen run!
This way 97th!"

He died as many have gone down,
Who bear the warrior's crest,
With a treasured name upon his lips,
And a locket on his breast.
Oh, would you learn how brave men fight;
Go where the bravest lie!
And would you learn how fond hearts love,
And how true Christians die—
"This way, 97th!"

WIN AND WEAR.

There's no royal road to greatness,
Men must ever climb to fame;
All the wealth in misers' coffers
Wouldn't buy a deathless name.
Is a noble goal before you?
Would you great achievements dare?
Brothers, then, be up and doing—
Brother! you must "Win and Wear."

Toil and labor—never stopping
Till you make the prize your own;
For you know 'tis constant dropping
Wears away the hardest stone.
Never slack sublime endeavor,
Nor midst cheerless toil despair;
If you'd rise above your fellows,
Brother! you must "Win and Wear."

'Tis the lesson nature teaches
All throughout her wide domain;
And the text from which she preaches,
Is "that labor leads to gain."
Moral worth and honest merit—
Better crowns than monarchs bear—
These you never can inherit.
Brother! these you "Win and Wear."

A MARCH UPON SNOW SHOES.

The following narrative of the wonderful march of the old 104th Regiment from Fredericton to Quebec in 1813, appeared for the first time in 1862, on the occasion of the overland march of the Guards and 69th through the same region; it was from the journal of a brave and gallant soldier and a good man, since gone to his rest, the late Lt. Col. Playfair, and was published at a period yet fresh in the memory of the people—the Trent difficulty. The Intercolonial will prevent the recurrence of this feat.

In the winter of 1812, the preparations made by the United States for an attack on the Canadian frontier, induced the military authorities to direct a regiment to be forwarded from New Brunswick to Quebec without delay. The distance to be thus traversed exceeded five hundred miles, and intimation of the intended move having been given some time previously, the garrison of New Brunswick had been assiduously exercised in marching and manoeuvring on snow shoes. The corps selected for the purpose was the old 104th, which was disbanded a few years after. It had originally been raised in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and was composed almost entirely of natives of the British North American colonies, a station from which it had never been removed. The effort thus made was then a novelty in the annals of British arms, and it still remains unique, having

never been repeated since. In 1838, indeed it is true, two regiments, the 43rd, and subsequently the 85th, were sent from St. Johns, New Brunswick, to Quebec by the same route; but in these cases the men were carried on sleighs, a certain number of which were attached to each company, and thus the chief difficulty of the undertaking was avoided altogether.

In the following pages we propose giving an account of the march of the 104th, by extracts, verbatim, from the notes of one of the officers, whose journal is now in the possession of the writer of the present article. In order, however, to give our readers a correct idea of the difficulties of the march, it will be desirable, in the first instance, to describe the snow shoes and some other requisites necessary for such a journey. Of snow shoes there are several kinds, but those supplied to the 104 appear to have been the most commonly used sort, resembling a racket in shape, and about three feet long by fifteen inches wide, made of the tough and elastic wood of the hickory—the network to support the foot being strongly interlaced thongs of the dressed hide of a caribou deer or moose, often erroneously called the elk. These thongs when properly dressed, never absorb moisture, but continue elastic, a great point, as any decrease of elasticity produces much additional fatigue to the wearer. There are two light cross-pieces to connect the framework; and at about nine inches from the front, and in rear of the first cross-piece is an aperture to allow play for the toes, a leather strap being passed over it to prevent the toes slipping—the foot at the same time being firmly bound with a long roll of list, passed over the toes and around the heel. These shoes when properly dry, weigh about a pound and a half; when soaked with wet full half a pound heavier; the cost at the time of which we write, being about sixteen shilling currency per pair. The strain caused by lifting the snow shoe, especially with moisture, causes an intolerable pain in the London Achilles, known by the Canadians as *le mal de raquette*, with beginners, necessitates frequent halts.

The moccasins or slippers to be worn with the snow shoe is also an article of consequence, for unless it be well prepared it becomes speedily saturated with snow. It should fit easily over two or three pair of woollen socks so as to keep the feet warm and soft. The best material is the skin of the moose, or buffalo hide, or ox hide well tanned, and soaked in brine for twenty-four hours; when half dry, soaked in train oil for several days, until completely saturated, and then gradually dried at a distance from the fire: prepared in this way they last a long time without imbibing wet.

The next article of importance for the track is the tobogin, or Indian sledge for carrying baggage and provisions. This is a light sledge, formed of hickory or ash planks scarcely a quarter of an inch thick, about six feet long, and one foot wide, so as to run in the track of a snow shoe. The end of the tobogin is turned up like the fingers of a hand half-shut, in order to throw off the snow; and attached to each side are two small sticks, which form the sides of the vehicle, and prevent articles from falling off. A man can draw one of those tobogins with a hundred weight on it far more easily than carry his knapsack. Having made these few preliminary observations, we will let the officer speak for himself.

On one of these occasions, previous to our march, our worthy governor, General Smyth, who was drilling us in his anxiety to correct some mistake, forgot that he was on

snow shoes, and moving too hastily, tripped and suddenly vanished under three or four feet of snow. The snow being very light, instantly covered him, and the place was only marked by an indentation in the snow. Several of us ran to his assistance, but our determined chief laughed against himself, and would allow no one to assist him. He had been long in the country before, and the neatness and dexterity with which he extricated himself turned the accident, ludicrous as it was, into a useful lesson. Untying one of his snow-shoes, he placed it flat on the snow, raised himself by resting his elbow on it, then knelt upon it and tied it on again, and once more regained the surface.

The winter was very severe; more snow had fallen than during the nine preceding years. On the 5th of February, the day on which the order for our march was published, the thermometer stood at seventeen degrees below zero.

Every arrangement having been completed on the 16th of February 1813, the head-quarters and the grenadier Company, with which I was, started. It was arranged that a battalion company should follow each day, and the light company, as rearguard, start last on the following Sunday.

As we left Fredericton our key-bugles struck up the lively notes of the *Girl I Left Behind Me*. We presented, I fear, a very unmilitary aspect. The men in their winter-clothing, consisting of flannel oversuits, fur-caps, and fur mits, were divided into squads. Each squad marched in Indian file (of course on snow-shoes) followed by its tobogin, the knapsacks, arms and provisions being fastened on the latter. The provisions were somewhat scanty, consisting of one biscuit and three-quarters of a lb of salt pork per man per diem. A small allowance of tea or portable soup would have been a great improvement. It had originally been intended to send parties of Indians in front to construct the wigwams for our night's rest, at the end of each fifteen miles; this, however, was not done.

The first seven days being through well-settled country, were comparatively easy marching, although the snow was deep, but on the 26th our troubles began. This day we had to hut ourselves, for the barns we had hitherto found were to be met with no longer. The march had been very fatiguing; the snow falling thickly, and we had often lost our track. Carelessness sometimes caused a man to fall into the deep snow, an accident which of course delayed all in rear of him for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, until he could extricate himself from his cold bath. The inconvenience of these delays were found to be so great, that it was determined to march on and leave the unlucky wight to scramble out as well as he could, a by no means easy matter. This resolution being made all were very careful to avoid accidents. In order to relieve the men, each officer and man took his place in turn to break the road, by marching as leader for ten or fifteen minutes, then stepping a pace aside, and letting the squad pass him, he would throw off his snow shoes, and march on the hard snow path in rear. It will be seen that by this arrangement the first pair of snow shoes had to make the path, the second improve it, successive pairs did likewise, till the tobogin in rear travelled over a tolerable firm track. We generally marched along the river bank, constructing our huts in the woods, on the windward side. The men's hands were often so cold after a march that they could scarcely work; they were divided into squads; the axemen felled the young pine trees for

rafters, the branches of which were cut off, others cut firewood, while others again cleared a place for the encampment; this was effected by taking off our snow shoes, and using them as shovels to clear a space for each hut, the snow excavated being thrown up around, bankwise. The hut was then constructed in the centre, with the larger branches arranged conically or in a wedge shape, and thatched with the smaller ones; the residue of the latter formed a soft and fragrant bed. A small aperture was left for a chimney, and a very small one closed with a blanket for a door.

I may here say that it is impossible for those who have not experienced it to imagine the extreme frigid of a temperature often ranging from eighteen to twenty degrees below zero; that is, fifty to fifty nine degrees below freezing point. We were generally, Esquimaux fashion, half stifled with smoke; but in a measure the smoke itself warmed the atmosphere of the hut; and to sleep without a fire in such would have proved the sleep of death.

On the 1st March we reached the grand falls of the river St. John about one hundred and fifty miles from Fredericton. These falls in summer are about eighty four feet high, and nine hundred feet wide, but they were now much contracted by the ice which surrounded them. The spray had frozen, and formed a fantastic arch, in which all the various forms which frost, gives to falling water were blended. The banks on either side formed the glass like buttresses of the arch; while the surrounding trees, wreathed with frost, and the play of the prismatic colours as the sun shone brightly over the whole scene, suggested the ideas of an enchanted palace of glass. This spot was the last frontier post of New Brunswick; and on the following day, Wednesday, we reached Larouciers, in the Madawaska settlement, where we first heard spoken the French patois of Lower Canada. We were received with the greatest kindness by these simple hearted people, who, on the following day, mounted the whole of us on sleighs, and drove us the distance of twenty one miles to the next settlement, a performance which greatly delighted our men, who vowed it was the best "march" they had ever made.

On the 4th, the cold rapidly increasing, and an incessant snow storm filled the tracks so rapidly, that it made the dragging of the tobogins very laborious, especially as we had frequently to make a wide detour, to avoid the numerous rapids and the dense underwood on the river's bank. When we got to the end of our days march, the men's hands were so cold that they could scarcely use the axe, and it was dark before we commenced cooking, if attempts to toast pieces of salt pork on the end of a stick could be dignified by that term. On the morning of the 5th, the glass was twenty degrees below zero, and a stiff nor' wester blowing in our teeth. The intensity of the cold was indeed indescribable. The captain of our company, however, anticipated its effect; and with a few men pushed on to prepare the fires for our reception. About mid-day, turning a bend of the river. I was surprised to find that the head of the company had stopped causing all in rear to halt as they came up, knowing the dangerous result that might ensue from a prolonged halt, I hastened through the deep snow to the front. As I passed along I noticed every man appeared to be more or less frost bitten on the cheeks or nose, and was occupied in rubbing those parts with snow. Having laid one poor fellow, whose body was frost bitten, on a tobogin, I urged the men on once more; and by changing our leading file

every four or five minutes, we at last reached the huts, ninety men out of one hundred and five being more or less frost-bitten.

Two days after, the wind having abated, we, together with another company which had joined us, crossed the lake. The marching this day was very different from what we had experienced. The sun having begun to thaw the surface of the snow in the daytime, it was at night frozen into a thin layer of ice, sufficient to bear a light person without snow shoes. Many of the heavier ones however, fell through, sinking through the substratum of snow, until arrested by the solid ice of the surface of the lake. In a small habitation at the end of this day's march, we had to leave the poor fellow I have already spoken of as having been severely frost bitten; he was a horrible spectacle, literally a mass of ulcers. The woodsmen, however, undertook to cure him with herbs and simples; he rejoined in six weeks after, perfectly sound, at Kingston. The next day's march was through a mountainous country, known as the "Grand Portage." This march was a most fatiguing one, as parts of the pine forest had been cleared, and the soft snow lay many feet deep in them. After our frugal meal of biscuit and pork we were as usual sitting round the fire in my hut, when it caught fire, the wind having too effectually dried the pine thatch. I and another brother officer managed to creep out unscathed; but it occupied us some time in snowballing, the fire, to prevent its spreading, and more than one of the officers and men got frost bitten in the operation. Next day, we reached St. Andrews, where we first saw the magnificent St. Lawrence, here eighteen miles wide, stretched before us. Comfortable billets were provided for us, no mean luxuries, after having neither washed nor undressed for seventeen days. The last seven days of our march, we entered Quebec.

It is fair to add, that this march of nearly six hundred men, for a distance exceeding five hundred miles, was unaccompanied by irregularities of any description, and that no casualties except those above narrated occurred.

MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A correspondent of the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph* writes of the Newfoundland mining interests as follows.—

Wonderful news has just arrived regarding the success of the new Notre Dame Copper Mine. It is situated a dozen miles south of the great Tilt Cove Mine, on the north-east coast. Although operations having been going on but a few weeks, news has just come in that the miners have struck a huge mass of exceedingly fine copper ore—the lode measuring seven feet by four. It is considered that the fortune of the proprietors is made. One of them declares he would not take 10,000*l.* a year for his share in it, at the present moment, and he owns but a third. The statement recently made by a writer in *Stewart's Quarterly Magazine* regarding the mining capabilities of Newfoundland are more than sustained by facts. In truth, the half has not been told. There is a vast mineral wealth beneath those rugged rocks Tilt Cove Mine which in 1865 yielded ore valued at 64,000*l.*, will this year produce half as much more additional. Our people, sluggish in all their movements, and stupidly Conservative as they are, are beginning to awaken to the fact that portions of their island will soon be a busy mining region, yielding immense stores of mineral treasure. "The mining fever is setting in." Already

the whole coast south of Tilt Cove is taken up by holders of mining licenses. I have no doubt that immense fortunes will be realized by some of them. The interior is yet untouched. Here now is a field for speculators, and one of the finest conceivable. Copper mining is expensive, and without capital nothing can be done. But where there is capital to embark in such an enterprise great results would follow. I conversed lately with a gentleman who had just returned from exploring Codroy region, Bay St. George, and Bay of Islands, and he declares that the agricultural and other capabilities of these localities far exceed what is known or believed about them, and the author of "Newfoundland as it is" has considerably under-stated the matter. Only sixty families are found in Codroy—a region that could sustain 50,000 people. The land, timber, &c., are first class. You may go there and occupy as much land as you choose, and no man will ask any questions; or Government will sell you any quantity at two shillings an acre. It is easily cleared, and contains fine timber. With all these advantages at their door, there are thousands of our poor fishermen clinging to barren rocks, and half starving; not only so, but you could not induce them to change. Nineteenth of the intelligent and educated portion of the community are on the side of Confederation; the masses must, in the long run, follow their lead. A very large majority of the supplying merchants and those in whose hands the trade of the country chiefly is, are warmly in favor of Confederation, and these are not the men to drop hastily a cause they have espoused. The people will gradually become convinced that when the mercantile class, whose interest in the prosperity of the country is so great, have arrived at the conclusion that Confederation will benefit themselves, their own interests must also be promoted by a measure which advances that of the capitalists. Every one knows that what benefits the merchant must benefit the fisherman—as the former can only thrive when the country at large is in a prosperous condition. It is not very long since our leading merchants took the side of Confederation. Ten years ago the cause would have had no chance of success whatever. In that interval it has gained a vast number of adherents and made most satisfactory progress; and but for the unscrupulous agitation of the past three months would have come out victorious. Confederates, on reviewing the past, need not "bate one jot of heart or hope."

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF LORD MACAULAY.—

The *Daily Telegraph* has an article on the burning of the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond. To the coffee room of the hotel, (says the *Telegraph*), there was wont to come on Sunday afternoon, a gentleman of rather broad and squat stature, with grey hair, and a very large shirt collar. He would dine, always alone, at a particular corner table; he would take his wine as a gentleman should; and after dinner, it was his humor to build up before him a lofty pyramid of tumbler and wine glasses, which he capped with a decanter. This ponderous "crowning of the edifice" usually resulted in the toppling of the entire structure over in irremediable smash. Then the grey haired gentleman would rise, pay his bill, including the broken glass, and depart, chewing the end of sweet and bitter fancies in the shape of a tooth-pick. The waiters knew him very well. He was Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

The designation, in future, of the office now held by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wily, will be "Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties," instead of "Superintendent of Stores," as heretofore.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Battalion "The Queen's Own Rifles,"
Toronto.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John Erskine, V. B., vice Lee, appointed Paymaster.

To be Ensign:

Color Sergeant James R. Foster, M. S., vice Erskine, promoted.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Alexander Gooderham Lee, V. B., vice Harris, retired.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles,"
Woodstock.

Captain and Adjutant James White is permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Chatham.

ERRATUM—In General Orders, 18th instant, read "vice Reed appointed Quarter Master," instead of "J. Sherriff."

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, Clarksburg

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joseph Rorke, M. S., vice W. Turnbull, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Ensign John Gillespie Mitchell, vice Rorke, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John-Brush LeRoy, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

73rd "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, to be styled "The 73rd

Northumberland, N. B." Battalion of Infantry, and will be composed of the following Companies:

No. 1 Company	"Newcastle"
No. 2 do	"Chatham"
No. 3 do	"Black Brook"
No. 4 do	"Black River"
No. 5 do	"Bay du Vin."

To be Lieut.-Colonel, provisionally:

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Ferguson, from "Regimental Division of Northumberland" Reserve Militia.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

Erratum.—In General Order, 18th June, 1869, (this corps was then Gazetted as "the Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Infantry,") read: To be Lieut.-Col: "Lieut.-Col. Jas. J. Bremner." instead of "John J. Bremner."

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,
A. G. of Militia.
Canada.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give public notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Rolling Stock:

40 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND TENDERS.
250 BOX FREIGHT CARS.
150 PLATFORM CARS.

Printed Specifications according to which these Engines and Cars are to be constructed can be had, and general plans of the different vehicles can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, on and after the 17th of JANUARY, 1870.

Scaled Tenders, addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, marked "Tenders" will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th of March, 1870.

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

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 11th January, 1870.

9-31



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York Street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J. BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street, opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace. Upper Town, frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos. 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Concession A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of Payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent. interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870.

9-31



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 908 near Malfait Lake, about 20½ miles in length.

Section No. 14 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to Station 513, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22½ miles in length.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 639, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—In length twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15, to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18½ miles in length.

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

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

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Section No. 370 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 190, about 2,000 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 21 miles.

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1870.

9-61



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, February 25, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 14th February, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council a Report from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th clause of 'The Fisheries Act', he has authorized certain waters hereinafter mentioned, in the County of Ottawa, to be set apart for the natural propagation of Fish, and requesting that the Sanction of His Excellency in Council be given thereto.

Whereupon HIS EXCELLENCY in Council under the authority given by the 19th Section of the said recited Act has been pleased to make the following

Regulation:

'The waters in the County of Ottawa, in the 'Province of Quebec, commonly known as Dam 'Lake, Indian Lake, Long Lake, Forked Lake, 'Over-the-hill Lake, Mud Lake and Little Mud 'Lake shall be and they are hereby respectively 'set apart from the first day of October in each year 'to the first day of May in each following year 'for the natural propagation of Fish, and that 'the said waters be so set apart for the said pur- 'pose during the present year (1870) from the 'tenth day of February instant, to the thirtieth 'day of April next, both inclusive.'

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

acts of such agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due."

4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above mentioned; to a Chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.

5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.

6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board.

JOHN LANGTON,

Secretary.

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.



J. YOUNG.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.— GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, } WHEREAS, in and Attorney-General, } by a certain Act of Canada.

Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intituled "An Act respecting Currency," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign Nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the herebefore and part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars at the weight of ninety six grains at twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at eight cents—and half dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom those presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, one of our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada. At Our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By command.

J. C. ATKINS,

Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

Purchasers of music consult their own interests by subscribing to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is issued on the 1st of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Hays, Kinkel, Thomas, Bishop, Danks, Becht, Froy, Keller, Wyman, etc. Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on the white paper and full size music plates, every piece of which is afterward printed in sheet form, from the same plates, and sold at from 39 to 60 cents each.

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R. W. CRUICE.

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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

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