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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, AUGUST 15, 1870.

No. 33.

"THE OPERATIONS OF WAR EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED."

(CONTINUED.)

THE SELECTION OF AN OBJECT.

It is clear that offensive operations cannot be conducted with unity, or directed with precision, unless the object to be gained by them is kept distinctly in view by those who plan and execute the campaign. Where territory easily accessible to the power that assumes the offensive is the subject of dispute, the object will generally be to occupy the country in question. Thus Louis Napoleon rested satisfied with driving the Austrians beyond the Mincio, and adding the country westward of that river to the dominions of Sardinia. But whether in such a case hostilities will terminate with the occupation of the province, must depend on the ability of the other belligerent to continue the struggle. Frederick II. began the Silesian wars by seizing Silesia, the primary object of desire; but the conflict that ensued thereupon lasted twenty years. Whenever the *causa belli* is something less definite and tangible than disputed territory, the undeniable superiority of one belligerent and the acquisition of some material guarantee can alone be expected to bring the adversary to terms. That guarantee is generally sought in an enemy's capital. The occupation of its chief city paralyzes a civilized country. As all great roads meet there—as it is the centre of trade, the focus of wealth and of civilization, and the seat of government—its occupation by an enemy is so ruinous that any terms he may impose will generally be less pernicious than his presence.

But it is not sufficient to enter the capital unless possession of it can be maintained. In 1757 an Austrian general of hussars entered Berlin and levied a contribution on the city, but being forced to quit it on the approach of the Prussian King, the incident produced no result. Napoleon held Madrid for four years, and set up his brother as king of Spain, yet the Peninsular war went on in half the provinces of the kingdom. He seized Vienna in 1805, and again in 1809, yet in each case a great subsequent victory was necessary to the overthrow of the enemy's power. The mere possession of the capital, then, is not final so long as the enemy can still make head in the field. It is when the seizure of the capital is coupled with such ascendancy over the defensive armies that they can never hope to retake it, that further resistance is felt to be hopeless, as leading only to national extinction and that any terms not absolutely unendurable are accepted by the vanquished. Recognizing

these truths, Napoleon's first efforts were directed to disorganize and ruin the enemy's armies in the field; his next step, when the way was clear, was to seize the capital, and then, with his clutch on the heart of the country, with the public opinion of all nations strongly influenced by his commanding attitude, and with the opposing armies, disheartened by misfortune, he advanced to deal the stroke that was finally to lay the antagonist power prostrate.

It sometimes happens that a point may assume an adventitious importance, sufficient to make it the object of the campaign. Sebastopol is a remarkable instance. Situated at the extremity of an obscure and unimportant province, the conquest of which would be no step toward the invasion of Russia, this city, formidable by reason of its docks and arsenals, was, from its proximity to Constantinople, characterized as a standing menace to Turkey, and as such was of sufficient importance to the object of the vast efforts made in that war by France and England.

Such cases are, however exceptional, and the general course of a campaign between two great powers is a series of manœuvres and engagements for the possession of the capital or other specially important town of the power that stands on the defensive. And it is evident that the course of the war must vary with the distance of the invader's frontier from the menaced point. If France were to make war upon Italy, the invading army might, as soon as it had secured the passage of the Alps by the Mont Cenis, reach Turin in a single march. But if Austria were at war with Italy, the Italian capital is much more secure from an adversary whose armies must traverse the breadth of North Italy to attain it. The proximity of Richmond to Washington caused the Federal Government in each campaign in Virginia to base its calculations on the assumption that the operations of a few days, or at most a few weeks, must wrest from its adversary's hold the city from the possession of which it expected such decisive results. And no doubt early in the war, before the capital was fortified, a single crushing defeat sustained by the Confederates in the field would have given Richmond to the Federals. But in cases where a great distance separates the invader from his object, he cannot expect to attain it in a single effort. Thus, if France were at war with Austria, she could scarcely expect, in the most favorable circumstances, to reach Vienna in one campaign. Her first object would be to attain a position in Austrian territory which would form a secure starting point for a fresh effort. If she were aiming at Vienna through Germany, and a

French army could advance between the Danube and the Tyrol, securing the passages of the Danube on the one side and of the mountains on the other, till it could rest on one of the great streams flowing across the space between, such as the Iser or the Inn, it might establish itself there, and collect its strength for a fresh effort in another campaign. If France were at war with Spain, the first object of a French army might be the line of the Ebro, the next the line of the Douro or of the Guadarama mountains—then Madrid and the Tagus. Thus the object of an invading army may be either a point from the possession of which it expects decisive results, or a strong defensive line such as will be an important step toward that point.

THE SELECTION OF A THEATRE OF OPERATIONS, AND LINE BY WHICH TO OPERATE.

Many considerations will constantly enter into this question of selection. The convenience and security of the base—the position of the enemy's forces—the facilities in the shape of good and practicable roads, for reaching the object—the proximity to the object—the fitness of the topographical character of the theatre to the army destined to operate in it—will all be elements in the problem. If that portion of the invader's frontier which is contiguous to the territory occupied by the main army of the defensive power be impregnable, that will be good reason for making some other region the theatre of war. If, on the contrary, the invader's be extensive and open, it will generally be expedient for him to base himself on that portion of it which will be covered from a counter invasion by his advance. Thus the most vulnerable part of the French frontier in 1815 was opposite Belgium; and had Napoleon crossed the Rhenish or Alpine boundary, making Germany or Italy the seat of war, Blücher and Wellington could have marched on Paris; whereas, by advancing into Belgium, and trusting to the strong natural boundaries to keep the enemy from invading France at other points, the Emperor covered with his army, so long as it remained undefeated, the otherwise exposed part of his territory.

The power meditating the offensive must also consider the fitness of the theatre to its own army. If that army have a preponderating strength in cavalry, an open country will suit it best; if infantry be its chief reliance, a hilly or wooded region, which may neutralize the enemy's superiority in the other arms; if artillery, good roads and positions which command sufficient expanse of country, will be indispensable to its most effective action. To determine this point a

broad and general survey will suffice. But a more intimate acquaintance with the topography of the theatre, and a knowledge of strategy, are required, in order to determine the further questions of what points in that theatre are most important as steps toward the object, and what are the chances of gaining possession of them.

As an example of the way in which, after admitting all these various elements of the question of selecting a theatre, a balance may be struck and a decision formed, let us take the case of the campaign of Marengo.

While Moreau operated from the Rhine on the Danube, Napoleon was to attack the Austrians in Italy. They were besieging a French garrison in Genoa; they had advanced and occupied the passes of the Alps on the Italian side from Lake Maggiore down to the junction of the Apennines endeavoring to force their way into France across the Var, which river was defended with inferior numbers by Suchet. Thus the Austrian front extended along the whole Italian frontier of France.

Napoleon's objects were to deliver the besieged garrison of Genoa, and to strike a decisive blow against the Austrians in Piedmont and Lombardy.

The Austrian lines of communication with their base and of retreat led from the various points of their front to Mantua and Verona, and owing to the geographical features of North Italy, all the roads by which they could gain those cities were compressed literally into the space between Milan and Piacenza. If Napoleon could throw his army across that space he would effect a double object—he would cut the communications of the enemy, and, by forcing them to concentrate for action, would deliver Genoa.

The object of his campaign, then, was the space from Milan to Piacenza; and his first task was to choose the line by which to advance to it.

North Italy is divided into three unequal portions by the Po and the Apennines. And as it would be manifestly unwise to advance on both sides of either of these obstacles, Napoleon had to determine which of the three intervals of space he would operate in.

The space between the Apennines and the sea being narrow, was favorable to an inferior force; and Napoleon's army was inferior in number to the Austrian. The region was mountainous, and therefore the French army, strongest in its infantry, would there meet the enemy, whose great superiority lay in cavalry and artillery, under the most favorable conditions. But successes here must be slow; the Austrians, when pushed back, would constantly be reinforced through the passes of the Apennines; and in retiring, they would still cover the siege of Genoa. If beaten, they would be driven along their proper line of retreat to the shelter of their fortresses on the Mincio and Adige.

In the space between the Apennines and the Po three fortresses existed, those of Turin, Coni, and Alessandria, each a stumbling block in the way of an advancing army. This, too, was the centre of the Austrian line, and a centre of a line can manifestly be reinforced by the rest more easily than either extremity. The fortresses would bar the way to the French long enough to give the Austrians time to concentrate. By holding the passes of the Apennines they would prevent the French force on the Var from advancing to the relief of Genoa; and, if defeated they would still, in falling back, cover the siege, and would, as in the former case, retire on their proper line of retreat.

In both these regions, then, the Austrian army would interpose between Napoleon and his object, and, in the second case, with great advantages for opposing his advance. Moreover, it was a part of his plan that his insufficient numbers should be recruited by a detachment sent from Moreau's army on the Danube. The road from thence to the French frontier of Italy was long and difficult, and the junction of this co-operative force could not be hoped for in time to be effective.

In the remaining space between Switzerland and the Po, the Austrians, besides being far weaker in numbers than at any other part of their line, were most widely extended; and no fortresses existed here. This space, therefore, in which lay the most direct road to Milan, offered the most favorable conditions; and once at Milan, the main army might be joined by the corps sent by Moreau, which, crossing Switzerland, would descend the St. Gothard Pass to Bellinzona.

But this region was also by far the most difficult of attainment of the three, sheltered as it was by the Alps, the rugged passes of which, though but weakly garded, seemed to forbid the passage of an army. The other parts of the frontier were crossed by the roads which formed the regular communications between France and Italy, while in this northern corner the high mountains covered with perpetual snow, and passable only by steep and perilous tracks, seemed an insurmountable barrier. But beyond this obstacle Napoleon beheld his object ready for his grasp. Disregarding difficulties, he pushed his troops over the Alps, and was at Milan almost before the Austrians knew of his presence in Italy. Joined there by the detachment of the army of the Rhine, he guarded the passages of the Ticino with half his forces facing westward, and with the rest crossed the Po and occupied the road to Piacenza. He was too late to save Genoa, which had been forced by famine to capitulate; but, on the other hand, the Austrians, unwilling to abandon the siege when on the verge of success, delayed the retreat of the investing forces; which, by a more rapid march, might have held the south bank of the Po against the French, and secured the road there by which to regain Mantua. Thus the capture of Genoa only secured the defeat of the Austrians by depriving them of their one chance of escape. Cut from their line, they were forced to fight at Marengo with their faces to their proper rear, and when defeated, nothing remained for them but to capitulate.

But the selection of a line is not decided always on military grounds alone. Political considerations frequently complicate the problem. That which is of most importance is the effect which the war may have on the policy of nations whose territories are between, or adjacent to, the frontiers of the belligerents. In the wars of the French Revolution, Austrian armies were forced to hold the line of the Rhine, when good military reasons would have dictated a different course, because of the effect which would certainly be produced on the German powers bordering on the river—Baden, Wurtemberg, etc., by leaving them uncovered. In the campaign of Jena, the Prussian army would have found the Elbe a secure and convenient line of defence, but Saxony and Hesse-Cassel would be thus left unprotected, whereas Prussia, by covering their territories with her army, would secure their co-operation and add their contingents to her numerical force. For that reason she was induced to take up a line which was the cause of all her disasters. At the outset of the late war with Russia, the first design of the

Allies was to engage their armies in the defence of Turkey, south of the Danube; and when the Turks, single handed, beat off the invaders, it seemed most natural that all the Allied forces should combine to carry the war beyond the Danube. But in such a case it became of primary importance to consider what side Austria would take, because her position on the flank of what would then be the theatre of war gave her the power of decisive action. Her policy was a question for the Allied Governments to consider, and the result of their deliberations was to transfer their armies to the Crimea.

THE FENIAN RAID OF 1866.

BY MAJOR GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

[CONTINUED.]

In planning his campaign, therefore, it will be seen that Col. Peacock was at Chippewa on Friday night with 400 regular infantry and a battery, and that he expected to be reinforced in the morning early, at Chippewa, by the St. Catharines volunteers, Lt. Col. Currie, the 10th Royals, Major Boxall, and 130 men of the 47th, under Lieut. Col. Villiers, in all about 1500 men; at Port Colborne he had the Queen's Own, Lieut. Col. Dennis, and the 13th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Booker, and the York and Caledonia Rifles, in all about 850 under command of Lieut. Col. Booker; and as above stated the information was that the enemy were roughly entrenching at Frenchman's Creek, and were marching or likely to march towards Chippewa, and that their force was between 1000 and 1500 and likely to be reinforced before morning.

Colonel Peacock, although an officer who had never seen service in the field, is nevertheless a thoroughly educated military man, having obtained with the highest honors a first class certificate in the senior class at the Military College at Sandhurst. He is a strict disciplinarian, active, intelligent, and vigilant, cool and calculating; and although a man of undoubted pluck, is nevertheless too good a soldier to risk the loss of his command for the sake of winning the doubtful reputation of bravery by a reckless carelessness in the management of his men.

Being, as I have said, a thoroughly educated man, and of decided military talent, he at once perceived the difficulty and probable danger of attacking on two lines of operations. He had several plans good and bad open to him.

1st. He might have marched by the river road to Port Erie and sent Lieut. Colonel Booker by the Grand Trunk Railway and along the river to Frenchman's Creek, and have cut off the Fenians and attacked them in concert. This was the plan afterwards proposed by Lt. Col. Dennis and acceded to by Capt. Akers. This plan could only have originated in an unmilitary mind, and one perfectly unacquainted with the military art. The first great principle of war is "always to oppose the mass of your army to fractions of the enemy;" and another great principle, a deduction from the first, is "always to act upon interior lines"—that is to say, upon the inner lines, so that your army may concentrate upon any one point before the enemy can concentrate there. Of course this is but to prevent the application of the first principle against yourself.

Now in this plan both these principles would be violated. Colonel Peacock's force and Lieut. Col. Booker's would be acting upon exterior lines. The Fenians being between them, or upon the interior lines, by marching towards Chippewa or Port Col-

borne, could fall upon one column before the other could come up; or, in other words, oppose the mass of their army to the fractions of ours. This was what actually happened afterwards by the activity of the Fenian leaders.

Again, if the idea were to prevent them getting away, it is to be remembered that Col. Peacock's duty was to protect the Welland Canal, to drive them out of the country and to confine their depredations to as small a compass as possible. And it must be also remembered that if their retreat was cut off from the Niagara river, they would certainly endeavour to retreat some other way, and the road being open to the Welland Canal, they would make a dash for it, and seizing some of the numerous vessels which are always to be found upon it, they could embark and make their escape even if they did not delay long enough to destroy some of the locks on the canal. Taking all these points into consideration, there is no doubt that this plan was very injudicious, and not calculated to effect the end Col. Peacock was ordered to keep in view.

2nd. Another plan would have been to have concentrated his whole force at Chippawa, Port Colborne, or Port Robinson; but this was not advisable, as by doing so he would have uncovered some of those places.

3rd. A third plan, and the one which he adopted, was to unite his forces from Port Colborne and Chippawa at some point midway between those places, and from there march united upon the Fenians. On looking at his map, Stevensville was the only place marked upon it at which they could unite. It was well chosen for the purpose; it was about ten miles from Chippawa, about thirteen miles from Port Colborne, and about ten miles from Fort Erie. If Colonel Peacock had his forces united at Stevensville, he was in a position to prevent their march towards Chippawa as well as towards Port Colborne, and would be able to fall upon them in full force whichever road they took; at the same time his position there would have thoroughly protected the Welland Canal.

In order to carry out this plan, he telegraphed for all his reinforcements to push on and join him at Chippawa, ordering them at the same time to bring provisions with them in their haversacks, so that there should be no delay in breakfasting. In order to prevent the Fenians, as far as possible, from receiving reinforcements, or from escaping, if so inclined, he telegraphed to Port Colborne to Lieut.-Col. Dennis (Lt.-Col. Booker not having arrived at this time) directing him to place a detachment on board the International Ferry Boat which he had ordered round from Buffalo, and to send it down to Fort Erie to patrol the river and prevent reinforcements coming over, or the Fenians from escaping. Lt.-Col. Dennis, finding that the International ferry boat was not crossing, telegraphed to Dunnville for the tug "Robb," owned by Capt. McCallum to come down.

Colonel Peacock then made arrangements for the junction of his forces with Lieut. Col Booker's. At the time he decided on the hour of meeting, the greater portion of his force was yet to arrive, and not knowing at what hour in the night or in the morning they might come in, he was unable to name an earlier hour to start than 6 a.m., which would make his hour of arrival at Stevensville between 10 and 11 a.m. Not having a map showing the roads about Port Colborne and between there and Stevensville, and being unable in Chippawa to obtain accurate information of the roads or the condition of them, and having received at the

same time very conflicting information as to the movements of the enemy, he found that it was impossible for him to lay down the route which Lieut. Col Booker should take, or the hour at which he should start in order to meet him at Stevensville between 10 and 11 a.m. Under these circumstances he thought it desirable to send an officer across the country to Lieut.-Col. Booker who should be thoroughly acquainted with his plan, and would be able, in case of doubt or difficulty, to consult with Lieut.-Colonel Booker, and see that the spirit of the plan was carried out even if the details were varied.

Acting upon this idea, Col. Peacock chose Capt. Akers, R.E. for this service, and explained his plan and the reasons which induced him to adopt it, and explained to him that he wished the junction to take place at Stevensville, between 10 and 11 a.m.; but, with reference to the roads, he left it entirely optional with Lieut.-Col. Booker and Capt. Akers to choose a road after making thorough enquiries as to the most available route, and the route most remote from the position of the enemy—going even so far as to tell Capt. Akers that they might go along the Welland Railway, northerly, to a point opposite Stevensville, and then march due East to Stevensville; or take the Grand Trunk Railway for some miles and then cut across the country in a diagonal direction to the point of junction. Ridgeway was never mentioned as a point to leave the railway; and there is little doubt that, with a correct map, Col. Peacock would have positively forbidden it—Ridgeway being nearer Fort Erie than Stevensville, and the further march being, consequently, brought nearer to the enemy's position than the occasion called for. From information obtained since there is no doubt that the shortest and safest road lay from Sherk's Crossing across country to Stevensville.

We will now leave Col. Peacock in Chippawa, listening to the reports of scouts, and farmers coming in, and obtaining information as to the roads, etc., and follow Capt. Akers to Port Colborne, and describe what happened there and how the plan of campaign was carried out.

We must go back a little, in the order of our story, and give an account of what happened at Port Colborne, until the arrival of Capt. Akers. It will be remembered that Lieut.-Col. Dennis was sent there, on the morning of Friday, with 400 men of the Queen's Own, and directed to occupy and, if necessary, entrench a position there and wait for further orders before an attack was made. He arrived at Port Colborne about noon, and hearing the enemy were not very near the village, billeted the men to enable them to get their dinners, and sent out scouts during the afternoon to discover the position of the Fenians. The day and evening was occupied in this way; no attempt whatever at entrenching having been made. In the evening, about 11 p.m., Lieut.-Col. Booker arrived with his battalion, the 13th of Hamilton, and being the senior officer, took command of the whole force.

At 10 p.m., Mr. Graham the Collector of Customs at Fort Erie, arrived with information of the exact position of the Fenian camp. This was on Frenchman's Creek, a mile below the lower ferry, on Mr. Newbigging's farm. He had been in their camp at six o'clock that evening, and was of opinion that there were not more than 700 men, and that as they had been drinking hard during the day, they would certainly fall an easy prey to any force that might attack them. Lt.-Col. Dennis' orders were positive not to attack until further orders—the same orders

were binding on Lieut.-Col. Booker—and consequently, they could not properly move to the attack which Mr. Graham urged them to make, and which he stated would certainly be successful. In order to induce them to move at once to attack, he suggested that, probably Col. Peacock was endeavouring to keep the Volunteers back in order that the regulars should have all the credit of capturing the Fenians.

This reasoning, and the prospect of success, was too much for Lieut.-Col. Dennis. Col. Dennis is a volunteer officer who for a year commanded the Toronto Field Battery; and, on leaving that, was appointed Brigade Major. When the Military School was first organized, he obtained a first class certificate; and, at the camp at Laprairie, was appointed a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; but at no time did the officers of the force look upon him as a good drill; although as an office man in the position of Brigade Major, no one could do the duty better. He knew nothing of military science or of the different branches of the art of war. He is possessed of an exceedingly sanguine and enthusiastic temperament; never thinks of defeat; is rather visionary in his plans, and never provides against disaster. He is not deficient in pluck but has not that sound, cautious judgment which is absolutely necessary in a man holding a responsible command in the field.

(To be continued.)

The following proclamation appears in the Red River organ, the *New Nation*, of the 23rd of July:

To the Loyal Inhabitants of Manitoba:

Her Majesty's Government having determined upon stationing some troops amongst you, I have been instructed by the Lieutenant-General commanding in British North America to proceed to Fort Garry with a force under my command. Our mission is one of peace, and the sole object of the Expedition is to secure Her Majesty's sovereign authority.

Courts of law, such as are common to every portion of Her Majesty's empire, will be duly established, and justice will be impartially administered to all races and classes; loyal Indians and half-breeds being as dear to the Queen as any other of her loyal subjects.

The force which I have the honor of commanding will enter your Province, representing no party in religion or politics, and will afford equal protection to the lives and property of all races and of all creeds. The strictest order of discipline will be maintained, and private property will be carefully respected.

All supplies furnished by the inhabitants to the troops will be duly paid for. Should any one consider himself injured by any individual attached to the forces, his grievance shall be promptly inquired into.

All loyal people are earnestly invited to aid me in carrying out the above mentioned objects

(Signed,) G. L. WOLSELEY.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Aug. 12, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 15 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs,

THE LATE FENIAN RAID.

LORD CARNARVON'S MOTION.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON CANADIAN DEFENCE.

(London Times Report, 23rd July.)

The Earl of Carnarvon—When I placed on the paper the resolution I am about to move we were in ignorance of the great events which were about to happen on the Continent. Had I known what was coming I might, perhaps, have refrained from giving that notice: but under all the circumstances of the case, it seems to me that if such a motion was it to be proposed at all it has become doubly fit now. We are at the commencement of a great European war. We trust we may be preserved from being involved in it, but its extent no man can possibly foretell, and it is, therefore, I conceive, but common prudence that at such a crisis this country should endeavour, so to speak, to set its house in order, and prepare itself for whatever eventualities the future may have in store. (Hear, hear.) It is in the recollection of everyone how, five or six years ago, Fenianism started into existence.—Baffled and crippled in Ireland, it took refuge on the other side of the Atlantic, and, in 1865, after serious threatening, an invasion of considerable magnitude broke on the Canadian frontier. Fortunately there was a large number of British troops there, and the spirit of the Canadian Volunteers was excellent. That invasion was accordingly repulsed. In the following year there occurred the murder, at Fenian instigation, of Mr. D'Arcy McGee, one of the most eminent Canadian statesmen. Since then there have been repeated warnings from time to time along the Canadian frontier, and within the last few months once more an attempt has been made. On the 22nd of May a concentration of Fenian levies commenced, arms and ammunition were served out, and a so-called General assumed the command. On the 25th an attack was made, but it was happily baffled without loss of life to any of our own troops or to the Canadians engaged. On the following day the attack was renewed, when it was again repulsed. The United States Government issued a proclamation during the course of these proceedings, and after the first defeat they arrested the Fenian General. They also sent troops to the frontier on the occasion of the second attack. Now, it is impossible for us not to be sensible of the intentions of the United States Government. We may regret that it was beyond their power to send troops to the frontier in sufficient time to stop the attack altogether, but their good intentions were very marked, and anyone conversant with American affairs knows the difficulty with which the Government are able to act in such a case. If, however, there is any cause for regret here, there can happily be none as to the conduct of the Canadian Volunteers. Some of them, at a few days' notice, called away from their various occupations, men whose time was money, and who freely ventured their fortunes and their lives on the issue without a moment's hesitation, without the default, I believe, of a single individual—one and all repaired to the post of duty. They acted, as they were sure to do, with the utmost spirit and gallantry, and happily they did not stand alone, for on that occasion a prince of the blood Royal was present, taking, as was fit, a foremost

position, and English troops, fortunately not yet withdrawn from Canada, supported the Canadian volunteers and gave confidence to them. On that day the Empire and the Crown were both represented, and Canada felt that she was an integral part of the Empire. I have, therefore, to ask your lordships to agree to this resolution:—

"That this House has learnt with satisfaction that Her Majesty's regular troops were united with the Canadian Volunteer Militia in their prompt and vigorous efforts in defence of the Canadian frontier of the Empire from the recent so called Fenian invasion."

It has been hinted to me that Her Majesty's Government find some difficulty in assenting to this resolution. This I deeply regret, for I endeavoured so to frame it as to avoid any possible cause of offence, and to render it easy for them to accept it. I should deeply regret its being opposed by them, both for the effect it might have in this country and still more in Canada. There is not a word in the resolution which is contrary to fact, for it must be satisfactory to the House that the troops stationed in Canada were joined with the Volunteers, and I am at a loss to understand on what ground the Government will oppose it. My first object is to render the acknowledgments which are due to the Canadian Volunteers for their gallantry, and my second object, which I approach with considerable difficulty, is to indicate to the House and the Government what I believe to be the feeling at this moment of Canada. Now, everyone who knows anything of Canadian matters knows that if there is a people with whom loyalty is not a mere profession it is the Canadians. They have grown up in feelings of loyalty to such an extent that it has really become their ruling sentiment. My knowledge of Canada runs back for many years, and I can testify that the Canadians, in point of loyalty and devotion to this country, are absolutely more English than the English themselves. There is, however, at this moment another feeling, a feeling of very great soreness and irritation. Now, what is the cause of that? I believe the cause to be a belief, which I trust is totally unfounded, that it is the settled policy of the Government of this country to abandon as far as possible their connexion with Canada. That belief rests upon some words said and some acts done and on the supposed policy of her Majesty's Government: but it is supposed to have been corroborated also by the withdrawal of ships from the fisheries, a step which I regret, because if there is one question of Imperial rather than of Colonial policy, it is the presence of English ships at the fisheries—and by the withdrawal of troops from Canada. Now, I found my conviction on this subject not only on letters which I have received, not only on the statement of friends of long standing who have spoken to me, not only upon newspapers of every shade of political opinion, but also upon meetings which have been held and addresses to the Crown which have been adopted. One and all these authorities believe, I trust wrongly, that there has been more or less an intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to depart from the connexion with Canada, and throughout the length and breadth of Canada there is a feeling of deep and intense soreness. At the commencement of the session I ventured to warn the noble Earl, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, that Fenian attacks were not impossible this year, but he ridiculed the notion.

Earl Granville—I beg the noble earl's pardon. He alluded to attempts which

were being made, and I said I had not heard of them.

The Earl of Carnarvon—I think that if the noble earl looks back he will find that he threw the utmost discredit on the possibility of an attack on Canada by Fenians.

Earl Granville—Certainly not.

The Earl of Carnarvon—Well, I am bound by the noble earl's disclaimer, but, at all events, I was alive at that moment to the serious risk of a Fenian invasion, and I at the same time pointed out that there was a feeling of soreness in Canada. That feeling, I grieve to say, has since increased in intensity; and there are reasons why it should exist. Every spring since 1866 there has been the threat, at least, of Fenian attacks. Every year, more or less, Canada has been placed in great difficulties and exposed to great expense. It is natural enough, therefore, that the feeling is one of very great dissatisfaction. If every year French troops or volunteers were drilling at Toulon with the view of invading this country, we should have reason to complain of the deepest soreness in England; and that has been precisely the case with Canada for the last four or five years. Moreover, it must be remembered that, whatever may be the cause of Fenianism, Canada suffers from it entirely from her connexion with us. No reasonable man can doubt that if Canada were not attached to the British Empire Fenianism would leave it alone. I fear that unless it is checked the feeling may grow. I know that there are some persons in this country—fortunately a very small section—who believe that the connection with Canada is one of trifling importance to us. Let not your lordships be misled for a moment by such an idea: It is sometimes argued as if it were a question of the independence of Canada, but it is and must be a question of its annexation to the United States, and what does that annexation mean? It means to this country the loss of the fisheries, the loss of the great commercial marine of Canada, numbering nearly 40,000 sailors, the loss of every port on that continent, the loss of trade, which may be tenfold that which exists at the present moment, the loss of staunch allies, and of a great empire. Moreover, it is not only a positive but a relative loss, for it means the addition to the United States of all these elements of power, and the departure of Canada with feelings of irritation and illwill towards us. God forbid that that should ever happen! Supposing such a catastrophe to occur, what would the Canadians say of us? They would say that we were stupid, and more insatiable than the men who 100 years ago threw away the United States. They would say, and say justly, that we sinned with our eyes open, that we had every warning which reasonable men could look for, and that we had entirely disregarded those warnings. They would say that we had encouraged Canada in confederating, that we had induced her to adopt that measure of policy, and that in a very fitful manner had washed our hands of the responsibility. And what would this country say? She would say that while she had placed in power the strongest Government that had existed for years, that Government deliberately allowed to be alienated hearts than whom there were none more loyal throughout the Empire, and that Parliament, while discussing all sorts of questions like a parochial rivalry, had lost and destroyed the greatest empire the world had ever seen. I venture to say that a Government of which that could be said would not be worth six weeks' purchase. I do not, however, wish to wound Her Majesty's Government, and I hope the

false intentions have been attributed to them, but I say that if there ever has been the slightest intention on their part to abandon Canada they do not represent the feeling of England, which is just as English in this matter as it has ever been. As long as Canada clings to England, loves the English connection, and is prepared to submit to sacrifice and danger greater than we are likely to be called upon to submit to, England will never allow one inch of Canadian soil to be surrendered or sacrificed. This leads us on to the question of troops. In the early part of the Session I pressed the noble earl to state the views of the Government on that subject, and I heard with great grief that in their opinion the time had come for the entire withdrawal of the troops from Canada. On asking him again later in the Session when this Fenian invasion had occurred, he stated that they had consented, at all events, to suspend the order for the recall of the troops. I rejoiced at that announcement, and my earnest hope is that the Government may carry that intention a little further, and delay for a still longer time a withdrawal, which, I am convinced, would be fraught with the deepest mischiefs, a withdrawal to which they are pledged by no single ground of policy, not even by the report of the committee of the House of Commons which sat six or seven years ago on Colonial Administration. I object to the withdrawal of the troops as unjust to Canada, and highly inexpedient to the interests of the Empire. I say unjust to Canada, because you have encouraged her to enter into this great confederation; and I venture to say, that if when that measure was before Parliament, we had been told, that its immediate result would be the withdrawal of every British regiment in Canada, except a garrison at Halifax, it would not have been sanctioned by Parliament, and certainly would not have been accepted by Canada. You have induced her, moreover, to lay out the Intercolonial railway on military principles, to devote upwards of a million for fortifications, and to go to a great annual expense in training her militia. You have thrown, directly and indirectly, numberless burdens on Canada, and Canada has made no mean return, but has freely accepted every burden and expense thrown upon her. She has no desire that all her charges should be paid for her. On the contrary, in this Red River Expedition, she has cheerfully consented to supply three-fourths of the men and three-fourths of the money. She has consented to station ships at the fisheries in lieu of those you have taken off. She has embodied for permanent service for the next two years two entire regiments, which at the end of that time will be as completely organized and as effective as any Imperial troops. She has shirked no sort of expense. She has formed schools of practical instruction for her officers, and at this moment, at considerable expense, is prepared to form great military camps. It may, but I trust it will not, be said that because Canada has done so much, therefore we may do very little or nothing. That would be an argument unworthy of this country and this House. I know indeed it is said that you expect Canada to provide for her internal defence. She is prepared to do so, and has never dreamed of anything else, but I maintain that Fenianism, proceeding from the American border, cannot be classed under internal defence and order. As for the interests of the empire, I assume that you wish to remain Canada as an integral part of the Empire. Now, every military man knows perfectly well that it is not safe to trust entirely to any volunteer and militia force, however alliant it may be. You must have regular

troops, it may be in very small proportions, a mere handful—I would gladly leave the Government to decide the proportion; but you ought to have a certain proportion of regular troops, in order to give moral support and confidence to the Volunteers, and to form a nucleus around which they may rally at any time. This is the view of every officer of eminence, and of some of the highest authorities in this country. Before the House of Commons' Committee to which I have referred the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Herbert laid down that principle. They did not contemplate the entire withdrawal of Imperial troops, but thought that two or three regiments would remain as a nucleus round which Volunteers would be gathered. You say you intend to retain Halifax as an Imperial Port, but does anyone believe that to maintain Halifax will be sufficient? It would be exactly like a man locking his front door and leaving every window and backdoor open for persons to walk in at. It is true troops could be sent from Halifax to Quebec or any threatened point, but we are in the habit of forgetting how great the distances are in Canada. Under very favourable circumstances, and with every organization, it took the Imperial troops five or six days at the time of the Trent affair to get from Halifax to Quebec. It is true that the Intercolonial Railway will facilitate the movement of troops, but till its completion you are reduced to sending them along the frontier and I would therefore urge the importance of maintaining a certain proportion of regular troops, let it be ever so small, till the completion of the railway. Retain, if you please, one regiment at Montreal; and under any circumstances a regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery at Quebec. In two or two and a half years the railway will be completed, and you may then reconsider the whole question. I urge this the more strongly as this country has already expended, I think, a quarter of a million on the fortifications of Quebec, and the Canadian Parliament have already voted a very large sum to add to those fortifications. That regiment of infantry and battery of artillery would form a practical school of instruction for all the troops which may be raised in Canada. Remember, also, that Quebec with these fortifications has become a place of no mean strength. He who holds Quebec probably holds Canada, and to any objection that the troops might be cut off or jeopardized my answer is that the force I ask is really insignificant, and any one who has studied the question knows that Montreal is supported by Quebec, Quebec by Halifax, and Halifax, the base of our operations, by the naval supremacy of England, so that there is a complete chain from one to the other, which ensures the safety of the troops. Discussion on this subject may be very disagreeable to her Majesty's Government, but I am convinced that within the whole wide range of English politics there is no question which possesses greater importance. It is really the question of the Empire which is at stake, an empire greater than any ever conceived by the mind of man, greater perhaps than the strength or wisdom of man could form. Our possessions in the Western hemisphere alone amount to an empire. You have a boundless tract of territory which is open to every British subject, a territory where every English subject can go freely and settle, buy land and attain every step in civil life as freely as he can in England, a land where emigration is welcomed, where pauperism is almost unknown, where the English language is spoken, and where English institutions flourish; nay, more, a land where the real practical

difficulties of government in this country are day by day diminishing, and which steam and electricity, and all the appliances of modern science, are bringing into closer connection with us. On the other hand our relations to Canada have been and are political rather than colonial. It is the only one of our colonies whose border is coterminous with a great Foreign Power. Those relations must, therefore, be political, and on the horizon of Canada clouds must from time to time appear. Hence it is incumbent on the British Government to devote more than usual care and trouble to Canada—a task worthy of English statesmen and the English Parliament. All that is really required is very little—only a few words and a few slight acts. Let Her Majesty's Government so speak that Canada may feel that she is an integral part of the British empire, and that as long as she clings to the connection and is prepared to endure sacrifice and peril for it, she is as much a portion of the empire as any English county; and let the Government by their acts, however slight, show every foreign nation, in the words of Mr. Canning, that where England once rules there foreign dominion shall never come. (Cheers.) The noble Earl concluded by moving the resolution.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY.—In all that my noble friend has said as to the conduct of the Canadian Volunteers, I need hardly say I most cordially agree. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could exceed the efficiency, promptitude, energy, and discipline which they displayed in repelling the most unjustifiable and wanton aggression to which they were subjected by the Fenians. My noble friend (Earl Granville), while holding the office which I have now the honour to fill, more than once expressed his sense of their conduct, and I will take this opportunity of reading and of laying on the table the despatch in which he recorded the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on their services. It is dated the 5th of July, and is addressed to Sir John Young. It runs thus:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 152, of the 9th ult., with its enclosures relating to the recent Fenian raid. I have read with sustained interest the graphic accounts given by Colonel Smith and Colonel Bagot of the two affairs which resulted in the repulse and rout of the Fenians on the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontiers. I have sincere pleasure in acknowledging the conduct of the officers, the courage, alacrity, and discipline of the Volunteers and Militia, and the zeal and helpful enthusiasm of the farmers and country people on both the points of attack. The discredit and ridicule attaching to these marauders on account of their signal overthrow when they had scarcely crossed the frontier must cripple, if not utterly destroy, the means of reorganizing expeditions as wicked and unjustifiable in their conception as they have proved to be feeble and unsuccessful in their execution. The genuine admiration of the spirit and behaviour of the Canadian levies which pervades the reports of Colonel Smith and Colonel Bagot is the best evidence that their easy success is not so much due to the character of their opponents as to the intrinsic qualities of the Canadians—the promptitude, courage, and intelligence which makes individuals distinguished and a nation great."

(Cheers.) I should indeed regret it if the Government had been grudging in their expressions of admiration at the conduct of the Volunteers. My noble friend's resolution couples with the Volunteers the regular troops, who had on that occasion very

little opportunity of displaying the gallantry which always characterizes them. They undoubtedly did their duty and gave their support to the Volunteers, but the whole part they took consisted in one company being engaged in a very slight skirmish.

(To be continued.)

QUEBEC PROV'L RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY.

The day was favourable for firing, which was generally good, rather above than below the mark, as will be noticed below.

COMPETITION III.—SNIDER CHAMPION SHIP MATCH.

Open to all Bona Fide Volunteers in the Province of Quebec, and to Officers and Men in Her Majesty's service, stationed in the Province.

Table with 4 columns: Prize rank, Amount, Snider Rifle prize, and Entrance fee.

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yds. No. of rounds of each range, five (5). Ent., 50 cts.

The forty highest in this competition to compete at 600 yards; 7 shots each for three Prizes, viz.:

Table with 4 columns: Prize rank, Amount, Snider Rifle prize, and Entrance fee.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points.

The following scored 41 points, but did not win prizes:—Sergt. Wynne, M. G. A.; Lieut. McDougall, 5th Royals; Lieut. Manix, 64th Batt; Corpl Stewart, 50th Batt.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday—The shooting at Point St. Charles was resumed at 9 a.m. The strong wind blowing somewhat effected the shooting.

COMPETITION IV.—PRINCE ARTHUR'S STAKES.

Open to all members as in Competition I. —1st prize, \$30; 2nd do, 25; 3rd do, 20; 4th do, 15; 5th do, 10; 10 prizes 5.00 each, 50.00; in all, 15 prizes, \$150 Snider Rifles, Government issue. Range, 500 yards. Number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance.—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points.

COMPETITION III—SECOND STAGE.

1st prize, Corporal Metcalf, G.T.R. 19

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

COMPETITION V.—BATTALION MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

COMPETITION VI—MONTREAL STAKES.

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

15 Prizes in all.....\$160.00

Snider Rifle, Government issue. Range, 600 yards. Number of rounds, seven. Entrance, 50 cents.—Number of entries, 107.

PRIZE MEN.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

\$5 PRIZE MEN.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

The following competitors made 20 points each, but won no prize: Corpl. Conway, P. W. Rifles, Private Doggett, Rifle Brigade, Capt. Wall, G.T.R.

COMPETITION VII.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MATCH.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

Snider Rifle, Govt. issue. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five, (5). Entrance 50 cts. Number of entries, 169.

PRIZE MEN.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

\$5 PRIZE MEN.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

The following made 28 points each, but won no prize, with the exception of the first mentioned, who made 29 points: Ensign Mahoney, 8th Batt.; Lieut. Mitchell, 52nd Batt.; Corpl. Barric, Royals; Lieut. Ivison, G. T. R.

COMPETITION VIII.—FRONTIER STAKES.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

Snider Rifle, Govt. issue. Range, 600 yards. Number of rounds five, (5). Entrance, 50 cts.

PRIZE MEN.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday.—The weather in the morning did not promise very favourably. Towards afternoon, however, the clouds dispersed and the sun shone somewhat. A better day could hardly have been chosen to test the qualities of the rifles and the marksmen. There was but a small attendance of visitors. The match was:

COMPETITION IX.—STRANGER'S STAKES.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Name/Points.

Rifles, as coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges, 600 and 800 yards. Number of rounds, 5 at 600 yds., 7 at 800 yds. Entrance \$1. 2 sighting shots at each distance.

The superior qualities of the Metford were apparent. The Hamilton men did good shooting. The following are the entries, the scores, and the rifles used:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points.

Capt. Glynn..	Rifle Brigade, Martini	4
Mr. Grant.....	" "	12
Mr. Lane.....	" "	12

WINNERS.

1st Mr. Murray, (Metford), Hamilton	43
2nd Mr. Mason, do do	42
3rd Capt. Thompson, (Marston), 19th Batt.	41
4th Mr. Murisson, (Metford), Hamilton	41
5th Pte. Hilton, do Royals, Montreal	41
6th Pte. G. Disher, (Rigby), 19th Batt.	40
7th Sgt. Maj. McNachton, (Metford), C.G.A.	40
8th Capt. Bell, (Metford), G.T.R.	40
9th Lieut. Col. Jackson, (Metford), Brockville	39
10th Mr. Schwartz, (Metford), Hamilton	39
11th Sergt Beers, do M.G.A.	39
12th Mr. J. Adam, (Rigby), Hamilton	38
13th Capt. Esdaile, (Metford), Royals	38
14th Qr.-Mast. Thomas, do 54th Batt	38
15th Capt. Worsley, (Rigby), M.R.A.	38

Making an average of nearly 40: 11 won with the Metford Rifle, 3 with the Rigby, and 1 with the Marston.

SIXTH DAY.

Monday—The weather was very varied. In the morning there was a little wind to commence with; the sky then got overcast and some rain fell. In the afternoon the clouds disappeared and the sun shone brilliantly, though the wind increased somewhat. The 900 yards range was the chief point of attraction, the firing being the closing of competition ten—the ladies cup—which match commenced on Saturday afternoon, and brought thirty-seven competitors into the field. The Hamiltonians were again victorious, wresting the cup from the Stadacornians by one point; from the Montreal Royals and the Richmonds (54th Batt.) by two points—Messrs. Murray and Mason scoring within five points of the highest possible score. Subjoined are the names of the competitors, and the result of the scores:

COMPETITION X.—THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all comers.		
1st Prize, Cup or money, at winner's option	1st Prize.....	\$20.00
2nd Prize.....	5th ".....	10.00
3rd ".....	10 Prizes of \$5 each.....	50.00
	14 Prizes in all.....	\$185.00

Rifles, any, as in competition IX. Ranges 800 and 900 yards. Number of rounds at each, seven (7). Entrance \$1.00.

1st The Cup—Mr. Murray, Hamilton, (Metford)	26 25-51
2nd \$30 Mr. Mason, Hamilton, (Metford)	27 24-51
3rd \$25 Sergt. Norris, Stadacorna, (Metford)	23 27-50
4th \$20 Color Sergt. Stenhouse, Royals, (Metford)	24 25-49
5th \$10 Corpl. Cleveland, Richmond (Whitworth)	26 23-49
6th \$5 Mr. Adam, (Rigby) Hamilton	23 25-48
7th \$5 Lt.-Col. Jackson, (Metford) Brockville	25 23-48
8th \$5 Qr.-Master Thomas, (Metford) 54th Battalion	24 22-46
9th \$5 Mr. Brass, (Metford) Hamilton	27 19-46
10th \$5 Mr. Schwartz, (Metford) Hamilton	25 20-45
11th \$5 Lieut. McNab, (Rigby) Ottawa	26 19-45
12th \$5 Sergt.-Major McNachton, (Metford) Cobourg G. A.	24 20-44
13th \$5 Mr. Murison, (Metford)	

Hamilton.....	26 18-44
14th \$5 Sergt. Beers, (Metford) M. G. A.	18 24-42
15th \$5 Captain Esdaile, (Metford) Montreal	17 24-41

COMPETITION XI.—SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all comers.			
1st Prize.....	\$50.00	1st Prize.....	\$25.00
2nd ".....	35.00	5th ".....	20.00
3rd ".....	30.00	5 Prizes of \$10 each	50.00

10 Prizes in all..... \$210 00

Rifles, any, as in Competition IX. Ranges 600, 900 and 1000 yards. Number of rounds at each, seven (7). Entrance \$1.00

1. Mr. Mason, Hamilton	70
2. Sergt. Fife, M.R.C.	69
3. Mr. Murison, V.R.C.	67
4. Mr. Brass, Hamilton	67
5. Sergt. Morris, 8th Batt.	64
6. Mr. Schwartz, Hamilton	61
7. J. Hilton, Royals	61
8. Qr.-Master Thomas, 54th Batt.	61
9. Mr. Adam, Hamilton	60
10. Lt.-Col. Jackson, B.M.	60

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

On Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, the No. 1 Troop Montreal Volunteer Hussars, under the command of Captain James Muir, were inspected previous to the breaking up of their camp at Selby Grange, by Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, who expressed himself highly gratified at the appearance of the men and horses. The troop was put through a number of evolutions by Captain Muir; the sword exercise by Sergeant Major John Tees, and the skirmishing, or mounted rifle drill, by the officer instructor, Lieut. Col. Lovelace. These last movements were exceedingly well done, and as every light cavalry soldier should be trained to act on foot as well as on horseback, it is very desirable that the whole of our Volunteer Cavalry should be instructed in this duty, so necessary in a country like Canada, where but few opportunities are likely to occur of cavalry acting only as mounted men. Indeed it would be far better if the whole of the Volunteer Cavalry of the Dominion with perhaps an exception of two or three of the city corps, were uniformed and drilled as mounted rifles. The expense of the outfit for an officer would also be very much reduced, and the service benefitted by the entrance therein of many young men as officers, who at present are precluded from joining these corps on account of the extravagant cost of a full dress Hussar uniform.—COMMUNICATED.

THE FRENCH "MITRAILLEUSE"

The field gun mows down its hundreds by showers of case at close quarters, or at longer distances rains bullets from the bursting shrapnel. The mitrailleuse, or machine gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision, to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principle into two classes—first, those that discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by a many-chambered breech, and, secondly, those in which each cartridge has its corresponding barrel, the charging and discharging of which is direct and more or less simple. The

French Mitrailleuse, as well as the Belgian Montigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms:—The machine gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance goes. To the barrel is attached a massive breech action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel plates perforated with holes corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. This steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates thus ready charged are so carried in limber and axle-tree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech block thrust forward and secured. The gun is now on full cock, and contains from 30 to 40 cartridges, which are fired by a "barrel organ" handle, either one by one, as the handle works round click-click, or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty, the breech block is again withdrawn, the steel plate, carrying the empty cartridge cases, lifted out, and a fresh plate dropped in, if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the 37 barrels of the Mitrailleuse shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1,000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from 10 to 12 feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is required, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady cool men could maintain a fire of 10 discharges per minute. On the other hand, the Mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The future of the Mitrailleuse depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over; there are hundreds of machine guns trundling towards the Rhine.

The New revolving cannon has been tried at Valence, and is said to be a great success. A correspondent describes it as a terribly destructive weapon at 5000 yards.

The "Standard," referring to the "Alabama" question, hopes that in the present war England's neutrality will be less ambiguous. England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately forwarded to the seat of war.

The steamship Peruvian, in getting up her anchor preparatory to sailing to Liverpool from Quebec on Saturday morning last, got foul of another anchor, which after some difficulty she succeeded in getting safely on board. On examination, it was found to be a Government anchor, marked with the Broad Arrow. It appeared as if it had been struck by a cannon ball, and among other marks was stamped, "Sheerness Shipyard, 1759." Doubtless it belonged to a British man-of-war, and was probably lost at the taking of Quebec. The Peruvian took the anchor to Liverpool to deliver it to the naval authorities.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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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 we may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870.

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

In another page will be found the debate in the British House of Lords on the Earl of Carnarvon’s motion, and gratifying as it undoubtedly is to the people of Canada to learn that they have the sympathy of the majority of that House and the people of England with them; it does not in the slightest degree alter their opinion of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Gladstone administration nor in any degree alter the conviction that it was their deliberate intention to cast Canada adrift in order to please their Yankee friends, and that the resistance offered by Earls Kimberly and Granville are partly from that feeling and partly because they had conveyed the thanks of the British Government to President Grant for the observance of obligations which his administration allowed to be neglected, and for duties which they did not fulfil. It appears to us that the Earl of

Carnarvon would have materially strengthened his case if he had at once taken the ground that the raid or invasion was by American citizens, and not as Earl Kimberly gingerly calls them, marauders; or, like Lord Lyvedon, mystify the house by terming them “intoxicated Irish emigrants.” Throughout the whole discussion the course followed by the Government and its supporters was most shuffling and evasive. While Earl Granville’s tactical idea of concentrating troops in England for the defence of the Empire calls to mind Lord Loudon’s plan for the defence of the thirteen Colonies in 1757, which was to “encamp on Long Island for the defence of the continent.” If the motion failed in securing a vote of thanks to the Canadian army for saving the Empire from an actual war it at all events elicited such a strong opinion in favor of the unity of the Empire as to make the ministerial party quail before it, and they were saved an actual defeat by the withdrawal of the motion at the request of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

With the knowledge that this country is most important to the prestige of England, it is certainly rather puzzling to hear how coolly and tenderly the United States is handled in connection with a daring and impudent attempt to wrest it from the Empire, and what confused ideas prevail as to the part actually taken by the Washington cabinet.

Their Lordships may rest assured that the people and government of the United States as openly as Mr. Cardwell has proceeded in his military reform movement, allowed those Fenians to collect military stores, organize, drill, and assemble troops for the invasion of Canada, and only interfered when that movement had been defeated, and they have since tried and punished the leaders for a breach of the neutrality laws, not for fear of Earl Granville’s interference but because they know full well that if the attempt is repeated the Canadian soldiers will not respect the territory of the United States.

The public opinion of Canada is quite in accordance with that of the Duke of Cambridge, and has always been so; but with all due deference to their Lordships, a little better acquaintance with historical facts will shew that the Canadian people need no lectures on the duty of self reliance. It was not regular soldiers that preserved Canada to Great Britain in 1775, nor in 1812, nor in 1837. On all these occasions the Canadian Militia soldiers, under every discouragement were always to be found in the front of the fight, and on more than one occasion retrieved the fortunes which the misconduct of the Imperial troops and their leaders had jeopardized. The people of the Dominion do not feel a soreness because the troops are withdrawn, but for the manner of doing so and the open declaration of the Radical press and politicians that they want to sever the connection existing between them and Great Britain, and they are annoyed that a

party, assuming to represent the majority of the people of the British Isles, should presume to deal with their claims as an integral portion of the Empire, in the same manner as they have attempted to deal with the interests of the liberated slaves on the Gambia. And the soreness will be removed when that party bids farewell to the power they have wielded with such disastrous effects the peace of the world.

In common with all Englishmen the people of Canada believe they have simply done their duty in the late American invasion, and, while thankful to their Lordships for the recognition which the motion implied and the high honor intended, they feel that no other incentive is needed beyond loyalty to their Queen and the fulfilment of their obligations as an outlying portion of the Empire. As every man in Canada capable of bearing arms is a soldier the discharge of that duty may always be reckoned on; and the only regret felt at the departure of the troops is the lowering of the prestige of Great Britain in the eyes of the world, which it implies. We look on this, however, as temporary. It is a political mistake which the same party don't make twice—here soldiers are useful, at home they are a nuisance and that is the object the Radicals had in calling in the garrisons to impress on the minds of that patient animal, the British ratepayer, the extravagance with which his money was squandered and the necessity for a further reduction of the military force. The European contest has completely capsize that theory, and Cardwell's savings goes where Cardwell himself ought to go to—the winds.

DURING the debate in the House of Lords on the Earl of Carnarvon's motion it was repeatedly stated that the Canadian people feel a soreness with respect to the way in which they have been treated by the Imperial Government. It should more be properly called alarm at the progress extreme radicals are making, threatening to dismember the Empire, and at the total incapacity of the Cabinet to deal with the Colonial question in anything like an intelligent manner. Fond of startling theatrical effects Mr. Gladstone does not see, or will not perceive, the logical consequences of the constitutional innovations he has already persuaded the people of Great Britain to accept, but it is perfectly clear that when he has disestablished the Irish Church, settled the Land question, without reference to the interests of the proprietors, he must concede local self-government—in one word, a Parliament in College Green, before the whole demands of the Irish people are settled. If it stops there all will be well, but it is likely Holywood will again see an assembly similar to that for which the Lords of Articles prepared Legislation, and that the British Parliament relieved from the pressure of local legislation, will have leisure to consider the affairs of the Empire in a larger and more compre-

hensive manner than is now possible, and that the business of the Colonies will not be transacted by a few doctrinaires in a bureau, assisted by its clerks.

The solution of the Colonial question must be sought in this direction—Colonial delegates must find a place in the British Parliament, and the business of that august body must be elevated above that of a parish vestry. Whether Mr. Gladstone or any of his colleagues ever contemplated such a revolution is doubtful, but it is evident all his acts tend towards it, and, as in political life there is no retrogression, the conclusion cannot long be delayed. With the people of Canada this would not be a very difficult matter, our own confederation being on a small scale what the autonomy of the British Isles would be under the proposed changes. Houses of Assembly with well defined municipal functions, in subordination to the Superior Parliament—which retains the power to disallow their acts.

If such a system works well in Canada there can be no reason why it should work badly in Ireland or Scotland, and as it would leave the Parliament of the Empire at full liberty to discuss and legislate for all questions affecting the different parts thereof it would tend to lessen national rancour, and to give the Colonies a fair share of consideration. Taken in population we are as important to the Empire as Ireland, in resources latent and developed many times more so, yet our interests are voted away without our having a voice in the matter, and we are in reality governed by the Colonial Secretary, with one or two clerks, on any or no system, as the whim of the moment inspires him or them. It is quite in place to ask the question as to whether this state of affairs shall continue?

It is evident Canadian affairs were not understood by either parties, and if a Canadian Peer could speak in that august house its members might have learned the particular ground for the soreness so feelingly alluded to by Lord Carnarvon, holding the opinion that the present cabinet are a lot of experimental theorists we do not think they will follow out any grand policy. The course taken by Earl Granville when Colonial Secretary, on this question is proof enough of that, but to use Mr. Inspector Bucket's opinion "*it is on the cards*," nevertheless, and is the true solution of the Colonial question.

THE *Volunteer News* of July the 27th contains an elaborate review of the Adjutant General's Report on the state of the Canadian Militia. After acknowledging the receipt of the Report that journal says: The report is drawn up with great ability and comprehensiveness, and gives a very clear statement of the organisation and position of the military forces of the Dominion." It then goes into a thorough and critical review of the whole work, which is highly commended as the following extract will

show. "Of the present condition and equipment of the force, the Report gives some very interesting details, from which we gather that the cavalry, though a very small force for so extensive a line of frontier, are generally fairly mounted and composed almost entirely of young farmers, the greater proportion of whom own their horses, ride well, and are armed with Spencer carbines and swords, and a large percentage of whom have gone through the cavalry school. Col. P. Robertson-Ross, however, who had great personal experience of mounted riflemen at the Cape of Good Hope, strongly recommends that they should be trained more as mounted riflemen than as regular cavalry, and would introduce more generally among them the practice of firing from horseback, and of acting as skirmishers, both mounted and on foot." It is satisfactory to learn that some attention is paid to Canadian military matters at home. The great majority of English military journals have been so engaged in playing the spaniel to the Yankees, that it is refreshing to find some of them at least in their right mind, especially as Col. P. Robertson-Ross could give them a practical illustration of the organisation of our effective military force from a whole population—a lesson, by the way, which is sadly wanted in Great Britain, according to her military journals.

It is to be hoped that copies of the Adjutant General's Supplementary Report have been despatched to the English military press, as it contains another lesson which should be carefully studied there, and that is how, by a well devised system a corps of 13,000 men, with eighteen pieces of artillery could be collected from the usual avocations of civil life, transported an average distance of one hundred miles, and placed in battle array in *forty-eight hours*, with the results which are now matters of history.

The solution of the problem of improvising effective soldiers can be fairly claimed by the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and the organisation by the present Adjutant General. Their united exertions have given Canada a military force little, if at all inferior to the regular troops in discipline, and vastly superior in intelligence and spirit. Whatever may be wanting in the essentials of drill can be acquired with an ease and rapidity perfectly marvellous, because the service is, as the Adjutant General describes it, popular; and his utmost endeavors have been directed to make it so. English statesmen and organizers might well profit by the lesson he has taught.

THE following article is from the *Volunteer News* of the 27th July, in which valuable paper it forms a leader. Public attention is beginning to awaken in England and not one moment too soon, as to the importance of its North American dependencies, in which many social and political problems are finding a solution, which must effect the

whole Empire to a very considerable extent. Untrammelled by conventionalities and brought face to face with the stern realities of life the colonist selects whatever is best adapted to his peculiar circumstances, politically or socially, and is enabled to arrive at immediate and conclusive results. We are glad the press of Great Britain is awakening to a sense of its duty to the outlying portions of the Empire, and particularly pleased that the military journals are the leaders of the movement. The article from the *Volunteer News* is exactly what we have thought on the subject:

"The Earl of Carnarvon, in a not very judiciously worded motion, which, however, was withdrawn, drew out a very favorable expression of opinion, and especially that of the Duke of Cambridge, on the valour and conduct of the Canadian Volunteers during the recent Fenian raid. The object of the motion is not very clear, but the effect undoubtedly was to elicit a word of praise for our Canadian brethren in arms. The Canadians have a very perfect military organization, as the report of Colonel P. Robertson-Ross of which we to-day publish a pretty comprehensive summary, amply proves. The people are loyal to the mother country—they are perfectly able to defend themselves and govern themselves; but we trust they shall never look to Great Britain in vain in any time of difficulty. We regret to notice a certain depreciation of that nasty nuisance, the Fenian brigand, whom our Canadian friends have had on several occasions to kick out of their thresholds. But for the energetic handling of the Canadian Volunteers, it is hard to tell into what dimensions might spring those evil influences against British rule, of which these miserable raids may be only the indication. If the motion was to learn the opinion of noble Lords on the conduct of the Volunteers, it answered its purpose, but if for any other object it was as well perhaps it was withdrawn.

We are pleased to be able to congratulate our readers that some at least of the English military journals are alive to the services which the Canadian Volunteers have rendered the empire, and will boldly speak out their opinion thereon without fear of Quaker John and his Yankee friends. The following extract from the *Volunteer* of the 23rd July shows that at least a few English literary soldiers believe in Canadian pluck and loyalty, and has sufficient knowledge of the real state of the case between ourselves and our neighbors as to be satisfied that our feeling of loyalty to Old England is not a mere passing sentiment. We thank the *Volunteer* in the name of the Canadian people and army for its just appreciation of both:

"It is with the most sincere pleasure that we learn the intention of presenting some mark of recognition to the Canadians for their prompt and spirited defence of their frontiers. Of all her Colonies there is none of which England has good right to be so proud as of Canada. The spirit, too, with which her sons have given the Americans to understand that they will not be bullied by them, the scorn with which they speak of the flunkoyism shown by some of our papers—such as the *Economist* and *Army and Navy Gazette*—in dilating with such unctu-

ous subserviency on the conduct shown by the States in arresting the Fenians when they found they could not help it, shows that Canada is, as of old, plucky and loyal to the backbone. She wants no Yankee help and no Yankee institutions. Distance with her does not lend enchantment to the view; on the contrary she is near enough at hand to see how thoroughly what the Americans are, and how their institutions work, and she does not like the prospect. Canada has not forgotten American intrusion on her soil, and the Fenian invasion recalls the memory of other wrongs. On the very ground selected by those blackguards for their base of operations, a small force of Canadians defeated a much larger body of Yankee invaders, and there are plenty of men in the grand old colony who do not mean to suffer the recollection of those exploits to perish. Not the least pleasing feature in the present proposal is that the committee contains the names of some of the foremost men in England—albeit of very different views as to politics—names which, we should say, ought to be a guarantee of that success which the movement assuredly merits.

—We have to return our sincere thanks to Lieut.-Col. Laurie, Brigade Major, Oakfield, Halifax, N.S., for the very handsome subscription list he has sent us, and for the great service he has done the force and his command by putting it in the power of the officers thereof to acquire a thorough knowledge of the scientific portion of the profession, as well as its historical value from the pages of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. If the intelligent and prudent action of Col. Laurie was imitated by other officers of his rank the morale of the force, its discipline, and *esprit de corps* would be materially benefited, at the same time the Review would be assisted and encouraged in its efforts to furnish sound military instruction and useful practical reading matter at a cheap rate for the Canadian Army.

In answer to queries respecting routes for Volunteers going to the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting at Fredericton. The Gulf line steamers will take competitors from Quebec to Shediac for \$22.50, (tickets to be had here at Messrs. Herrick & Crombie) for the double journey, including meals, &c.

The Grand Trunk Line via Portland, for single fare, the double journey; the steamer from Portland to St. John the same. A local committee of arrangement will meet competitors at St. John and arrange their transit at reduced rates to Fredericton.

Competitors intending to proceed must apply to the Secretary, Dominion Rifle Association, on or before 21st Aug., at Ottawa, for a certificate to go, upon which alone return tickets will be issued by the Grand Trunk and other lines. The Association will not guarantee the issuing of return tickets to persons who have not the certificates above mentioned.

—Owing to the press of General Orders on our columns, several notices of Rifle Matches and communications are crowded out of this issue but will appear in the next number of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*.

PAKENHAM AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent of the *Carleton Place Herald* gives the following account of a dinner and pic-nic which was given at that place on Saturday last, at which the Fitzroy and Almonte Volunteers were entertained by their comrades in arms of Pakenham. He says:—

The Township Council, in grateful acknowledgement of the promptness and loyalty with which Captain O'Neill and his men turned out during the late Fenian raid, voted the handsome sum of forty dollars to be expended as the company saw fit. It was resolved to have a dinner and invite the above mentioned companies to a shooting match, an additional sum having been subscribed for prizes.

I did not learn the particulars of the match further than that Captain O'Neill made the highest score, he having made twenty-two out of a possible twenty-four.

The shooting over, the Volunteers and guests surrounded the festive board and did ample justice to the viands placed before them. Among the civilian guests present were Young Scott, Esq., Reeve of Pakenham; the Rev. C. P. Emery, Drs. Pickup, Burns and Fowler, L. H. Slack, Esq., B.A.; A. Devitt, Esq., M.A.; James Ellis, Esq., J. P.; H. Drummond, Esq., Mr. J. S. Wright, B. & O. R. Agent; Mr. Abbott of the *Ottawa Citizen*; Mr. William Lowe, Esq., and James Woods, Esq.

The usual loyal toasts were drunk and responded to, the Rev. C. P. Emery occupying the chair. As the sun was nearing the western horizon the assembly dispersed to make room for the concert, which consisted of music by the band and Messrs. Scrimgeour and Hagoy, songs by Dr. and Mrs. Pickup, Miss S. Mann, the Misses Fraser, Messrs. Wright, Harris, and Parke; also readings by Mr. Slack. Miss Mann presided at the piano (which was kindly furnished for the occasion by Mr. Devitt.) Although the drill shed is not built strictly on acoustic principles, yet the frequent bursts of applause indicated that the performances were heard and duly appreciated. The proceedings wound up with a "tripping of the light fantastic toe." At 11 o'clock the music abruptly stopped and we wended our way home.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* up to Saturday the 13th inst.:—

HAMILTON.—(Per Ag't.)—Col. Skinner, \$2; Lieut. Daville, \$2; Major O'Reilly, \$2; Lieut. Sewell, \$2; J. H. Emslie, Esq., \$2; Qr.-Mr. J. J. Mason, \$2; J. D. Campbell, Esq., \$1.

PORT HURON.—(Per Ag't.)—Col. Williams, \$2
BROCKVILLE.—(Per Ag't.)—Col. Crawford, \$2
MONTREAL.—(Per Ag't.)—Capt. Pearson, \$2; Sergt.-Major J. Tees, \$1.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Lt. Col. Bremner, \$1 50.
TRURO, N.S.—Capt. Layton, \$1 50; Capt. Crowe, \$1 50.

OXFORD, N.S.—Capt. Rayne, \$1 50.
RIVER PHILIP, N.S.—Capt. R. L. Black, \$1 50.

MACCAN, N.S.—Capt. M. B. Harrison, \$1 50
PARSONS, N.S.—Capt. B. Fullerton, \$1 50
SHUBENACADIE, N.S.—Capt. Cole, \$1 50
WINDSOR, N.S.—Lieut. Burgess, \$1 50.

MILL BROOK, WEST RIVER, N.S.—Capt. G. Sutherland, \$1 50; Ens. Jas. Fraser, \$1 50; Mr. Daniel McDonald, \$1 50.

WATERVALE, WEST RIVER, N.S.—Lieut. W. Maxwell, \$1 50.

WEST RIVER, N.S.—Mr. J. S. McKay, \$1 50.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 12th August, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, 24.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Captain A. Peables, assistant control officer with North West Expeditionary Force, to have the rank of Major, as a special case.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

London Field Battery of Artillery.

The services of 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally) Richard Redmond Brough are hereby dispensed with.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 3 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, to date from 9th June last:

Sergeant-Major Thomas Walker, vice J. Cotton, transferred to No. 2 Battery.

No. 6 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

Sergeant Frederick Woods, vice R. McKenzie, resigned.

Cobourg Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant-Major Edmond Alexander MacNachtan, vice J. D. Armour, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Collingwood Battery of Garrison Artillery.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Henry Robertson, is hereby accepted.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles" Kingston.

Promotion in this Battalion shall, in future, be made "according to seniority" in the corps.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Wallacetown.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Samuel Braddon, vice Blackwood, left limits.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Garrison Battery, Guelph.

To be first Lieutenant:

Sergeant-Major Archibald Henry Macdon-

ald, M. S., G. S., vice J. Inglis, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Quarter-Master Sergeant Henry Howitt, vice G. A. Bruce, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Whilby.

Lieutenant James Young is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 7 Company, Orillia.

The resignation of Ensign William E. Soare, is hereby accepted.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 3 Company, Caledonia.

To be Lieutenant, to date from 25th May last:

Ensign John Thorburn, M. S., vice E. H. Dillabough, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, to date from 25 May last:

James Walker, Gentleman, M. S., vice Thorburn, promoted.

No. 7 Company, Caledonia.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, to date from 25 May last:

Sergeant H. G. J. Whiddon, vice D. McQuarrie, appointment cancelled.

To be Ensign, provisionally, to date from 25 May last:

Color Sergeant J. Williamson, vice R. Howard, resigned.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Paymaster, to date from 4 June last:

Quarter Master William Wilson Livingstone, vice McLaren, promoted.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarence Campbell Rapelje, M.S., to have the rank of Captain from 4th June last.

To be Quarter-Master, to date from 4 June last:

John Killmaster, Gentleman, vice Livingstone, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon, to date from 4 June last:

James Hayes, Esquire, vice J. K. Johnson, left the limits.

No. 1 Company, Simcoe.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Harry Lovell Coombs, V. B., vice Jackson, deceased.

To be Ensign:

Archibald Frederick Campbell, Gentleman, M.S., vice Coombs, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Walsingham.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Morgan, M.S., vice J. D. Morgan deceased.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Wittat, V.B., vice W. Morgan, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Waterford.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Walter McMichael, M.S., vice G. P. Pichaver, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John Beal, M.S., vice McMichael, promoted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Russell.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Thomas Corscadden, vice Loucks, promoted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Quarter-Master Thos. Christie, is hereby accepted.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Port Hope Garrison Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Robert George Wallace, M.S., vice Pullen, left the limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Robert Clarke, Gentleman, G.S., vice Wallace, promoted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Portsmouth.

To be Captain:

Henry R. Smith, Esq., M. S., vice Fisher, left the limits.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, St. L. & O. Railway, (North Augusta.)

To be Captain:

John Butler Checkloy, Esq., M.S., vice T. S. Dettlor, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Certificates, Board of Examiners.

The following officers have been granted certificates by a Board of Examiners:

Second Class.

Ensign Harry Lovell Coombs, 39th Batt. (Dated 2nd August, 1870.)

Ensign George Wittat, 39th Batt. (Dated 2nd August, 1870.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Major, to date from 21st May last:

Brevet Major and Captain George Dowker, V.B., vice W. Hobbs, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Captains, to date from 21st May last:

2nd Captain and Adjutant David Torrance Frazer, G.S., V.B., vice A. G. Hooper, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

1st Lieutenant Edward A. Baynes, M.S., vice F. Kingston, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

1st Lieutenant Robert Anstruther Ramsay, G. S., M.S., vice Brown, retired.

(Continued on page 526.)

THE PRUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

I AM A PRUSSIAN.

("Ich Bin Ein Preusse.")

I am a Prussian! see my colors gleaming—
The black-white standard floats before me free;
For freedom's rights, my father's heart-blood
streaming.

Such, mark ye, mean the black and white to me!
Shall I then prove a coward? 'I'll ere be to the
toward!

Though day be dull, though sun shine bright
on me,
I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Before the throne with love and faith I'm bending,
Whence, mildly good, I hear a parent's tone;
With filial heart, obedient ear I'm lending—
The father trusts—the son defends the throne!
Affection's ties are stronger—live, O my country
longer!

The King's high call o'erflows my breast so free
I'm a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Not every day hath sunny light of glory;
A cloud, a shower, sometimes dulls the sea;
Let none believe my face can tell the story,
That every wish unfruitful is to me.
How many far and nearer, would think exchange
much dearer?

The Freedom's haug—how then compare
with me?
I'm a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

And if the angry elements exploding,
The lightnings flash, the thunders louder roar,
Hath not the world oft witnessed such for-oding?
No Prussian's courage can be tested more.
Should rock and oak be riven, to terror I'm not
driven;

Be storm and din, let flashes gleam so free—
I'm a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Where love and faith so round the monarch cluster,
Where Prince and People so clasp firm their
hands,

'Tis there alone true happiness can muster.
Thus showing clear how firm the nation's bands,
Again confirm the faith! the honest noble lealty!
Be strong the bond, strike hands, dear hearts,
with me,
Is not this Prussia? Let us Prussians be!

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXIV.

As soon as the American General found himself within the protecting lines of Fort Erie he directed the works to be enlarged, new batteries erected and the whole line of defence extended and strengthened and from the 27th July till 3rd August, the troops were incessantly employed on these works.

General Drummond does not appear to have been much wiser than his predecessors, he discharged the whole of the Sedentary Militia and as soon as the bridge across the Chippewa was rebuilt pushed forward with the remnant of his force to invest Fort Erie before which he arrived on 3rd August. His force after receiving reinforcements from Forts George and Mississauga, amounted to 3260 of all ranks while the garrison of Fort Erie, under General Ripley, amounted to fully 3000 men, which were covered by the batteries at Blackrock and by three armed schooners.

It became necessary to silence the batteries at Blackrock in order to carry on the siege of Fort Erie, and for this purpose Lt. Col. Tucker with a force of about 500 men was thrown across the river a short distance below Schojeoquady Creek. The American officer in command made such a judicious disposition that the force had to be withdrawn with a loss of 25 men killed, wounded and missing. This was a most injudicious movement, it was landed at the wrong point and not properly supported, and its

failure exercised a very disastrous influence on the course of the siege.

It having become necessary to capture the three armed schooners covering Fort Erie, Captain Dobbs of the Charwell which vessel along with the Netley and others, was lying at Fort George, came up with a party of marines and seamen for that purpose, the men of his own vessel portaging his gig from Queenston to Frenchmans Creek, a distance of twenty miles, on their shoulders. While Lt. Col. Nichol, the Quartermaster-General of the Militia, had five batteaux hauled through the woods for a similar purpose, and now undertook to transport the whole eight miles above Fort Erie to a proper point for launching them to attack the schooners lying under the guns of the Fort and the batteries at Blackrock.

On the evening of the 11th August Capt. Dobbs with 75 officers and men embarked and at half past eleven carried the Ohio and Somers by boarding, the other schooner escaping owing to the swiftness of the current, (their cables being cut early in the action), carrying them past her. The two vessels were taken to Frenchman's Creek by the gallant fellows that captured them within 300 yards of the guns of Fort Erie.

On the morning of the 13th August the British batteries opened on the lines of Fort Erie. These batteries were mounted with the following motley armament: one long iron 24-pounder, two short brass 24 pounders, one long 18-pounder, one 24-pounder carronade and a 10-inch mortar. The cannonade continued till two o'clock on the morning of the 15th August, when an attempt was made to carry the works by assault with a column of 1300 men; the result will be told by the following despatch:

CAMP BEFORE FORT ERIE, }
August 15th, 1814. }

Sir;—Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building was much injured and the general outline of the parapets and embrasures very much altered, I was determined on assaulting the place, and, accordingly, made the necessary arrangements for attacking it by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake hill and by two columns to advance from the battery and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side. The troops destined to attack by Snake hill (which consisted of the King's regiment and that of deWatteville, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieut. Col. Fischer, of the regiment de Watteville) marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in order to gain the vicinity of the post of attack in sufficient time. It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks which were made two hours before daylight this morning. A copy of Lt. Col. Fischer's report, herewith enclosed, will enable your Excellency to form a tolerably correct idea of the cause of the failure of that attack; had the head of the column, which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition, been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works (which were all taken as was contem-

plated in the instructions in reverse) or have surrendered. The attack on the fort and intrenchments leading from it to the lake was made at the same moment by two columns one under Lieut. Col. Drummond, 104th regiment, consisting of the flank companies 41st and 104th regiments and a body of seamen and marines under Captain Dobbs of the Royal Navy on the fort; the other under Colonel Scott, 103rd, consisting of the 103rd regt., supported by two companies of the Royals was destined to attack the entrenchments. These columns advanced to the attack as soon as the firing upon Col. Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded after a desperate resistance in making a lodgement in the fort through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy who still maintained the stone building when most unfortunately some ammunition which had been placed under the plat form caught fire from the firing of the guns in the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental, and the enemy at the same time pressing forward and commencing a heavy fire of musketry, the fort was abandoned and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st Batt. Royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness.

Our loss has been severe in killed and wounded, and I am sorry to add that almost all those returned missing, may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion and left in the hands of the enemy.

The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced and which introduced a degree of confusion into the column which in the darkness of the night the utmost exertions of the officers were ineffectual in removing. The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery, nor could anything exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieut. Col. Fischer's brigade was made until emerging from a thick wood it found itself suddenly stopped by an abatis and with a heavy fire of musketry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns under Colonel Scott, 103rd, and Lieut. Col. Drummond, 104th regts., who commanded the centre and left attacks; both were unfortunately killed and your Excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the enemy's fire or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the undermentioned officers, viz: to Lieut. Col. Fischer who commanded the right attack, to Maj. Coore, aid-de-camp to your Excellency, who accompanied that column, Major Evans of the Kings commanding the advance, Major Villatte, deWatteville's, Capt. Basden, light company 89th, Lieut. Murray, light company 100th: I also beg leave to add the name of Capt. Powell of the Glengarry Light Infantry, employed on the Staff as a Deputy Assistant in the Quartermaster General's Department, who conducted Lieut. Colonel Fischer's column and first entered the enemy's entrenchments and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself. Major Villatte of deWatteville's regiment, who led the column of attack and entered the entrenchment as did Lieut.

Young of the King's regt., with about 50 men of the light companies of the King's and DeWatteville's regts. Capt. Powell reports that Sergt. Powell of the 19th Dragoons who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide and preceded the leading subdivision in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns the exertions of Major Sme't, 103rd regt., who succeeded to the command of the left column on the death of Col. Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore of the 104th flank companies, Captains Glew, Bullock and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; Captain Dobbs, Royal Navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, are entitled to my acknowledgments (they are all wounded); nor can I omit mentioning in the strongest terms of approbation the active, zealous and useful exertions of Capt. Elliot of the 103rd regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner; and Capt. Barry of the 89th regiment, who had volunteered his services as a temporary assistant in the engineer department and conducted the centre column to the attack in which he received two dangerous wounds.

To Major Phillet, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Capt. Sabine who commanded the battery as well as the field guns, and to the officers and men of that valuable branch of the service serving under them, I have to express my entire approbation of their skill and experience. Lieut. Charlton, Royal Artillery entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the enemy from his own guns and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieutenant Philpots, Royal Engineers, and the officers and men of that department claim my best acknowledgments. To Lieut. Col. Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to Lieut. Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer, and Lieut. Col. Battersby, Giengarry Light Infantry, and Capt. Walker, Incorporated Militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unwearied attention to the security of the outposts. To the Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quartermaster General, Lieut. Col. Harvey and Lieut. Col. Myres, and to the officers of their departments respectively, as well as to Captain Foster, my military secretary, and the officers of my personal staff, I am under the greatest obligation for the assistance they have afforded me, my acknowledgments are due to Capt. D'Alton of the 90th regt., brigade Major to the right division, and to Lt. Col. Nichol, Quartermaster General of Militia, the exertions of Deputy Commissary General Turquand and the officers of that department for the supply of the troops, and the care and attention of Staff surgeon O'Maly and the medical officers of the division to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have the honor to be &c.,
GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lieut.-General.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart.

CAMP, August 15th, 1814.

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of Lieut. General Drummond, that in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th and deWatteville regiments, the light companies of the 89th and 100th, with a detachment of Artillery, attacked this morning at two o'clock the position of the enemy on Snake Hill and to my great concern failed in the attempt. The flank companies of the Brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans of the King's regiment, for the pur-

pose of turning the post between Snake Hill and the Lake met with a check at the abattis which was found impentable, and was prevented by it from supporting Major De Villatte of deWatteville's, and Captain Powell of the Quartermaster General's Department, who actually with a few men had turned the enemy's battery. The column of support, consisting of the remainder of DeWatteville's and the King's regiments, forming the reserve in marching too near the lake found themselves entangled between the rocks and the water, and by the retreat of the flank companies were thrown into such confusion as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the enemy's battery and the numerous parties in the abattis, and I am perfectly convinced that the great number of missing are men killed or severely wounded at that time when it was impossible to give them any assistance. After daybreak the troops formed and retired to the camp; I enclose a return of casualties.

J. FISCHER,
Lt. Col. deWatteville's regt.
Lt. Col. J. Harvey, Deputy-Adjt.-Gen.

In this sanguinary assault, which appears to have failed for want of proper supports, the British lost in killed 57, in wounded 309, and missing 539, making a total of 905 of all ranks, out of a force of 1300 men.

STANDING ARMIES.

Those who contend that the militia is the ancient or constitutional force of the kingdom ignore the fact that the feudal system had provided an army, at the absolute disposal of the King, which had no connection whatever with a militia: that this feudal force literally survived by about half a century the repeal of the statutes of armour; that its abolition led the way to the establishment of the modern militia; and that this force, organized in regiments, and called out periodically for training, was not consequently even invented till the reign of Charles II; and was not organized or "settled," to use the term which was usually employed at the time, for some years afterwards. Standing armies had existed before this. Indeed, there are instances of small standing armies at very early periods of our history. Richard II, raised a force of 4000 archers in Cheshire. Edward IV. raised an army, if the word may be applied to so small a force, of 120 archers and 40 horsemen. In Ireland Henry VII. instituted the Yeomen of the Guards. Henry VIII. had in 1535 a standing army of 300 horse, and in 1543 to 350 horse and 160 foot in Ireland: Mary raised the number to 1200, and Elizabeth, who was regarded by our ancestors as the most splendid example of a sovereign without an army, had always from 1500 to 5000 men in Ireland. But it is the history of the seventeenth century which is undoubtedly the most important to examine, if we wish to understand the origin of standing armies in this country, and the reasons why our ancestors opposed them. Four distinct periods in that century correspond with four distinct periods in the history of standing armies. The first—the reign of Charles I.—was memorable for a series of attempts on the part of the Crown to maintain, without the consent of Parliament, a standing army. The second—the Commonwealth—illustrates the undue influence which an army may exercise over the Government. The third, which commenced at the Restoration

and terminated at the Revolution, witnessed a constant struggle between the Crown and the Parliament—the former to maintain, the latter to disband, the army. The fourth—the reign of William and Mary—saw the final establishment of a standing army. Charles I.'s unhappy effort to raise a standing army, I have already compared to his attempts to exact ship-money. The "head and front" of his offending was that he took upon himself to do things which he had no power whatever to do without the consent of Parliament. It can hardly be necessary to instance all the cases or all the pretences on which Charles I. collected an army without the authority of Parliament. They form considerable landmarks in every considerable history of his reign. They are concisely given in the short history of standing armies which Trenchard, the son of the stout Whig, who was one of William III.'s sturdiest councillors, published nearly two centuries ago; and they have lately been reproduced by Mr. Clod in his history of the military forces of the Crown. The important points to notice are—1st, that Charles I. raised his armies without the consent, on one occasion at least, after the express refusal of Parliament; 2nd, that he quartered the troops on the people, though quartering troops on persons, without their consent had been expressly declared illegal by the Petition of Right; 3rd, that he governed the troops by a peculiar code of laws, which had never received the sanction of Parliament; and 4th, that he was supposed to be doing this in order that he might be in a position to overawe Parliament, or govern without having recourse to it.—*St Pauls.*

LIFE OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

The following note was sent to Dr. Anderson by Colonel Elphinstone, the day before his departure:

"J. FISCHER WOOD,
"Queen's-b., 5th July, 1870.

"Colonel Elphinstone presents his compliments to Dr. W. J. Anderson, and is desired to convey to him the thanks of H.R.H. Prince Arthur, for the copy of the interesting memoir on the life of the late Duke of Kent.

"His Royal Highness has great pleasure in accepting so pleasingly written a tribute to the memory of his grandfather, and duly appreciates the import of the two verses, which the author has inscribed in writing on the spare pages of the copy sent."

The verses alluded to are from a poem entitled, "Welcome to Prince Arthur," by Mary C. Herbert, of Dartmouth, Halifax, N.S. We give them below:

Fair scion of a brave illustrious race
Worthy the Queen whose sceptre sways our land,
Whose wide spread realm does every clime embrace,
No more our reverence than our love command,
For her whose virtues in her son we see,
ACADIA gives warm welcome unto thee.

And still our fathers love to tell
Of one who sojourned once within our land,
Thy noble grandstre-raoured how long, how well—
His high brave soul, his ever bounteous hand,
And while his memory cherished still will be,
CANADA'S sons must welcome give to thee.

A young lady rambling through the woods recently, in Burlington country (N.J.), had a chignon which caught in the bushes, and finding it impossible to extricate herself, stood for two hours in one position, until some one passing helped her out of her painful situation.

(Continued from page 523.)

1st Lieutenant Theodore M. Doucet, M.S., vice Dowker, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Hatt, V.B., vice G. S. Brush, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be 1st Lieutenants, to date from 21st May last:

2nd Lieutenant Reid Taylor, V.B., vice E. A. Baynes, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant Richard John Wicksteed, G.S., M.S., vice Ramsay, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert Gordon, M.S., vice Doucet, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant William Robert Oswald, G.S., vice Hatt, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, to date from 21st May last:

John Pangman, Gentleman, M.S., vice Taylor, promoted.

To be Quartermaster, to date from 21st May last:

Quartermaster Sergeant William McCoy, vice Healy, resigned.

To be Assistant Surgeon, to date from 21st May last:

John Bell, Esquire, M.D., vice Squire, deceased.

Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery

To be Paymaster:

1st Lieutenant William Wild Welch, M.S., from No. 1 Battery, vice H. H. Sewell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Reginald Lambton Sewell M.S., vice Welch, appointed Paymaster.

No. 2 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Edward Montizambert, M. S., vice H. Russell, left the limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Alexander Robertson, Gentleman, M.S., vice E. Montizambert, promoted.

No. 3 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Joseph George Valteau, M. S., vice C. E. Montizambert, appointed Adjutant.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

William Poston, Gentleman, M. S., vice Valteau, promoted.

St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders (23) No. 2, of June 30, last, read "Thomas Cousins" instead of "Thomas Causens."

1st. Battalion "or Prince of Wales' Regiment" Montreal.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major Frank Bond, V. B., vice Hill, retired,

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant William Robinson, V.B., vice Bond, promoted.

To be Adjutant with rank of Captain:

Lieutenant Frederic Samuel Barnjum, V. B., vice Robinson, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James Leslie Starnes, Gentleman, vice E. Thomson, deceased.

Two additional companies are hereby authorized, to be attached to, and to form part of, this Battalion.

To be Captains:

Magnus Cormack, Esquire, M.S., and Ensign Henry J. Mudge, (provisionally.)

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

To be Lieutenant Colonel, to date from 19th July last:

Major Angus R. Bethune, V.B., vice Hutton, retired.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

To be Captain to date from 30th June last:

Lieutenant M.B. Mathewson, V.B., vice J. G. Savage, retired.

Lieutenant Thomas Howard, V.B., vice A. T. Macpherson, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major John Grant is hereby permitted to retire, retaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant E. J. Major is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (23) No. 2, of 30th June last, read "Lieutenant William Rose," instead of "William Ross."

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."

To be Surgeon:

Francois Elzoar Roy, Esquire, M.D, vice C. E. Lemieux, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

17th "Levis" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, St. Michael.

To be Lieutenant:

Achille Dugal, Gentleman, M.S., vice H. Lachance, whose services are not available.

To be Ensigns:

Arthur Després, Gentleman, M.S., vice A. Sausterre, whose services are not available.

No. 7 Company, St. Raphael.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant George Gagnon, vice E. Mercier, left the limits.

21st Battalion "Richelieu" Light Infantry

To be Major:

Captain J. Pierre Carreau, V.B., vice J. E. Clement, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining rank.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Joseph L'Ecuyer, to have the rank of Captain.

No. 3 Company St. Johns.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Fenelan L. Monjelon, M.S., vice J. P. Carreau, promoted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain Francis Egerton Fourdrinier, V.B., vice H. L. Robinson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Waterloo.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant William Latimer, vice W. H. Robinson, resigned

No. 3 Company, Waterloo.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Sinclair Codd, V.B., vice C. T. Eldridge, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant James Latty, vice Codd, promoted.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major William E. Ibbotson, vice Bowen, retired.

No. 3 Company, Lennoxville.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Charles E. Towle, Esquire, vice Robertson, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Louis Asselin, Gentleman, vice A. Stevens, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant George Wood, vice C. Olivier, left limits.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

The "Marbleton Infantry Company" is hereby re-attached to the 58th Battalion, and will form part of, and be known as No. 4 Company of said Battalion.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders (23) No. 2, of 30th June last, read "No. 4 Company Ste. Anne de la Pérade," instead of "No. 4 Company."

Provisional Battalion of Temiscouata.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant:

Alfred LeBel, Gentleman, M.S.

No. 1 Company, Fraserville.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Alphonse Béchard, M.S., vice L. Gaudry, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

To be Ensign:

Sergeant George LeBel, M.S., vice Béchard, promoted.

Provisional Battalion of Rimouski.

No. 4 Company, Ste. Cecile du Bit.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Joseph Talbot, M.S., vice Béchard,

Chamberland, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, St. Anaclet.

To be Lieutenant:

H. Armel Michaud, Gentleman, M.S.

The Provisional Battalion of Portneuf.

No. 2 Company, St. Raymond.

To be Ensign:

Abraham Frederick Beavor, Gentleman, M.S., vice R. G. Patton, deceased.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Horsely Derby Pickman, Gentleman, vice Crane, resigned.

73rd "Northumberland, N.B.," Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon, to date from 14th April last:

William Pallon Bishop, Esq., M.D.

No. 2 Company, Chatham.

To be Captain, provisionally and specially:

Ensign James Patterson, Junior, vice Shirreff, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

William Fenton, Gentleman, vice Gray, appointed Quartermaster.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Peter Loggie, Gentleman, vice Patterson promoted.

74th Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Battalion of Infantry, to be styled the "74th Battalion of Infantry," with head quarters at Sassex, in King's County, is hereby authorized, viz:

No. 1 Co.—"Kingston," King's County.

" 2 " "Elgin," Albert County.

" 3 " "Sussex," King's County.

" 4 " "Shemogue," Westmorland County.

" 5 " "Sackville," do

" 6 " "Bay Verte," do

To be Lieutenant-Colonel, provisionally and specially:

Major Edwin B. Beer, from New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

No. 2 Company, Elgin.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Fletcher C. Colpitts, Gentleman, vice R. A. Colpitts, resigned.

No. 6 Company, Bay Verte.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Charles F. Oulton, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Bedford Harper, Gentleman.

Petit Saull Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Maxime LeBel, M.S., vice P.

Michaud, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Alexander Marquis, Gentleman, vice LeBel, promoted.

Grand Falls Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergt. William McCluskey, vice J. Hianvern, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Paymaster:

Captain and Quarter-Master Patrick Hayden.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master Sergeant S. Scott Mitchell, vice Hayden, appointed Paymaster.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

William M. Cameron, Gentleman.

L. G. Hunt, Gentleman.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Battalion of Infantry, to be styled the "75th Lunenburg Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at the town of Lunenburg, is hereby authorized, viz:

No. 1 Company, "1st Lunenburg."

" 2 " "2nd do "

" 3 " "3rd do "

" 4 " "Mahone Bay."

" 5 " "Martin's River."

" 6 " "4th Lunenburg."

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Capt. Robert McLellan, M.S., from No. 1 Company.

To be Major, provisionally:

Jessie Randolph, Esquire, M.S., (2nd.)

To be Paymaster:

Stephen Finck, Esquire.

To be Quarter-Master:

Christian Burns, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:

Charles Aikens, Esquire.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES, SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Chicoutimi. —Jean Felix Langlais, Gentleman.

Dorchester. —Jean Baptiste Remillard, Gentleman.

Montmorency. —Louis Letourneau Gentleman.

Beauca. —Benoni Dupuis, Gentleman.

Portneuf —Thomas Renaud, Gentleman.

Champlain —Z. S. Emilo de Lottinville, Gentleman.

Quebec East —Henry C. Webster, Gentleman.

Quebec County —Joseph Octave Bourret, Gentleman.

Quebec Centre —John Greig, Gentleman.

Beauce —Ensign, George Bignell, Gentleman.

Quebec Centre —Fleetwood Churchill Cairns, Gentleman.

Champlain —Jeffry Le Bland, Gentleman.

Portneuf —Joseph Dennis Gentleman.

Montmagny —Wilfred Blouin, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Second St. John —Edmund W. H. Fairweather, Gentleman.

do. do. —Howard Boyer, Gentleman.

Kings —James Hamelin Crauford, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Halifax City —Captain, James Shand, do. —Frederick W. Pineo, Gentleman.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

A telegram from Amsterdam confirms the report of an engagement at Saarbuck, but calls it a "coup de theatre" to act on Paris, and not a military success. The Prussians regarded Saarbuck as a position without military value and entrusted it to only two companies.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Grenville Canal Works," will be received at this office until the evening of Wednesday, the 31st August, instant, for the enlargement of about FIVE MILES of the GRENVILLE CANAL, and the construction of THREE LOCKS.

The work may be let either as a whole, or divided into THREE different sections, each embracing one lock.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, and at Grenville, on and after Thursday, the 19th instant, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

The Department will not, however, be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 10th Aug., 1870. } 33-3 In.

**N. McEACHREN,
MILITARY TAILOR,**

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	32 00
Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Vests.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Pants.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 75
Swords.....	12 00

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

INFANTRY.

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

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	7 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00
Swords.....	14 00

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