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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.

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No. 24.

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

CHAPTER LVI.

As Holland had acted deceitfully and treacherously throughout this contest she was justly punished by being made the victim of her own duplicity, and it was after considerable discussion she was admitted to treat of peace, and a final end was put to a contest which changed the political destinies of the civilised world.

The lives of the actors in such an extraordinary revolution is undoubtedly very interesting, and an analysis of the motives by which they were actuated would be most instructive as contributing to throw much light on the original power by which the machinery of that revolution was put in motion.

American writers point with exultation to the names of John Hancock, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington as the chief actors in the drama which prepared the way for new nationalities, the reconstruction of the map of Europe, and the introduction to the civilised world of a new power, whose tendency hitherto has been that of an element of disturbance. If the after course of man's life is generally shaped in accordance with the influences by which it is surrounded at its commencement no character which this revolution produced could have been more in accordance with resistance to authority or admiration of extreme democracy than that of John Hancock, the descendant of a line of Puritan Ministers at a time when the ecclesiastical order in Massachusetts had almost degenerated into a caste, which had for its masters the mass of the people of its congregations, and whose efforts through life were directed to secure the support of a majority; brought up in the counting house of a Boston merchant, with the confined and illiberal views of a trader of his times, living in the midst of an organised hypocrisy where the

would be aspirant for public confidence must needs wear the semblance of a saint. It is not wonderful to find John Hancock an ardent republican, a member of the club of which James Otis was the head, where the shipwrights, carpenters, tradesmen and caulkers held periodical meetings in Otis's garret, and from which camara the term "caucus," as applied to a political meeting, is said to have originated nor to account for the readiness with which the mob of Boston obeyed his behests. Succeeding to his uncle's estate and business as the leading merchant of that town his social position was not recognised by the Royal Governor or his surroundings, nor was there any effort made to detach a man of his wealth and influence from the evil councillors by which he was surrounded. That he was utterly unscrupulous the fact of his being the most extensive smuggler in America before resistance to his lawful Sovereign was dreamt of is decisive. The proceedings of the Boston mob on the occasion of the seizure of his sloop "Liberty" in 1768, in a flagrant breach of the customs, were the first symptoms of that organised resistance to any law, which culminated in the rebellion of 1775. It was manifestly *his interest* to create occasion for the disruption of relations with Great Britain and the overthrow of her authority, for, as a distinguished countryman of his (Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, of Boston,) says, he was on trial, with John Adams as his counsel, in the Admiralty Court for \$500,000 of which he had defrauded the customs at the time of the battle of Lexington, and with Samuel Adams moved out of that town to a place of safety during the engagement. It needs no extraordinary stretch of imagination to account for the motives by which he was inspired, and his wealth, notwithstanding his want of dignity and poverty of intellect, gave him the means of being peculiarly mischievous.

Samuel Adams, a man of far more intellectual ability and power of mind, was a poor, unsuccessful, and thoroughly discontented man. Able, unscrupulous, and tenacious he saw that for such as him there was no promise in public affairs, except in play-

ing the part of a second Cataline, and this he acted with a prudence and caution rarely surpassed. His own description of his rascality will be found on page 462 of vol. iii., in which he talks of treachery, treason and falsehood as matters of self-glorification and applause, for which he desired the gratitude of mankind. A consummate hypocrite, he succeeded in attaining the Governorship of Massachusetts; when under British rule he would have been a defaulting collector of the municipal taxes of Boston, consequently with a keen eye to his own interests he was a monomaniac in his hatred of Britain and the British people.

A very different character indeed was his cousin, John Adams, afterwards second President of the United States. A man of considerable literary ability, a lawyer and a gentleman, but of an aspiring turn of mind and unbounded ambition. He has acknowledged that he could not look with complacency upon any man who was in possession of more wealth, more honor, or more knowledge than himself. Thrown early and friendless into the soothing arena of petty Colonial politics, at that time directed by an unscrupulous, bigotted and ill educated clerical caste, always suspicious of, at variance with and plotting against any government but their own, it is little wonder if his mind received impressions of his allegiance to the British Crown at variance with what his plain and legal duty should be, and being a prudent man withal he found the popular question pay best. Neglected by the Colonial Government, who carried their disregard so far as to refuse him the commission of the peace and other slights, propelled him to the Whig side of the great political question of the day, which he followed to its logical conclusion. For it had been a doctrine taught by Pitt and Fox, that the only method of crippling and destroying despotic power was to circumscribe the area of its possessions,—in other words, the only way to destroy the balances of the British Constitution was to rob that country of her Colonies and elevate its mob democracy to power on the ruins of its limited monarchy. This doctrine, so pleasing to the mere mob, was re-

ceived by the American Colonies with delight, and adopted by men such as John Adams as the *ne plus ultra* of legal, political and logical perfection, and made him a firm as well as decided opponent to the supreme authority of the British Parliament, whereas the theoretical and speculative Whigs only meant it to apply to the Monarch alone. Much to Mr. Adams' honor he defended Captain Preston when tried for the shooting of the Boston rioters in 1773, and although his conduct lost him some of his popularity yet he did his duty as a lawyer and a brave man. As a member of the first Congress, John Hancock's counsel in the Admiralty suits, member of the second Congress, and with Jefferson a framer of the Declaration of Independence, the roll of great names in the British Colonial Empire contains no greater than that of John Adams; and it was an evil hour for England when the example of her home-raised traitors, the Whigs, confirmed him in opposition to the Crown which was so singularly ill served as to be able to find no representative capable of appreciating his genius or giving his talents scope on the Royal side. What others accomplished by foul intrigues was effected by John Adams through fair and open argument, and although that was founded on a fallacy he pursued it to its legitimate conclusion logically. His hand was the power in propelling the revolutionary machine set in motion by less scrupulous men.

The next and not the least successful actor in this extraordinary drama was Benjamin Franklin, a man of great natural attainments, but at once the most plausible, wily, astute, and unscrupulous man that revolution brought to the surface of public affairs. With the keen appetite for gain of a Yankee pedlar, he was not at all scrupulous as to the means by which it was acquired. An adept in subtlety and intrigues he contrived to do more real harm to the British interests in America than any other man, and that too at a period when he was the trusted servant of the Crown as Deputy Postmaster General. As colleague of Arthur Lee and Silas Deane he lent himself to the disreputable task of trying to deceive the people of England with professions of loyalty while he was secretly abetting schemes to burn the sea ports and commissioning pirates in French ports to prey on their commerce. Fertile in resources, cynical in demeanor, astute in perception, it may fairly be questioned if the eighteenth century produced any character who understood the worst features of the human mind so well or could so truly shape his course to catch the momentary popular gale or trim his sails to make the most of it. Nor was there then any man living who so thoroughly understood the local politics of the thirteen Colonies. But with all this knowledge he was unable to take any large or patriotic views of his duty as a British subject beyond the limits of his own Colony. As with French scepticism in religious matters he had im-

bibed French doctrinaire ideas in politics; hence, when in 1754 at Albany, he drew up a plan of a confederation of the Colonies it was so thoroughly ill-balanced that one Colony rejected it because it gave too much power to the executive, and England rejected it because it made him a mere registering clerk. As a proof of unprincipled cunning may be stated the fact of letters to the British Secretary of State from Hutchinson and Oliver, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, being purloined from his office and finding their way into Dr. Franklin's hands, who forwarded them to the Legislative Assembly of that Province; and as they reflected severely on the conduct of the rebels in the Assembly they helped to complicate matters in an uncommon degree. As it was suspected he either stole them himself or suborned others to do it, or was in communication with some traitorous Whig who had access to the Secretary's office; he was examined before the Privy Council but could tell nothing, and he was dismissed from the office of Deputy Postmaster General,—a consummation inevitable, but which he never forgave. A member of Congress, a framer and signer of the Declaration of Independence, he was sent to France, and with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane negotiated a treaty with that Court in 1778, and in 1783 signed the definitive treaty, which separated the Thirteen Colonies from Great Britain. Franklin's great influence rested with the Press, and through it to aid the cause of American independence more than by his astuteness.

George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, was one of those characters with which history abounds as having "*greatness thrust upon them*," and failing in any appreciable degree to show they were capable of achieving it. Of good family the protege of that man of diseased mind and imagination, William, Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, in the valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia, he was early introduced to the notice of the Governors of that Colony, and being of a docile disposition, brave and adventurous, was employed by them on many confidential missions. His own ambition amounted to a midshipman's berth in the Royal Navy, and when disappointed in that career he turned his attention to surveying, by which he was enabled to add considerable to his patrimonial possessions. At the early age of nineteen he was appointed Adjutant General of Militia through the influence of his friend, and in 1753 went on a mission of remonstrance to the celebrated Legardierre de St. Pierre, the French officer in command at Fort Mauthault on the Aux Beouifs, near the present Watertown, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, from Williamsburgh in Virginia, on the 31st of October, and after a perilous journey with many narrow escapes he returned to that place on the 16th of January, 1755. He next saw service in an independent command, where he was obliged to capitulate

to an inferior force, and afterwards with General Braddock as an extra aid-de-camp without any military rank. Although in nominal command of large bodies of men he never saw any real service except that noticed till he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces by the intrigues of Samuel Adams, who, aiming at superior power as dictator of the new nation, hoped to have a pliable and docile agent in the General in command of the troops. Previously his whole ambition was to get on the *English establishment*, in other words, to obtain the commission of Colonel in the regular service, with its half-pay and emoluments. Disappointed in this respect he took the popular side in the House of Assembly of Virginia, his native Province, was sent to Congress, and manipulated by the Republican junto, partly as a step to keep the Southern element steady to the ideas on which the rebellion was founded, and partly because his extreme docility would be a sufficient guarantee that he would not be a dangerous opponent to the schemes of Adams and others. With the single exception of the surprise of the Hessian posts at Trenton every military operation he undertook was a decided failure, and any success attendant on the manoeuvres was due to Lee or Gates. Thoroughly honest, upright and simple, his ideas were restricted to the discharge of his duty and the obedience due to his superiors. Of narrow and uncultivated intellect his reputed wealth gave him a great deal of influence, while his unimpeachable honesty, slowness of thought and want of ambition prevented the possibility of his playing the role of a second Monk; it secured those whose votes were cast in his favor from all danger of his opposition, and left them free to plot securely, satisfied that the General would not reason on the orders issued by his superiors. A brave soldier, but no General, Washington had it in his power several times to heal the discord between the Colonies and Great Britain, by which the former would have had all their grievances satisfied, and the latter become the greatest Empire the world ever saw. But the capacity to take such an extended view of affairs was wanting, and it was only when the final separation was made that the idea dawned on his sluggish mind that there might have been a better solution of the question at issue. He was not naturally inhumane, but his murder of André will always remain a terrible blot on his memory, which will be remembered when all his cheaply acquired renown and the glory so falsely attributed to commanding talents and abilities are forgotten.

Such were the direct agents in the overthrow of British supremacy, the indirect being the local press and the clerical order—the latter, by far the most powerful for mischief, founded on by the supposition that their craft was in danger, and if England reduced America to a conformity of laws and fiscal regulations, it would follow

that a similar course would be pursued in religious matters, hence the pulpits were filled with fulminations against tyranny and priestcraft. Ignorant people were taught that their lives and property were in imminent danger, till a frenzied feeling took possession of them and resulted in the most formidable rebellion Great Britain has ever seen.

While the English Whig-Radical organs are exerting themselves to find fitting terms of admiration for the conduct of the United States Government during the late Fenian-American raid, the General commanding in Canada has issued the following soldierly, straight forward and manly order to the troops engaged in the defence of the Canadian frontiers, and it will give American admirers a clear view of how the treaty obligation of the States are fulfilled.

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 4th June, 1870. }

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

Canada has been once more invaded by a body of Fenians who are citizens of the United States, and who have again taken advantage of the institutions of that country to move without disguise large numbers of men and warlike stores to the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontiers, for the purpose of levying war upon a peaceful community.

From both these points the invading forces have been instantly driven with loss and in confusion, throwing away their arms, ammunition and clothing, and seeking shelter within the United States.

Acting with a scrupulous regard for the inviolability of a neighboring territory, the troops were ordered to the halt, even though in pursuit, upon the border.

The result of the whole affair is mainly due to the promptitude with which the militia responded to the call to arms, and to the rapidity with which their movements to the front were carried out, and the self-reliance and steadiness shown by this force, as well as by the armed inhabitants on the frontier.

The regular troops were kept in support, except on the Huntingdon frontier where one company took part in the skirmish.

The proclamation of the President and the arrival of the Federal troops at St. Albans and Maloué, were too late to prevent the collection and transport of warlike stores, or an inroad into Canada.

The reproach of invaded British territory and the dread of insult and robbery have thus been removed by a handful of Canadians, and the Lieut.-General does not doubt that such services will receive the recognition of the Imperial Government.

The Lieut.-General congratulates the militia upon this exhibition of their promptness, discipline and training; in dismissing the men to their homes, he bids them carry with them the assurance that their manly spirit is a guarantee for the defence of Canada.

By order,

J. E. THACKWELL, D.A.G.

The following is said to be a cure for rheumatism:—Take 1 pound of hops, 2 quarts of water; boil down to 1 quart; add one pennyworth of saltpetre; strain and bottle for use. A small glassful to be taken three times a day.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WESTOVER'S HOME GUARD.

SIR,—I would mention that my friend, Mr. Andrew Ten Eyck, has been associated with me in the organization of the Home Guards, and deserves equally as much credit as myself for any service rendered by them; and I should wish his name to be mentioned in connection with it as well as my own.

After the Fenian raid of 1866 we felt so much humiliated and disgraced at having been obliged to submit to their outrages without resistance, that we resolved at once to take such steps to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes then enacted in case of another invasion of our country. We therefore called a meeting of our immediate neighbours, sixteen in number, and entered into an agreement to provide ourselves with the best breech-loading rifles that could be procured, and I was deputed to make the selection.

Not wishing to take the entire responsibility, I requested Mr. James G. Pell, one of our best riflemen; to accompany me, and we proceeded to visit the various rifle manufactories in Massachusetts, finally deciding on the Ballard sporting rifle, 30 inch heavy barrel. After my return I was requested to order the same kind for about 40 more of the inhabitants of Dunham. While all remained quiet along the border we gave ourselves no further trouble in the matter, knowing that we were provided with arms and ammunition in case of necessity.

But on the alarm in 1868, two meetings were held at Dunham village, when a similar agreement was drawn up and signed by some 25 more, and I was elected the head officer.

When the alarm came this spring we met and organized regularly. I was chosen Captain, L. Galer, Lieutenant, and J. Galer, Ensign. We decided upon the badge to be worn—a red scarf—and reported ourselves ready for action whenever needed, under the name of the Home Guards. Our organization is such that we require no other officers, except sergeants to notify the men when necessary, and of these we have enough to make it an easy matter to get the company together in an hour's time.

We have means by which reliable information can be obtained of the least movement going on among the Fenians on the other side against our country.—They cannot advance to within twenty miles of the frontier but we are immediately put in possession of all that is there known of their plans.

Last Monday afternoon, May 23rd, I received notice that the Fenians were collecting on the other side of the line, and that large quantities of arms and ammunition were being brought through Franklin directly to the front.

Our scouts were out all night, and on Tuesday morning at four o'clock news came out of such an alarming character that I warned my company of home guards out at once. By eight o'clock a.m. they were gathered at Cook's Corners, and we remained there until the afternoon, receiving information every few minutes of the Fenian movements.

About two o'clock we left this place and took up our position on a wooded rocky hill, overlooking the line, a spot long since looked out by Ten Eyck and myself as the point from which an invasion of this kind must be resisted—determined, if possible, to maintain it until the volunteer force should be ordered to the frontier.

This position we did hold in sight of Fenians, five to one of us, from the time we assumed it (keeping pickets out during the

night, and taking two prisoners,) until about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when Lieut. Baker with twenty two men, a part of Capt. Robinson's company of Dunham volunteers, arrived on the ground. A short time after this Capt. Bochus, from Stanbridge, with a part of his company, numbering about as many more, came up, all under command of Col. Chamberlin, making the full force on the ground at the time of the attack about 85 men.

The position occupied by the Home Guards during the engagement was at the point of the hill nearest the line, and our rifles were ranged to open fire upon the enemy when a very few yards past the iron post, which we did with a good will.

Since the skirmish of Wednesday last I have received a list of forty-four names from Sweetsburgh and Cowansville of persons wishing to be added to our company, and many others from different parts of Dunham and St. Armand East are still to be added to our numbers.

Yours &c.,

ASA WESTOVER.

Dunham, May 31.

BRIGADING VOLUNTEERS.

An effort is being made to brigade a number of Battalions at Kingston during the present month. The *Whig* says the different battalions have responded in favor of the camp during the present month, with the exception of the 16th whose Col. prefers September, and that the 15th and 49th have not replied to the circular. One thing is positive, if a camp is to be formed in June no time should be lost, or haying will have commenced when men cannot leave their farms. The following circular has been published:—

Adjutant General's Office, }
Ottawa, 31st May, 1870. }

SIR:—Adverting to my Circular, dated July 19th, 1869, upon the subject of the system of Drill and fire Manœuvres, applicable to the Active Militia Force, I have the honor to direct that, during the approaching season of drill in camp and otherwise, you will carry out so much of the instruction, under the different heads laid down in the Circular, as you may find practicable, and in addition thereto, that you will cause every man of the Active Militia whilst out for his annual training, to expend fifteen rounds of ammunition at a target practice at the three distances detailed in the accompanying form, viz: 200, 400 and 600 yards; the target practice to be considered of paramount importance, and the drills of the rural corps in camp should take place at such places where rifle ranges, up to 600 yards, are available or can be easily and economically provided.

From a careful analysis of the practice returns, you will be enabled to complete the information under this head, which is required in your annual inspection report, which on no account must be omitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob't. servant,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,

Colonel, Adjt. Gen. Militia.

Lt. Col. Patterson, Acting D.A.G. of Militia,
Kingston.

A son of Mr. Roderick Stewart, of Na-
pean, who was working in New Jersey,
United States, has returned and joined his
company. He gave up his place in the
United States and started north the mo-
ment he heard of the Fenian raid.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRUSSIAN ORDERS FOR CONDUCTING LARGE MANŒUVRES.

(Continued from page 338.)

ON ATTACK.

1. An attempt to turn both flanks of the enemy is only feasible with a great superiority of force, and even then it is seldom desirable.

2. Detaching a force to turn a flank presupposes a decided numerical superiority.

3. On the other hand, it is practicable to fall with a united force upon one wing of an enemy that is even numerically superior, and this is always more effective than a direct attack in front. It must, however, be assumed that the assailant—

(a.) Has nothing to cover his rear.

(b.) That he can open out a fresh line of operations and retreat;

(c.) That the nature of the ground admits of one or more points in front of the enemy being held by a small number of troops, so as to ensure a safe retreat; or,

(d.) That the enemy's formation specially favours an attack in which the shortest lines of communication remain with the assailants.

4. It is possible to break through the enemy's centre when a certainty exists of being able to bring more troops against a particular point than the enemy himself possesses there, provided that the local features of this point are of such a nature as to secure an ascendancy (all things considered) to the assailant during the period necessary to accomplish his object.

5. With cavalry and horse artillery combined, turning positions and all kinds of detached duties may be undertaken when the ground permits, regard being had to the following fundamental conditions:—

(a.) That the cavalry which is detached must not be necessary for the protection of the assailant himself;

(b.) That the country admits of the detached cavalry being liable, under all circumstances, to rejoin the main body in safety by cross-roads.

(c.) That the point which the detached cavalry is destined to attack is so situated that an effect can reasonably be expected to be produced, either by the fire of the artillery or the sabres of the cavalry.

6. Flank marches undertaken with a view to force the enemy to retreat without giving battle, can only be successful when the enemy finds it contrary to his interests to undertake a general engagement; but if he is able and willing to fight, he will take advantage of every opportunity to attack his adversary when his force is divided—a very common occurrence in a flank movement. Such tactics can only be expedient when the enemy's retreat is known to be inevitable, and it is desired to hurry and embarrass it. Since both assailant and defender start from a given base and are bound to protect their rear, they must specify in their dispositions the point upon which a contingent retreat is to be directed, and in the combined movements of an attack the practicability of a retreat must not be lost sight of.

LEADING CONSIDERATIONS IN WAR.

(a.) Economy of Strength.

In modern warfare as large a force as possible is displayed on the field of battle, though every effort is made to engage the enemy with a minimum of troops. In a protracted campaign the object is to exhaust

the adversary's forces and reserves, and to keep the army opposed to him intact. If this is successful, he must then be struck in the most vulnerable part and overthrown; the beaten fragments of his army should be pursued to the utmost. Results have thus been achieved by striking one blow which former wars could not boast of, even after tedious duration. The leading principle in this style of fighting consists in a wise economy of strength, whilst attributing to the opponent a contrary characteristic.

2. All will pay the penalty of neglecting to economize their strength who do not concentrate their forces with that object, who allow of too many detachments, and who commit themselves by being precipitate; likewise, those who throw out skirmishers to an immoderate extent, contest every foot of ground, and thus squander their resources; in short, those who, without any definite idea—unhappily a common occurrence in manœuvres—exhaust themselves prematurely, and at the crisis of the battle have scarcely anything at their disposal but unmanageable swarms of skirmishers.

ON CAVALRY.

The peculiar qualifications of a good cavalry force are a well-established discipline, a facility in moving readily when required, strength to strike and quickness in everything. The officer commanding must form a prompt conception of the scene of action, make up his mind without hesitation, and act with a rapidity almost amounting to audacity. He should be animated with the spirit of the undertaking, and burn to perform his share in it. A freedom of action must be allowed him, of which he must not fail to avail himself. If he first sends in a report, referring the question, and awaits instructions from another concerning a matter about which he must see to himself and determine upon, he will invariably miss the favourable moment of action.

Some of the objects against which cavalry may direct their attack are infantry in line or in column that have been shaken, artillery, whether limbered up or not, and cavalry when deploying or when they expose a flank, and these may be regarded as certain prizes when taken unawares; but all this must be done at the opportune moment.

The better to observe these opportunities, he should not keep too close to his force, or ride about too much. He should take up a certain position and there remain still, as by continually riding about he would be less acquainted with what is going on.

The officer commanding should remain stationary, and make his preparations for attack through his staff, as, if his back is turned, the favourable opportunity for action may be missed. He must keep a perpetual watch on the movements of the enemy's cavalry, and on the general course of the whole manœuvre, so as to observe the weak points, the unprotected parts, and the dilemmas of his opponent, and as soon as they present themselves, to take advantage of them.

He will then have leisure to surprise the enemy by making an attack at the right moment, in suitable strength in front, and with the ground in his favour. He will have to use his discretion in discriminating what objects are most worthy of his attack, and not engage in every small enterprise at the expense of those that are great, or waste time in routing troops or companies when he might meanwhile decide the battle. He should appoint certain officers to examine the ground and report to him upon its practicability, and who will also keep him au fait as to the strength and whereabouts of the enemy's troops.

It is the special duty of the officer commanding the cavalry to watch and discover all that takes place on the field of battle, to effect which he must sometimes employ force.

No flank movement that the enemy undertakes should escape his notice for an instant, for the force he commands is the most available to check and neutralize the threatened danger, and as such he must use it upon his own responsibility as circumstances demand.

A cavalry force should not be broken up into small bodies, as by so doing the achievement of great results is prevented.

If he has a superiority of numbers on his side, and the enemy, notwithstanding ventures into the open plain, he ought without fail to drive the cavalry off the field, and then, assisted by his horse artillery he should fall upon the flank and rear of the infantry.

Cavalry should always attack in line, but manœuvre in column. It is faulty to deploy too soon, as long lines cannot be kept under cover, and are inconsistent with making surprises, besides affording a mark for the enemy's artillery.

Being awkward to move, they cause time to be lost, and by pressing in first to one side and then to the other in their endeavours to preserve the direction, which they fail to accomplish, ultimately fall into disorder.

Column is the only formation in which to reach quickly and with precision the spot from which an attack is to be made; in that formation advantage can be taken of the undulations of the ground to keep out of the sight and fire of the enemy; obstacles can be more easily passed and the goal finally reached at a time and place of which the enemy has no idea. Once there, a quick deployment must be made, with a clear space in front of 300 or 1000 paces, the second line in support of a flank, so that if the front line is beaten, it can fall obliquely upon the flank of the pursuing enemy.

Should time permit, the horse artillery may prepare the way for the charge, but the favourable moment must never be lost for the sake of having a cannonade.

It is an old glorious tradition of arms, which it behoves every one to maintain, that cavalry must never await an attack where they stand, but always go to meet it, even if less numerous than the enemy.

The following correspondence has been transmitted to the United States Senate by a message from the President; it displays Mr. Fish's logic in a striking manner and the humility of the British representative in a no less marked degree, bringing the consolation that if we are not represented by great talent at Washington the Ambassador can help us to a dish of humble pie, cooked after his own fashion,

Mr. Thornton to Mr. Davis.

The Secretary of State to the Governor of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

SIR:—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date, stating that information, apparently reliable, has been furnished you that the Canadian Government are intending to send troops from Collingwood to Red River via Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and inquiring if it be his wish that you direct the Superintendent of the canal not to allow its use for that purpose without positive instructions from Washington. The President desires me to

say that the granting of transit through or over any part of the territory of the United States to the military force of a foreign power is wholly within the control and direction of the federal government; and he desires therefore that no military expedition of any foreign power, whether of troops or of boats intended for the purpose of taking part in any military or warlike expedition, or of warlike material, be allowed to pass through Sault Ste. Marie Canal without express instructions to that effect from the Government at Washington.

HAMILTON FISH.

To His Excellency H. P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan :

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from the Governor General of Canada, stating that the Canadian steamer 'Chicora,' carrying an ordinary commercial freight and no war stores was prevented from going through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the superintendent stating, as is reported, that he would not allow the vessel to go through even empty. His Excellency has, therefore, requested me to convey to you his hope that the Government of the United States will give orders that the above mentioned canal shall remain on the same footing as regards Canadian vessels as the Welland Canal is with regard to vessels of the United States, there being no intention to send through the canal any munitions of war for the expedition which is about to proceed to the Red River Settlement, and that the 'Chicora' and other vessels of that class will be allowed to pass through. Any difficulty which may have existed with the inhabitants of that settlement has now been amicably arranged, and a liberal Act for the Government of that country as a Province has been passed by the Canadian Parliament; and the delegates from the convention representing the whole population of the Fort Garry District, have acknowledged themselves well dealt with and satisfied. The expedition, therefore, which is now being sent to that settlement, is in no way to bear a hostile character. It will be a peaceful expedition, with the object of maintaining good order in that district, and of ensuring the regular and harmonious establishment of the new Government.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

EDWARD THORNTON.

To Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Davis to Governor Baldwin.
(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, May 16.

SIR:—Referring to Secretary Fish's telegram of the 3rd inst., I have the honor to inform you that the British Minister at Washington notifies this department that the recent difficulties in the Red River country are amicably arranged to the satisfaction of the delegates from the convention representing the whole population of the Fort Garry district, and that the present expedition is a peaceful one, and that there is no purpose to send through the canal any troops or munitions of war. Under these circumstances, the President directs me to say that the Government of the United States does not desire to oppose the passage of the 'Chicora' and other vessels of that class through the canal in the jurisdiction of the United States, so long as they do not carry troops or munitions of war.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

To His Excellency H. P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Thornton to Mr. Davis.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1870.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date informing me of the notification which, under instructions from the President, has been made to His Excellency the Governor of Michigan; and I shall feel much obliged to you if you will convey to the President my best thanks for the decision which has been reached. I may add that since writing my note on the 16th inst., information has reached me that the Canadian steamer 'Chichora' was a regular trader on the line between Collingwood and Lake Superior, and carried when she was prevented from passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, nothing but goods for the Hudson Bay Company.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) EDWARD THORNTON.
To the Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, &c., &c.

VOLUNTEERS.—During the Fenian excitement, a letter was received from the States by an officer of the 17th Batt., Levis, offering the services of several young men who were formerly members of this Battalion. They were quite willing to come if required. We like to hear of cases of this kind, it plainly shows that Canadians are true to their country, whenever they live.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—As in some parts of the Province of Ontario it is the intention, if allowed, to perform the annual drill in camp some time this month, the present is a good time for Volunteer officers and all concerned to make such suggestions as they may deem useful as to the time that should be spent in camp, and the best way to get as much value for it as possible.

While it is generally admitted that in camp is the best and favourite way of performing the annual drill, it has also been as unanimously decided that the time allowed is far too short. Last year it was not much more than a pleasant picnic. One day was spent in coming to camp, putting up tents, &c., another in going home, another with the inspection, and one or two in preparing for it, so that there were only one or two days that could be devoted to actual and useful drill, and consequently nothing like sufficient time for commanding officers to carry out any regular plan of drill or show what could be made of their corps under more favourable circumstances as to time. It is felt that the time is not nearly long enough to fix the drill in the minds of the men and officers, and that consequently they very soon forget it, and when called out again the next year they are almost as raw as ever.

The matter has often been discussed and there are two ways in which the difficulty might be overcome without increasing the expense very much. One is, that if the government would supply rations and forage it

is thought that the force would be willing to spend at least twelve and probably sixteen days in camp for the sixteen days pay, instead of only eight as has been the practice. The other is to adopt something like the Swiss system and let a certain portion of the force be called out for three weeks or a month in turn (cavalry and artillery should have a longer period than infantry) in camp once in three years, and be called out for only two or three days a year for the other two years to keep up their drill. At present a commanding officer has very little chance of showing of what sort of stuff he and his men are made, but if each corps was called out in its turn once in two or three years for a month in camp or barracks it would then be possible to judge of the comparative ability of officers and men of different corps; under the present system it is hardly possible to do this.

A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

There has been some discussion going on in the newspapers lately both in Kingston and Cobourg as to the appointment of Capt. and Adjutant Reid of the 14th Battalion, Kingston, to the Brigade Majorship of the 3rd Brigade Division, vacated by Lieut.-Col. Patterson. Setting aside all considerations as to the personal merits of the party appointed, I think it would be well to look at the thing in a legal point of view. In the first place there is nothing whatever laid down in the Militia Act, 31 Vic., Cap. 40, nor in the Rules and Regulations for the Militia, published on March 12th, 1870, as to what officers are eligible to hold the situation of Brigade Major. The duties of the Brigade Major, it is true, are clearly laid down in the Rules and Regulations in paragraphs 116, 117, 118 and 119, but nothing more; but on looking at the Militia Act mentioned above, at section 64 it is laid down that "the Active Militia shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," and on turning to the Queen's Regulations for 1868, at paragraph 219, it is laid down that, "an officer under the rank of Captain is not eligible to hold the situation of Brigade Major, nor are effective field officers of regiments to be employed as Brigade town or fort Majors." Now, who are the field officers of a regiment? Why the Lt.-Col., the two Majors, and the Adjutant—none of whom are, therefore, eligible to be appointed as Brigade Majors. Captain Reid is Adjutant of the 14th Battalion and, therefore, not eligible to hold the appointment of Brigade Major. If this is the case, and I am right in my argument, it is manifestly absurd for the Government to pass acts of Parliament for the guidance of the Militia and then make appointments in direct contradiction to what is laid down in them. There is no objection whatever to Capt. Reid personally, but every officer of Volunteers is desirous that appointments should be made in accordance with the law.

I am, yours truly,

A VOLUNTEER.

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Public opinion has almost unanimously decreed that our brave Volunteers should receive some token of a nation's gratitude in recognition of the spirit and alacrity displayed by them, not only on this occasion but on other occasions when their country was in danger of invasion by hordes of scoundrels and thieves, yclept Fenians. The zeal and promptness of our bravo lads merits the warmest thanks of the country, and it would serve still more to stimulate the youth and sinow of Canada to bestow some token on those who responded when danger was nigh. All honor to them; and let us show that we appreciate all the noble sacrifices they have made and the risks they have run. It has been suggested that a small silver medal be presented to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, a suggestion which I think both feasible and appropriate.

This last Fenian scare has shewn us the value of well trained, organized sharpshooters, especially among the population along our borders; every man should make the rifle his study and care. It cannot be denied that the independent riflemen of Captain Westover had the honor of first checking the advance of the miserable scum and demoralizing it before Volunteers or troops were up. With such men as these on our borders, men who are skilled in the use of a rifle that can reach a man at one thousand yards, and knowing what they have to encounter, the Fenians will hesitate before again annoying us.

We are about to be thrown on our own resources, and owing to our comparatively scanty population a great portion of our means of defence will depend upon a sort of guerilla warfare; and history has shown that such, with a well trained army in the field, would make a country almost untenable to an enemy.

The numerous vexatious delays in sending and replying to government telegrams at a period when time is so much of an object suggests to me the desirability of having, if not permanently at least during critical times, such as the last Fenian raid, an operator and battery in the Militia Department to save the loss of time in going to and from the Telegraph Office which is situated at a distance from the department. It is also a source of inconvenience in that the Paymaster's (Capt. W. H. Brehaut) office is not also in the Militia Department building but at the Court house, a matter compelling vexatious delays and running to and from that might be avoided. These matters may appear trivial but they are nevertheless important, as those who have experienced discomforts therefrom can testify.

Employers, I am glad to notice, have generally behaved generously to such of their employees who were called to the front, not only cheerfully acquiescing in their going, but on their return paying them full wages for the time they were absent, and the papers team with cards of thanks from employees publicly expressing their gratitude for such. This is a pleasant fact to note and shows how generally all classes are actuated by the same spirit of patriotism and loyalty. Of

course there are black sheep to be found everywhere, and it would be strange if there were none in this instance. Several individuals complain through the medium of the Press, amongst others an old servant of the Government who was tide waiter in the Custom House here, laments that by going to the front he has lost his situation, having been discharged for that reason. This does certainly seem strange, and if the man's story is true deserves strictest investigation as, if the government officials act in such reprehensible a manner, what can be said against private individuals if they act likewise.

It is a species of vanity or snobbishness that parades in print "the names of the officers and non-commissioned officers of No. 1 Troop who were at the skirmish at Pigeon Hill." Where were the unlucky privates, are they not worthy of any mention? And were there not at the same place and time hundreds of other brave lads just as capable and willing and who did their duty just as well as No. 1 Troop, and why should they not parade their names also, and why not a thousand others, all actuated by a similar spirit, who were not by their fault absent? Some people have yet to learn meekness and humility.

The investiture of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur here, on the 11th inst., with the order of St. Michael and St. George will be attended with great eclat. The Usher of the Black Rod, I understand, left Ottawa on Friday for this city to make preparations for the ceremonial. The ceremony will take place in St. Patrick's Hall, and invitations to attend it will be issued to all the members of the Privy Council, the honorable members of the Senate and the members of the House of Commons, as well as the judiciary dignitaries, the high offices of the Crown, the clergy, &c. The Usher of the Black Rod will officiate as Master of Ceremonies.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the Mechanic's Hall to consider the propriety of calling a mass meeting to give expression to the public opinion with regard to the late Fenian raid, and the course of action which the Imperial Government had taken thereto. The conduct of Minister Thornton was severely censured and Gen. Lindsay's as highly spoken of. A committee was appointed to request the Mayor to call a public mass meeting to take such action as would induce the Imperial Government to take steps to prevent the recurrence of Fenian raids.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur will finally leave Montreal on Tuesday morning next. He gives dinners every night till then.

The Rifle Brigade leave on the 24th for Quebec and sail from Quebec on the 26th in the *Crocodile*, which has already left England for the purpose; the baggage will be sent home by one of Allan's ships some days earlier.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur will on Saturday unveil the statue of the Queen which has been here for some time. The ceremony will be performed in the Crystal Palace entrance fee 25 cents.

A testimonial of some kind is to be offered to Capt. Westover and the Home Guard for their behavior at the fight at Eccles Hill, and they deserve it.

It is stated on good authority that Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith has accepted the command of the Quebec Battalion for the Red River expedition. We should be sorry if it be true, as Col. Smith is the right man in the right place here and we should not like to lose him. His gallant conduct at the front shows that he is made of "good stuff" and by no means a carpet knight.

I notice with regret that several articles have appeared in the press of this city so pointedly alluding to Col. Harwood that it is no secret to mention it. All may be true that is said about his being a party appointment, and his never having had any experience in Volunteer matters previous to his appointment, but this much I will state, that a more gentlemanly and more courteous member of the Staff there is not; further, if he was at one time ignorant of his duties he is not so now. He was necessarily at his post during the last Fenian raid and contributed not a little to remove difficulties and soothe any discontent. It is cowardly to attack a man's character anonymously; Col. Harwood is not the man to provoke into a reply, and I am sure there is not a Volunteer officer who has had anything to do with Col. Harwood but will admit that he is a man well fitted for his position both as regards capabilities and disposition.

From all quarters where the Montreal Volunteers were stationed comes the gratifying expressions of their good behavior. Nobody seems to have anything to say but in their favour, and they conducted themselves in a manner that has won golden opinions for their respectability and steadiness. Drunkenness seemed to be an unknown crime among them, although they were amidst so many temptations and where every one was ready to do them service and treat them.

One of the city papers came out pretty strong on the return of the Volunteers calling them "bronzed veterans," which was laying it on rather thick. Several representatives from the Press composed the rank and file and all felt proud of the noble reception they got.

A sheet called the *Star* published here delights in anything that would cast a slur on Volunteers or Volunteering, and lets slip no opportunity of indulging in falsehood, occasionally by way of sensation. A paragraph in the issue of the day following the return of the Volunteers reflected severely on the conduct of "two officers of the Prince of Wales' Rifles who went staggering along the streets disgusting everyone, &c." Now, this is a notorious lie and has been denied in a manner that leaves no doubt of its being a deliberate and false slur not only upon the Prince of Wales' Rifles but upon the whole force. It is a pity that the *Star* can not fill its columns with legitimate news without having recourse to lying sensation alism.

The several officers who received the hospitality of Jas. Bisset, Esq., Mayor of St. Johns, intend testifying their appreciation of his great kindness by making him a suitable presentation. The matter is in the hands of a committee. The officers of the other corps stationed at St. Johns intend presenting him with a photographic group of themselves. The Volunteers will not soon forget J. H. Bisset, Esq., Mayor of St. Johns, a thorough patriot and a good hearted thorough Christian and friend.

Very warm.

B.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

OWING to the pressure of important matter in our columns this week the correspondence forwarded from Quebec, cannot be inserted; the same reason precludes the possibility of giving the communications of our Montreal and Kingston correspondents. We shall give them in our next.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLE MATCH.

The annual rifle match of the Queen's Own Rifles came off yesterday at the garrison common, beginning at about 8 o'clock in the morning and lasting till the middle of the afternoon. Six squads of 18 men each were present and considerable interest seemed to be manifested in the various contests. The shooting, however, on the whole, was but average—a result brought about by several causes beyond the control of those engaged in the match. The ranges in the first stage were respectively 300, 500 and 600 yards, and in the second stage 700 yards; five rounds at each range. The following is the Prize list.

PRIZES IN FIRST STAGE.

No. 1.—A Company Prize—Silver Cup, \$30. To be competed for by ten members of each company.—No 4 Company.

No. 2.—Three Prizes for Officers.

1st prize—Field Glass, Capt. Bennett, \$12.

2nd prize—Silver Cup, Ensign, Morrison, \$10.

3rd prize—do. do., Lt.-Col. Gillmor, \$6.

No. 3.—Six Prizes for Sergeants.

1st prize—Cash Sergt. Bailey, \$12.

2nd prize—Cash, Sergt. Macdonald, \$10.

3rd prize—Cash, Sergt. Campbell, \$8.

4th prize—Cash, Sergt. Watson, \$6.

5th prize—Cash, Sergt. Hamilton, \$4.

6th prize—Cash, Sergt. White, \$3.

No. 4.—Eight Prizes for Corporals.

1st prize—Cash, Corporal Durio, \$12.

2nd prize—Cash, Corporal Shaw, \$10.

3rd prize—Cash, Corporal Fox, \$8.

4th prize—Cash, Corporal Irwin, \$6.

5th prize—Cash, Corporal Burch, \$5.

6th prize—Cash, Corporal Cooper, \$4.

7th prize—Cash, Corporal McKee, \$3.

8th prize—Cash, Corporal Zimmerman, \$2.

No. 5.—Twenty Prizes for Privates,

1st prize—Cash, private McMullen, \$12.

2nd prize—Cash, private Casey, \$10.

3rd prize—Cash, private Jennings, \$9.

4th prize—Cash, private Haskayne, \$8.

5th prize—Cash, private Ledyard, \$7.

6th prize—Cash, private Heanos, \$7.

7th prize—Cash, private Killaly, \$6.

8th prize—Cash, private Jack, \$6.

9th prize—Cash, private White, \$5.

10th prize—Cash, private Stanle., \$5.

11th prize—Cash, private Fox, \$5.

12th prize—Cash, private Sutherland, \$5.

13th prize—Cash, private Small, \$4.

14th prize—Cash, private Burt, \$4.

15th prize—Cash, private Campbell, \$3.

16th prize—Cash, private Carlisle, \$3.

17th prize—Cash, private Forrest, \$2.

18th prize—Cash, private Macpherson, \$2.

19th prize—Cash, private McNaught, \$2.

20th prize—Cash, private Martin, \$2.

No. 6.—21 prizes for those who have never won prizes at any rifle Match.

1st prize—Barrel of ale and books, private White, \$12.

2nd prize—Desk and silver cup, Sergeant Griffith, \$10.

3rd prize—Silver cup and case of claret, Private Campbell, \$9.

4th prize—Keg of ale, Corporal McKee, \$9.

5th prize—Barrel of ale, Private Carlisle, \$8.00.

6th prize—Bacon and smoking cap, Private Forrest, \$8.

7th prize—Cigars, &c., Private Macpherson, \$8.

8th prize—Barrel of ale, Private Mitchell, \$7.50.

9th prize—Meerschaum pipe and book, Private Allen, \$7.

10th prize—Writing desk, Private Gray, \$6.
11th prize—Photograph and frame, Private Rice, \$6.

12th prize—Cheese, Private Armour, \$5.
13th prize—Daily Leader (1 year) Private Wallace, \$5.

14th prize—Chair, Private Rutherford, \$5.00.

15th prize—Pair boots, Private Best, \$5.
16th prize—Toilet case, Private Steel, \$4.

17th prize—Lamp, Private Dixon, \$4.
18th prize—Pair boots, Private Robertson, \$4.00.

19th prize—Photograph and frame, Private Jamieson, \$3.

20th prize—Box raisins, Captain Richards, \$3.00.

21st prize—Keg of ale, Private Thompson, \$3.00.

PRIZES IN SECOND STAGE.

No. 7.—Challenge Cup, \$50, and \$20 Cash added.

Ten men from each company as in No. 1; the cup to be won two years.

No. 8.—1 Prize for the highest Score during the Match.

Martini-Henry Rifle, Private Jennings, \$30.

No. 9.—Members' Tickets for the Ontario Provincial Rifle Association Match to the 20 non commissioned officers or men making the next highest scores, \$20 Private Hustrayne, Sergeant Macdonald, Sergeant Bailey, Sergeant Campbell, Private Jack, Lance Corporal Durio, Private Ledyard, Private Casey, Sergeant Griffith, Private Campbell, Private Stanley, Sergeant White, Private Killaly, Private Heahas, Corporal Irwin, Coporal Shaw, Private Sutherland, Private Fox, Private White, Sergeant Gray.—Toronto Leader.

RECALL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Government lost no time in disbanding the Volunteers the moment their presence on the frontier was considered unnecessary. From all points, we believe, the force has been withdrawn. Last Thursday the order arrived to disband the troops in garrison here, and in the afternoon there was hardly a red coat to be seen in the street. Col. Shanly's Battery left about one p.m. by special train; the Watford and Warwick Companies left by the usual afternoon train; the Widder Comp.ny went home by G.T.R., the Corunna Company returned by boat, and the Oil Springs Company had teams at hand to carry them home. The departure of the Battery was the signal for a general turn out of the 27th Battalion, who formed a regimental escort, and proceeded to the G. W. Railway Station. There the Battalion "formed line," "fixed bayonets" and "stood at ease," waiting for the arrival of Cols. Shanly and Davis. When these officers appeared at the Station the Battalion was quickly called to "attention," and ordered to "shoulder arms," when a general salute was given to the late Commandant of the Garrison; rifles were again "shouldered" and brought to the "order and three rousing cheers given for the Queen, three for Col. Shanly, and three for Col. Davis and Major Campbell. The cheering was enthusiastically returned by the men of the Battery who had taken their seats in the cars, and kept up till the train moved off. When the Battalion "unfixed bayonets," "took close order," and marched to their private Company parades, there to get ready for their own departure home. The Market Square, was the general parade ground. The Battalion performed four hours drill per day. Two

hours in the morning, for Company and Battalion drill, when the Adjutant put them through a variety of evolutions, keeping them on the move the whole time. At four o'clock in the afternoon there was a "dress parade" when Col. Davis exercised it till six, as a Battalion, and put it through all the principal movements of battalion and light infantry drill. The new men worked well, and improved wonderfully for the short time they were at head-quarters. The officers and men had to take their turn of duty at everything belonging to a soldier's life, such as guards, picquets, patrols and general fatigues; and all seemed well pleased with their duties.

There were very few cases of sickness and no cases of disorderly conduct on the part of the men.

There was a general wish by the officers of the Battalion that the Government would allow them to put in their annual drill at the end of the active service duty, but it is likely that the Government will exempt all Battalions that have been put on active service from annual drill this year.

While the troops were in garrison the best feeling existed between them and the townspeople, who did all they could to make them comfortable. The Mayor was indefatigable in his exertions as the Chief Magistrate of the town, not only to comply with the requirements of the law, but personally to see that the force was provided with comfortable billets. Col. Shanly was so sensible of this that he addressed the following complimentary letter to the head of the corporation:

ST. CLAIR FRONTIER, SARINIA,
June 2nd, 1870.

C TAYLOR, Esq.,
Mayor of Sarnia,

MY DEAR SIR,—I should feel a duty as well as a pleasure omitted, if, on leaving the command at this post to-day, as are my orders, I were to neglect saying to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the Town of Sarnia, how deeply I feel, in common, I believe, with every individual of the force which will vacate the Garrison to-day, that it is indebted to your considerate kindness, for the admirable manner in which every arrangement for its comfort has been carried out, and on behalf of the force I would respectfully ask you to convey to the inhabitants of Sarnia our best thanks for the kindness shown in every instance, and by every person with whom the force has come in contact in the course of its sojourn in the town. For the division of Artillery from London I can more especially speak, and on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, desire to say that all feel as if they were parting from friends of long standing, and this, the third period of service in this Garrison, has, as on former occasions, left the most pleasing impressions of kindly intercourse in the minds of every man of the Field Battery who has been stationed at Sarnia.

I am, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

J. SHANLY,

Lt.-Col Commanding on the St. Clair.

This is the proper sort of feeling which should always exist between our people and our citizen soldiery, called out from their comfortable homes for our defence. We cannot close our remarks upon this subject without alluding to the high estimation in which Col. Shanly was held by all who had occasion to see him on business; kind, obliging and affable, his knowledge was at every one's service, and it was a general remark among the officers that it was a pleasure to have business with the commandant.—Canadian.

COURT STAY AWAY.—While the Ottawa Field Battery were at the front, they were joined by one of their old members, Gunner Mills, who hearing that the corps was out for work hastened from the State of Illinois to assume his place in the ranks. The gallant gunner was at the time busy in gathering up Uncle Sam's greenbacks, but they were not so enticing to him as the prospect of about with greenbacks of another kind, such as crawled across the borders at Pigeon Hill and Trout River.

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.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

Lt.-Col. R. LOVELACE, for the Province of Quebec

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 23, VOL. IV.

POETRY.—	Page.
The Old Rose Tree.....	301
THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Chapter 55.....	353
THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.—No. 11.....	361
LEADERS.—	
Great Britain's Duty to Canada.....	300
Great Britain, the Colonies, and Canada....	301
The Fontenay-American Raid.....	302
The Queen's Birthday.....	302
Lieut.-General Lindsay.....	302
Fire at Fort William.....	302
Fire on the Saguenay.....	303
Reviews.....	303
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
From Montreal—B.....	358
SELECTIONS.—	
Extracts from the Prussian Orders for Conducting Large Manœuvres.....	350
The Red River Question.....	351
The Death of Lopez.....	351
Seizure of British Arms at Pembina.....	350
Manitoba.....	352
Prince Arthur on his First Battle Field....	303
Gen. Lindsay's Address to the Troops.....	303
The Facts in the Case of the Great Beef Contract.....	305
A Brigade Camp.....	306
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	355
TELEGRAPH NEWS.....	350
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870.

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

THE London Times, in an article on the late brief debate in the House of Commons on the Red River difficulty, takes upon itself to excuse the employment of Imperial troops on the ground that "the British Parliament is now called upon to interfere for the last time in the affairs of the American Continent." It is well known that one of the chief peculiarities of the Times is that its prophecies are to be read like Rory O'More's interpretations of dreams—by contraries. But it is certainly a new role for even the versatile Thunderer to play the part of the famous Tooley Street Tailors, with about the same right to speak for or represent not only the people of England but of the British Empire. On more than one occasion the people of Canada, with very little assistance indeed, held this country against all odds for Great Britain, and they have now no notion of allowing themselves to be kicked off like an old slipper by Whig-Radical theorists, even though they be aided by the Times. Out here, apart from the local politics which have elevated men to power, whose whole efforts have been direct-

ed towards the one object of breaking down the power and prestige of Great Britain, reducing it to the territorial boundaries of one island, and that to a large workhouse where cheap labor can be obtained for the Manchester school of political reformers. It is safe to venture an opinion that this very Colonial question will break the neck of the Whig-Radical clique who now hold power in England, and consign them to the oblivion from which they were raised by Gladstone's forgiveness and Bright's blatant demagogism.

It is neither presumption nor egotism to say that the majority of leading English journals, with the Times at their head, are totally ignorant of all the bearings of this Colonial question, and especially obtuse, ill informed, and perversely obstinate on questions affecting 'their greatest and most valuable Colony, Canada—a possession which is in reality the bulwark of Great Britain and whose people, as loyal as they are brave, have demonstrated to the world that they can take care of themselves, and are no burthen to the British people. The persistence with which the Whig-Radicals and their organs have followed out the idea of separating this Colony from the Empire would lead to the conviction that there was a conspiracy with a settled purpose on this point to force us into independence, as their rascally predecessors plotted by concealed treachery and open demagogism to create the United States out of the Thirteen Colonies. Such a game with Canada is not practicable; we know our own interest and also the interest of Great Britain in its relations with the United States far better than the Times or the Whig-Radicals can do. Distance doth not lend enchantment to the view for us,—we are close beside Republican institutions, and in accordance with the law of contraries are intensely monarchical. We have demonstrated to the world our capacity to furnish a military force capable of meeting anything in the same line on this continent. We have been able during the late American invasion to put 10,000 soldiers in the field, face to face with the enemy in two days, with less noise and excitement than was provoked by the British War Department organising a flying column to keep down the effort of American intriguers in Ireland. We can increase that force to 120,000 men. But we want the British Government to do their part in maintaining their naval supremacy and defending our rights. If that is done by compelling the Washington Cabinet to observe the obligations of peaceful neighbors, pay the damages incurred by us in repelling their invasions, suppress the organization got up in their midst for the destruction of Great Britain and the independence of Ireland; and it may be as well to say to the Times that the people of Canada will, on this duty being performed, promise Mr. Gladstone perfect peace in Ireland, except he is in league with the American Government to

make that island independent and to force this country apart from Great Britain.

As a politician his whole course has been so totally without established principles that there is no knowing what plot he might be engaged in, but as his schemes would affect the Canadian people the vast majority would scout both him and them.

If the day of separation is forced on us it will be viewed with heartfelt regret and sorrow by a gallant people, while the act itself, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's platitudes, neither can nor will be carried out in a peaceable or friendly spirit—for the consequences let such cold-blooded schemers answer. But of one thing they can rest assured that the Canadian people will demand through the British Government full and ample satisfaction for their losses, a suppression of the American institution of Fenianism, and a guarantee for peace in the future; to stop short of anything less would be simply imbecility.

In another column we publish a series of letters between Mr. Hamilton Fish, American Secretary of State, whose name, by the way, reminds us of the "Preserved Fish" of Cooper's novel, and Mr. Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at Washington, who appears to be the veritable "Uriah Heep" of diplomatists, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State, and His Excellency H. P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan, on the closing of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to British traffic. There was a period in British history not far distant when one act of studied insolence and unfriendliness of this nature would have met with the only answer it deserved at the hands of the British people; but under the rule of the Whig Radicals England appears to be emasculated to have ears for nothing but Gladstone's casuistries, and eyes for nothing but admiration of the rotten Republican institutions of the United States foul with treachery and dishonor; and as a consequence, we have the representative of England's majesty playing the part of 'umbly explaining to the acting Secretary of State the merits of his beggar's petition for leave to pass British trading vessels through the two thousand feet of canal which connects Lakes Huron and Superior. The people of Canada owe Mr. Edward Thornton no thanks for the manner in which he has humiliated himself and them. They don't want to beg as a favor what they have a right to as part of international comity, and as Mr. Thornton very well knows they could compel the Y's to pass not only to open the canal but apologise for closing it by a very simple process, and also a comparatively inexpensive one—that of closing our canals against their traffic. Arguing from the same point of view as the Slippery or Preserved Fish at Washington—Yankee agricultural produce and other necessaries being munitions of war should be debarred from using the St. Lawrence or Welland Canals, as they

might be used by the United States troops in the war with the Piogan or other Indians, If Mr. Thornton drivels any more upon this matter our Government may at once make short work of it by closing the canals. It will be less expensive than a war, into which we are hopelessly drifting if not checked in time.

It affords us great pleasure to learn that the conduct of our local Volunteer corps while on duty at the frontier was such as to entitle them to the respect of all the people they came in contact with. Cornwall was garrisoned by the Ottawa Brigade of Carrison Artillery of six batteries, under Lieut.-Col. Forrest, to which was added the Iroquois and Gananoque Batteries, and the right division of the Ottawa Field Battery under Captain Forsyth; the 41st Regiment of Brockville Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Crawford; the 59th Regiment of Cornwall Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Bergin, and the 18th Hawkesbury Infantry, commanded by Major Shields,—the whole forming a brigade under command of Lieut.-Col. Atcherley, D.A.G. No. 4 Military District. The Municipal Council of the town of Cornwall presented the following address on the occasion of the return of the different corps; the address was presented on the 31st of May, and speaks for itself:

To Colonel F. T. Atcherley, Commanding the Forces in Garrison at Cornwall, and to the officers and non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his orders.

The Council of the town of Cornwall deeply impressed with the orderly and soldier-like demeanor of the Volunteer forces assembled here during the past week, desires to express its high appreciation of the signal services they have rendered to this community, in guarding it from an anticipated raid.

Most assuredly the Dominion cannot furnish a finer body of men, or one more thoroughly imbued with true soldierly discipline than the one whose advent we cordially welcomed, and whose departure after but a brief stay is witnessed with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure that the necessity for their presence no longer exists, and regret that they leave us without having had a chance of visiting a cowardly antagonist with just despatch.

The conduct of the whole force has been such as to render us proud that our country possesses a body of citizen soldiery imbued with that true spirit of patriotism which not only promptly responds to the call of danger, but is jealous of its reputation for honor and fair dealing whenever it is called upon to act.

The Council desires to thank Colonel Atcherley, personally, for the great courtesy and urbanity which has marked his intercourse with them, as with every one with whom he has been brought in contact, and they sincerely trust the country may long retain the services of so efficient and popular an officer.

Given under the Common Seal of the Town of Cornwall this thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

On behalf of the Council.

WM. CASE ALLEN, Mayor.

There can be no doubt of the zeal with which those gallant fellows would defend their native land, and their capacity to do

so is enhanced by their habits of sobriety, steadiness, and order during their whole stay at the front—this force had not a man punished.

The Fenian American raid is over, our Volunteers have returned to their peaceful avocations, and the man who distinguished himself most, the gallant soldier of Cook's Corners, Lt.-Col. B. Chamberlin of the 60th Battalion Volunteers, has been gazetted as Queen's Printer for the Dominion, not as a reward or recognition for his services, for that must be an after consideration, but because in Canada very few, if any, could be found as well fitted for the position from his long connection with the leading conservative journal (*Montreal Gazette*) in Canada.

In Ottawa we are proud to have such a man as a fellow citizen, but are sorry that the Volunteer army of Canada should lose his services. We have placed the leading actor in the ten days campaign in the position he would like to occupy—in front—of our history of the transactions of the last week in May and up to the 1st of June.

On Monday 24th it was known that the Fenian Americans were beginning to assemble at two points on the Canadian frontier—St. Albans in Vermont and Malone in the State of New York. Their plan of campaign, if it may be called such, was to advance in two columns one by way of Pigeon Hill and the other by way of Trout river and form a junction at some point not determined, the objective point being Montreal; using the Northern Railway as a base of operations; Then these points would form an equilateral triangle, St. Albans being east of Lake Champlain, Malone West, and Montreal North. The plan proposed had only one drawback, like all great designs it was utterly and hopelessly impracticable. An American army of 8000 men, under General Hampton, with six pieces of artillery, was utterly defeated by Colonel deSalaberry with 600 Canadians in 1813 at Chateauguay, nearly midway within the triangle described. In fact, although the country is open and level, it is very difficult for an invading force to operate owing to defective roads, numerous water courses and other topographical impediments, not to talk of the farmers of Huntingdon and Missisquoi, whom late events show are not to be trifled with even by veterans of the Southern war.

As this raid could not have taken place without the knowledge of the United States Government, neither could the *Liberators of Ireland* have placed all their war material on the frontier without the aid of the people of the United States, for upon arriving on the borders where they came in fifties and hundreds, dressed in plain clothes and without arms they found depots of clothing, arms, and ammunition on the roadside. They at once proceeded to equip themselves for active service; the uniform assumed was a green coat trimmed with orange braid and brass buttons, upon which were shamrocks,

and in the centre the letters I. R. A.; the forage cap and belts bore the initials of the Irish Republican army; the trousers were a bluish gray and cut in military style. Some of them were young boys, while many professed to have been veterans of the Southern war.

They had begun to assemble on Monday, 23rd of May, and on the 24th the President issued his famous proclamation, but it had no effect on the free and enlightened citizens of the model Republic, about to indulge in an excursion, the object of which was pilage and murder. On Wednesday the 25th those United States citizens marched from Fairfield early in the morning for the boundary line for the purpose of crossing the frontier and securing a good position on the Canada side, known as Pigeon Hill, about 400 yards north of the boundary line in a gully through which runs a stream and over which the road from Fairfield passes to Cook's Corners on a wooden bridge, beyond and to the left or west of this is the position known as Pigeon Hill, commanding the road, bridge and fields for some distance beyond the frontier. Early on the night of the 24th this position had been occupied by Captain Westover and some thirty neighboring farmers, who had turned out to defend their homes. They were reinforced on the morning of the 25th by Lieut. Colonel Chamberlin and some forty men of his battalion (the 60th Volunteer Militia) while the remainder of his command who had advanced that morning, were at Cook's Corners, about two and a-half mile in the rear. About sixty yards south of the border line, in the State of Vermont, stands the house of Alya Richards; it is built of brick, two storeys in height, and pitched upon by the Fenian commander, "General" O'Neill, as his headquarters. After a speech he formed his troops, about 300 men, in line of battle across the road; a company was detached to advance across the bridge, deploy as skirmishers, and cover the advance of the main body. They marched down the hill in column of fours, and the moment they crossed the border line the Canadians opened fire, by which their leading man was killed and several wounded. They halted, formed line, returned the fire and made a rush for the bridge, but so severe, steady and sustained was the Canadian fire that they broke in confusion, losing two men killed on the bridge, who fell into the stream, and several wounded. The main body, seeing the repulse of the advance, and the bullets beginning to whistle about, fell back in disorder, but were rallied by Gen. O'Neill and staff, and after a lecture on their cowardice by the General, ordered back to their position, from which a scathing fire was kept up across the line for an hour and a-half without any results except the loss of several men and more scattering to the rear.

The gable of Richards' house faced the Canadian position, Gen. O'Neil established

himself at a triangular window in the garret for the purpose of reconnoitering, but was at once detected by Col. Chamberlin, who was on horseback in front of the right of his position, and detached a part of his force to keep up a brisk fire on the house. This was rather unpleasant and the proprietor compelled him to leave; he came out on the road and was arrested by the United States Marshal, Foster, who placed him in a covered carriage and drove away with him through their rear guard.

At about three o'clock Col. Chamberlin was reinforced by a detachment of the Montreal Victoria Rifles, a Company of the 52nd Battalion and the Montreal Cavalry Troop. As the Fenians had occupied some buildings near the bridge it became necessary to dislodge them, which was effected. About five o'clock they had a six-pounder gun on the hill from which they discharged some rounds but with no effect, and on the rush from the buildings it was abandoned, and brought into the Canadian lines. In this last rush General Donnelly, the Fenian leader who succeeded O'Neill, was mortally wounded. They lost three men killed on the field and about twelve wounded. They made for St. Albans with a speed only equalled by that at Bull's Run; throwing away arms, ammunition and clothing. The Canadians had no casualties owing to the admirable dispositions adopted by Col. Chamberlin. This action decided the fate of the St. Albans Column.

The Malone or Trout River column assembled under Generals Gleason, Starr, and O'Reilly, (for it is a pleasant peculiarity of Republican simplicity as developed in the United States that every third man is sure to be a General at least.) On Thursday, 26th inst., 350 of them crossed the line near Trout River on their way to Huntingdon, and encamped in a hopfield on the north side of Trout River. They attempted to fortify their position by means of hop poles and fence rails on the banks of a dry ditch, half a mile within the boundary line on the Canadian side; here they were attacked by a force composed of four companies of the Huntingdon Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. McEachren, and one Company of the 69th Regiment. The Volunteers deployed across the field and, supported by the Company of the 69th, and the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the whole advanced and opened fire. The Fenians fled at once, not firing twenty shots, and were followed till the border line was reached when they ceased firing. One of the Fenians was killed, two wounded, and two taken prisoners. The position they occupied was a very strong one, extending in front for two hundred yards. Their fire commanded the approaches and they had a good covered line of retreat—their *Generals* ran away at first, leading the advance to the rear. Again the Canadians had no casualties.

This last action decided the campaign,

the Fenian-American army improved on the peculiar tactics learned at Bull's Run, and had skedaddled for strategic purposes. At Buffalo and other cities they assembled but were so thoroughly dispirited that they did not dare to attempt to cross into Canada.

This little campaign which ended on the 1st of June by the withdrawal of troops from the frontier proves that Canada has a good military force, that she can concentrate 10,000 men in forty eight hours at any point on her frontier; that, as Lieut. Gen. Lind say truly said to the Huntingdon Volunteers, they owed the President of the United States no thanks for his proclamation or efforts to keep the peace on the frontiers, and that it was to their own prowess, under God, they were indebted for the results.

On Saturday, the 4th June, the 43rd Battalion of Carleton, with Captain Mowatt's Company of Rifles, arrived in this city from Prescott, where they had been in garrison, and were entertained at the Skating Rink to a *dejeuner* by the Mayor and Corporation of this city.

Seats had been provided on the stage for the distinguished visitors who were expected to be present, and at 11 o'clock precisely his Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lt. Col. Irvine, P.A.D.C., arrived and took his seat on the platform. He was followed by the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., Dr. Grant, M.P., his Worship the Mayor, R. W. Scott, M.P.P., and other well known gentlemen.

After some time had been devoted to the consideration of the edibles, the second part of the programme was entered on.

His Worship the Mayor with a short and appropriate address proposed "Our noble Queen, God bless her." Then followed the Prince of Wales and the rest of the royal family. The health of the Governor General.

His Excellency, on rising, was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and on coming forward said:

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen, Volunteers, my good friends all, I must make my acknowledgments in the first place to his Worship the Mayor for his having kindly told me of and invited me to attend this gathering of the citizens to welcome home our brave Volunteers. It affords me particular pleasure to be present on this occasion, and avail myself of the opportunity to render a merited tribute to the pluck and gallantry which the Volunteers of the Dominion have displayed, as well on the present as on former late occasions. It has been to me a source of gratification in reporting the recent events to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Granville, to be able to state that at the first sound of alarm, the first menace of invasion, the Volunteers assembled in full numbers and with the utmost promptitude, for the defence of the country. On the former occasion, in the month of April, the invasion was threatened, but the assembled numbers of the Volunteers presented so formidable an appearance, that it

daunted the would-be invaders and averted the threatened invasion for a time. In the last instance when the raiders re-assembled and really did attempt an invasion of the country, their reception was so warm that they speedily discovered what they had not been led to expect, that the prey was not entirely within their grasp, that they were marching to no easy conquest, and that they had no effeminate adversaries to contend with. We have been told over and over again and time after time that those who sought to invade Canada were men drawn from all parts of the United States—they were the idle, the reckless, the unprincipled, from all the large cities of the Union. They came in thousands to occupy and devastate Canada. These men had made the promised attempt, and the result was that of all their thousands, not one man had gone further over Canadian soil than two miles; and that not one had stopped within Canadian limits one half hour. The mode in which these raids have been defeated is creditable to Canadian arms: and the preparations made to repel them have met the entire approval of the British Government, (Cheers.) In his speech of thanks delivered lately near the scene of the action of Freightsburg, Gen. Lindsay gave particular praise to the judicious manner in which Col. Chamberlin posted his small force; and he spoke with admiration of the steadiness with which the men watched the advance of enemies four or five times their own number. But he said, what I would ask you now particularly to remember, that the success of the day was due chiefly to the accuracy of the firing, and I hope every Volunteer will bear this in mind, skill in the use of the weapon placed in his hands, and accuracy in the management of it, are of vital importance and should be the aim of every Volunteer. This is no matter of mere dry detail of wearisome drill, the requisite skill may be acquired almost as a recreation by private practices, and at rifle meetings, in clubs which may be made agreeable, and social gatherings promoting good neighbourhood, while they provide for the safety and defence of the country. These meetings, these rifle matches, are so important in a public point of view, that I trust the government will see fit to encourage them by increased rewards and a liberal distribution of prizes to be competed for in all parts of the country. All the modern improvements in projectiles, the greater range of the rifle, the facility of loading, the greater rapidity of firing, are all—Gen. Lindsay and other high authorities will tell you—and there cannot be a higher authority than General Lindsay. (Cheers.) They will all tell you that these modern improvements add to the defensive power. This is satisfactory for you whose warfare is, and always will be, strictly defensive, you only wish to defend your own country from wrong and insult, and maintain an honorable independence. It is therefore satisfactory to think that all the recent inventions and improvements in the weapons of war add to your strength. These are encouraging topics but I must not dwell upon them. My good friend the Mayor has set me the example of brevity, and it is one which I wish to follow. But before closing these remarks, I desire to say something as to the result of the last two months operations. It must be gratifying to all parties on this side—the people, the department and the Militia—that the raid when it was at last attempted was so promptly repelled. Next it is evident from the sentiment which was manifested from one end of the land to the other at the first sound of alarm, that the people are satisfied with the institutions

under which they live and are determined to defend them. In no country, I am persuaded, in the world are the elements of freedom and order better combined or better valued than in the Dominion of Canada. The people appreciate and are proud of their position, and they have the spirit to maintain it. And now to sum up the consequences of this expedition. Here is a reliable extract from the proceedings of the Fenian Council, dated 28th of May. In this document they call the last raid a lamentable failure, and say that they have to announce that it has cost loss of life and of the war material which it had been silently gathering together for years. You have baffled them; and of the stores and preparations of many long years you have deprived your enemy, (Cheers.) These are the results. You have also by your conduct proved that you are prompt to meet every hostile movement, and that you are able to defend Canada against any probable invader (cheers); and the happy effects will remain in the sense of security throughout the the Dominion, and in the assurance of respect and merited reputation abroad.

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers." Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M., briefly responded to this toast.

His Worship gave as the next toast, "His Excellency's advisers." In doing so, he alluded in terms of deep regret to the illness at present affecting the Minister of Justice, and expressed his great gratification at learning that a decided improvement had taken place during the last two days in that honorable gentleman's health. He then proceeded in warm terms of praise to remark on the ability that Sir George Cartier had shown in the management of the militia affairs of the Province, and instanced, as a practical proof of the soundness of the ministerial policy in these matters, the fine body of men which under the present Militia system had been found ready to obey the call to arms at a moment's notice.

Sir G. E. Cartier in response to the toast said:—Your Excellency, Gentlemen, Volunteers, soldiers of the Canadian army, it is with great regret that I find myself obliged to respond to this toast to day, as I do in the absence of the leader of the government, the Minister of Justice, and I regret it the more from the cause of his absence. I regret the illness of that great and able man, more perhaps than any other man in this Dominion, because there is perhaps no one in the Dominion so well acquainted with his remarkable parts and ability, or who has valued his counsel more than I have done. When I began I called you "Volunteers and members of the Canadian army," and I think events go to prove that I have spoken correctly. For the last two months we have proved that it is what we may call an army of Canada, possessing the organization of an army, and all the elements of organization in all the Provinces of the Dominion alike, ready to turn out on an hour's notice to duty for their country, as has been learned by this time by England and the United States. It is well that England should know this; should know that we have such an army, composed voluntarily of farmers, farmers sons and gentlemen, of forty-three thousand men. (Cheers.) At this moment I am addressing 450 men. You are only 450, but you are part of an organization—only think of it—which extends from Sarnia to Halifax, or I should say, more appropriately now, perhaps, Stanstead. You are part of men having just precisely the same organization as yourselves, the same good heart, and the same pluck and readiness to defend the

soil of your common country, and the flag of our noble Queen. It has been no uncommon thing among certain parties to decry the defensive force of Canada, to say that its existence looked well upon paper but had no other existence. Late events have fortunately proved the contrary to be the case. When the first threat of invasion was made and the Government thought it necessary to put a force in the field, the number called for particularly in those districts where danger threatened, at once sprang to arms and marched out. Since then we have had again occasion to call upon them, this time there was a visible foe to be met and from Sarnia to Stanstead nine thousand of them sprang at once to guard our frontier. This is, however, but one-fourth of your number. You have brethren in arms to the number of forty-three thousand; had we required the services of the other three-fourths we could have had them and still have thousands to fall back upon. Many of you have paid any attention to the debates in Parliament, especially those on Militia organization, well know what difficulties a Minister of Militia has had to explain to the house the reasons for various expenditures for Militia purposes, which certain false economists would cut off. After what has lately occurred I think I would have little difficulty, less than ever, if any, in carrying any estimate I may submit for the support of our defensive force. These pretended economists have met me with the cry that the country's money was being spent for a body of men to play at soldier. Well, for the past two months you have been playing in the same way at soldier, and have played the game so well that you have saved the country from invasion by a set of men, the most ruffianly and degraded that ever attempted to invade any country. I must now thank you, most heartily, for the manner in which you have drunk the toast of "The Ministry," and also for the aid which I feel your gallant conduct has given me in carrying out my militia scheme. Sir George then resumed his seat amid great cheers.

Lieut. Col. Bearman replied for the toast of "The 43rd," and several other gentlemen, amongst them Dr. Grant, M.P., addressed the troops; but the great features of this demonstration were the speeches of the Governor General and Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart. The latter gentleman has good reason to feel proud of the state of efficiency to which he has brought the Canadian army, as he truly designates it, and the Volunteer force may rest assured that he will do them justice, notwithstanding cavillers or politico-commercial reformers. We were sorry to hear that the Adjutant General was prevented attending this important meeting by indisposition.

—The Adjutant General of Militia left Ottawa on Saturday, 11th inst., on military business. He will be absent about six weeks.

—The citizens of Ottawa will present Lt. Col. Chamberlin with a costly dress sword as a token of their appreciation of the gallantry and ability displayed at the late action before Cook's Corners. It will be presented after the Adjutant General returns from England.

Charles Dickens died at twenty minutes past six on the evening of the 9th, of paralysis.

O'NEILL OF THE CAB;
OR, THE BATTLE OF THE BORDER.

BEING THE TRUE AND THRILLING NARRATIVE OF
SERGEANT-MAJOR PHELIEM O'GRADY OF THE
GRAND ARMY OF INVASION—SET DOWN IN
RHYME NEAR PIGEON HILL, CHICKABIDDY
CREEK, CANADA.

(From the N. Y. Standard.)

'Twas eleven o'clock and more
By the watch that Murphy wore,
When our men were mustered o'er,
And our ginnals did combine,
Right foralnst Richard's house—
All as quiet as a mouse;
And our courage they did rouse
Near the Border Line.

Full twice a hundred men
With twice fifty told again
Did we marshal on the plain—
Be mo sowl the sight was fine!
All bright in martial sheen
Shure a sight was never seen
Like the Wearin' of the Green
On the Border Line.

Out spake Ginral O'Nall!
"Brave boys you'll never quail;
'Tisn't in your eyes to fall
When you see the Sunburst shine;
While your flag is all unfurled
To the attintion of the wurruld,
Ere the inimy is hurried
From the Border Line?"

Then brave Cronan said: "Me frin I,
This flag I will defend—
On that same you may depend,
Rain or shine!"
So, contint we took our way;
For, let hap what happen may,
Sure our Ginrals bid their say
On the Border Line.

But whilst! the divil tako
The Ganajin for a snake,
From behind of hill and brake
All the inimy did fine,
And on our battalions fired,
The hateful Hessians hired,
In a manner not desired
On the Border Line.

Brave Cronan faced the fray,
And his veterans blazed away,
While O'Nall did gaze so gay,
Wid a telescope so fine;
And he squinted far and nigh,
Till, to moself, siz I,
Faith, the foight's all in his eye,
By the Border Line.

But now the strife was hot,
Sure as Iver fight was fought,
Captain Cronan he was shot
Like a coin;
And Murphy bit his lip
For to see the bullets skip,
But they shot him on the hip,
By the Border Line.

Och hone! what now befol
Right sorry I am to tell,
For though the boys did well,
Bad luck it did desgn
That the blasted ould Cannucks,
Behind their hills and rocks,
Should keep us in a mux,
By the Border Line.

Whin, unbeknownst, the chates,
The Marshals of the States
Came prowlin' on like fates
And dixer made a sign,
While on that bloody field,
As the howlin' Hessians reelo I,
A carriage it was wheeled
Near the Border Line.

And as sudden as a wink
They called O'Nall to drink;
Sure our Ginral didn't think
That base was their design;
And they took him all aside,
That brave Ginral in his pride,
Till his eyes he opened wide,
By the Border Line.

Till like a lion roared,
That bold Fenian of the sword,
An' his gleamin' eyes they glow'd;
Like the eyes of the O'Brien,
But they towd me not to gab,
While ould Foster did him grab,
And they put him in a cab,
By the Border Line.

Och, now! this darlin fight,
It was extinguished quite
In Brave Boyle O'Reilly's sight;
And wo is his and mine!
Faith! I cannot tell you why,
Yet I think O'Nall's a guy—
But I'm glad he didn't die
On the Border Line.

The fight it was begun
Near to Chickabiddy Run;
Near Pigeon Hill 'twas done,
In the Canadas so fine,
And they dbruv him off to gaol,
The illustrious O'Nall,
With none to go his bail,
Near the Border Line.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XV.

War as well as history repeats itself; the battles of the most primitive times were fought over sites where a repetition of similar scenes would be the consequence of any warlike demonstration in modern days, in fact it was the topographical features of the country that determined the site of the action and the series of grand tactics before and afterwards. Canada like other countries has its vulnerable, or what is the same thing, its objective points, and the approaches thereto determined by the facility afforded by Lakes Champlain and George for the transportation of military and other stores and from the protection afforded by its waters to an invading force which could advance to the foot of the enemies line of defence at right angles thereto without serious annoyance. The great question in a campaign would be the mastery of those chain of lakes, and this was as well understood in 1813 as at the present day.

The two sloop; so valiantly captured suggested the idea of a descent in force against the American ports on Lake Champlain; for this purpose about 100 officers and men of the 13th and 100th regiments, under Lt.-Col. Murray, embarked at Isle-Aux-Noix on 29th July and on the next day reached Plattsburg where the troops landed driving away about 400 militia soldiers and burning the State Arsenal, Pike's encampment, several block houses, the barracks at Saranac (three miles off) capable of containing 4000 troops and carried away a quantity of naval stores, shot, &c., they next proceeded to Saranac in Vermont, where they also destroyed the barracks and public stores.

There being no seamen at Isle-aux-Noix and none to be spared from Lake Ontario, the commander of his Majesty's brig *Wasp*, then lying at Quebec, gallantly volunteered with his crew to man the two sloops and gun boats at Isle aux-Noix and try to provoke the American Commodore to a fight for the control of the Lake. Accordingly on 3rd August a detachment of troops of the 100th regiment, under Capt. Elliot, landed at Champlain town where they destroyed two block houses and the Commissariat General's stores; this was performed without opposition as there were no troops in the village.

On the 2nd Capt. Everard proceeded off Burlington and thence to Shelburn, four or five miles south of that town, where he burned a sloop having on board 400 barrels of flour. The following is the official account of this action:—

His Majesty's Sloop *BROKE*, }
Lake Champlain, Aug. 3rd, 1813. }
Sic:—Major General Glasgow has apprised

Your Excellency of my repairing with a party of officers and seamen to man the sloops and gunboats at Isle-aux-Noix in consequence of your letter of 4th ult., addressed to the senior officer of his Majesty's ship at Quebec, stating it to be of great importance to the public service that an attempt should be made to alarm the enemy on the Montreal frontier, &c., and agreeably to your wish that I should communicate anything interesting that might occur, I have the honor to acquaint you that the object for which the corps under the command of Lt.-Col. Murray had been detached having been fully accomplished by the destruction of the enemy's block house, arsenal, barracks and public store houses remaining on the west side of the Lake beyond Plattsburg, I stood over to Burlington with the Shannon and one gun boat to observe the state of the enemy's force there and to afford him an opportunity of deciding the naval superiority of the lake. We were close in on the forenoon of the 2nd and found two sloops of about 100 tons burthen, one armed with 11 guns, the other 13, ready for sea; a third sloop (somewhat longer) fitting out with guns on board and two schooners of two guns each lying under the protection of 10 guns mounted on a bank 100 feet high without a breastwork, two scows mounting one gun each as floating batteries and several field pieces on the shore. Having captured and destroyed four vessels without any attempt on the part of the enemy's armed vessels to prevent it and seeing no prospect of inducing him to quit his position where it was impossible for us to attack him. I am now returning to execute my original orders.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
THOS. EVERARD.

Commander of His Majesty's sloop *Wasp*.
Lieut.-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart., &c.

A good deal of desultory skirmishing was indulged in during the progress of this contest, the principal object being to diminish or cut off the opponents resources; of this character was the capture of a gunboat armed with a 6 pounder, by two boats armed with 18-pounders from *Commodore Chauncey's* squadron, as well as her convoy of fifteen batteaux, laden with provisions and ammunition bound from Montreal to Kingston on the 16th July, the captors caraying them into Goose Creek and being apprehensive of attack obstructed the navigation by felling trees across the creek, landing a gun on a commanding point and moving their boats so that their bows pointed down stream: in this position they were attacked next day by a detachment of the 100th, and another under command of Major Friend of the 41st regt., but the British were beaten off with the loss of four killed and eighteen wounded.

The capture of the gallant *Boerstler*, the *bellower* of the American army, at DeCaus, had struck such terror into these heroes that General DeRottenburg was enabled with a very inferior force to establish his head-

This gallant officer was killed by a fall from his horse in the endeavour to save a child which ran under the horses feet in CloghJordan, County of Tipperary in June, 1838. The writer of this notice had parted from him only a moment before under an engagement to dine the next day and was ascending the steps of the hotel when he saw Major Friend try to rein in his horse sharply. It being a fair day a great crowd was in the street and the horse, a spirited animal, plunged violently throwing the Major over his head by which he was instantly killed; the child escaped unhurt.

quarters at St. David's within seven miles of Fort George, and to circumscribe the operations of the invaders whose force at that place and Niagara was over 7000 men. Several affairs of picquets had occurred between both parties with material loss, but on 20th August, Sir George Prevost arrived in the British Camp determined to try the effect of a demonstration on Fort George. Trained in the worst school of the Revolutionary war, under Cornwallis in his South Carolina campaigns, Sir George's whole conduct of the war of 1813-15 was one senseless blunder, his sole tactics being confined to demonstrations like the cruel epigram on Louis LeGrande's manoeuvres at Namur:—
The King of France with thirty thousand men,
Marched up the hill and then marched down again.

In this case on the morning of the 24th August at daybreak a sudden attack was made on all the American picquets which were driven in after a smart fire; with a loss of about 60 men; the British occupied Newrak and finally retired to their lines about two miles in the rear losing a captain and ten men as prisoners. What object was to be gained by such a demonstration does not appear beyond illustrating the imbecility of the mind which could conceive and carry it out, and proving that he had forgotten nothing nor learned nothing in the thirty-two years which had elapsed since Earl Cornwallis ended his southern demonstrations by the surrender at Yorktown.

About this time the American Major General Wilkinson took command at Sackett's Harbour having in garrison there 2829 rank and file and on the northern and western frontiers 14,382 officers and men; the whole British force on the Niagara frontier, regular and militia, numbering just 2260 officers and men.

General Wilkinson's intentions were to attack Kingston, if successful or unlooked for obstacles rendered an attack unadvisable, he was to make a similar attempt on Mont real; in all those operations the squadron, under Commodore Chauncey, was to assist. Soon after his arrival he submitted his intentions to a council of war by whom the following determination was arrived at:

"To rendezvous the whole of the troops on the lake in this vicinity and in co-operation with our squadron to make a bold feint upon Kingston, slip down the St. Lawrence, lock up the enemy in our rear to starve or surrender, or oblige him to follow us without artillery, baggage or provisions, or eventually to lay down their arms; to clear the St. Lawrence of armed craft and in concert with the division of Major General Hampton to take Montreal." After a good deal of manoeuvring during which 1500 New York Militia reinforced Fort George, the American expedition sailed on the 25th September from Fort Niagara, but had scarcely proceeded two miles when the British squadron bore in sight and the troops were hurried back as fast as oars and sail could take them.

The American squadron had sailed out to meet the British and after a great deal of manoeuvring, which will be found detailed in "Naval Operations of the War of 1812-15" in the third volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, the American squadron returned to Niagara on the 1st October, re-embarked the troops, sailed, but met with a series of misfortunes by which several of the boats were wrecked. They arrived at Oswego on the 7th and were detained by gales till the 13th and at length reached Sackett's harbour picking up in their way two companies of DeWatteville's regiment which Sir J. L. Yeo's naval tactics had allowed to sail without a convoy. Correctly surmising that some point on the St. Lawrence was to be attacked, Major General deRottenburg, on the 2nd October with the 104th and 49th regiments so reduced by sickness that only 16 out of 50 officers in both regiments were fit for duty, determined at once to follow their motions. Major General Vincent resumed command on the Niagara frontier.

The loyal people of Woodstock most fittingly celebrated the 51st anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday by the formal dedication of the monument erected in that town to Malcom McKenzie, one of the heroes who fell while defending his country against the Fenian horde, on the 2nd June, 1866. The dedicatory service was conducted by the Rev. D. McDiarmid, Chaplain to the 22nd Battalion, and the oration was pronounced by the Rev. W. T. McMullen.

A number of very stirring, eloquent and patriotic addresses were also made by Thos. Oliver, M.P., Hon. George Alexander, Wm. Grey, Esq., Mayor of Woodstock; Henry Parker, Esq., Reeve, and the Rev. D. McDiarmid.

THE MONUMENT.

Was erected by means of a grant of \$200.00 from the County Council, and by subscriptions in the various municipalities of the County. Its total cost was about \$700.00. The design, which is Grecian, was that of David White, Esq., Architect, and the work was done under his superintendence by John Matheson, Marble Cutter, Woodstock. The height of the monument is 32 feet. The base, which consists of three parts or courses is Hamilton Freestone as is also the spire. Above the base are two dies or storeys, in which are panels of Ohio stone, surrounded by stiles, mouldings and cornices. Upon one of the panels of the first storey is the inscription.

ERECTED
By the people of the
COUNTY OF OXFORD.
In Memory of
MALCOLM MCKENZIE,
Who fell at Ridgeway,
June 2nd, 1866.
AGED 27 YEARS.

The remaining three panels are left plain, so that the monument could be used for other Volunteers of the County, who may fall in the same way as McKenzie. Upon the panels of the upper storey, are carved the Royal Shield and other designs, elaborately enriched with sculpture. Surmounting the last storey is the spire, fourteen feet in height, and neatly tooled and boucharded. The appearance of the whole is plain, sub-

stantial and massive, and the execution of the workmanship reflects credit upon its builder.

WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will commence on Monday, July 11, on Wimbledon common, and will continue until the evening of Friday, July 22. The usual presentation of prizes and review will take place on the following day. The rules and regulations for the Queen's Prize and the St. George's Challenge Vase, the two great contests of the meeting, were published on Saturday. For each of these prizes every company and sub-division of Volunteers is entitled to send two of its efficient members as competitors. Commanding officers may likewise nominate two efficient members of the Battalion. Where any company or sub-division does not nominate its full complement of representatives the vacancies may be filled up by members of the other companies in the same battalion. The entrance fee, which gives a right to two sighting shots, will be for the Queen's Prize, £1 1s. 6d., and for the St. George's, half a guinea. Entries must be made on the prescribed forms, and no entry will be accepted after the 7th of June. Intending competitors may each get, on and after the 30th of April, 200 rounds of the same kind of ammunition as will be used in the contests, at the rate of 4s. 7½d. per 100 rounds. The applications must be sent through the usual channel to the Controll officer in charge of the nearest Government powder magazine. In England there are magazines at Aldershot, Bristol, Bull Point, (Devonport), Chatham, Chester, Dover, Hyde Park Marchwood, (near Southampton), Preston, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Tynemouth, Woolwich, and Weedon. In Wales—Brecon, Newport, and Pembroke; and in Scotland—at Edinburgh, Fort George and Stirling Castle. The contest for the St. George's Challenge Vase will be under the same conditions as last year, and the prizes will be of the same number and value. Competitors may be nominated as for the Queen's Prize, and the entries will close on the 7th of June, and no alteration in the nominal return will be allowed after the 3rd of July. The Dragon Cup will be competed for by the sixty competitors who make the best scores in the first stage. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Lindsay, in issuing the regulations, appends to them no less than three N.B.'s, none of which are of sufficient importance to call for a *nota bene*. The International Match for the Elcho Challenge Shield will take place between the representatives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and gentlemen wishing to compete for the honor of representing England may apply to Mr. W. Wells, M.P., 22 Burton street, or to Mr. H. Parsons, Forest Lodge, Ashted, Surrey. The eight who represented England last year, the winners of the Dudley Cup, of the Cambridge Cup, and the Army Rifle Wimbledon Cup, will be entitled to compete, and to these will be added as many of the best register makers as will bring up the number to twenty-four. Prizes will be given in connection with the competition.

The Buffalo Courier says of the *Chicora*: "This British vessel, recently embargoed at the Sault canal is probably the finest fresh water steamer in the world. She is of iron, and, under the name of Let Her B, ran the blockade a number of times during the rebellion. Since her arrival in the lakes, her cabin accommodations have been enlarged and elegantly fitted up, and she has made as high as 22 miles an hour."

The following address presented to the gallant officer in command at Prescott, speaks for itself, and shows the sobriety, discipline, and good conduct of the "Canadian Army" in a proper light:

ADDRESS.

To Lieut. Col. W. H. Jackson, B. M., commanding Garrison at Prescott.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the town of Prescott, beg to tender to you and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Force under your command at Prescott, thanks for the timely protection offered to the inhabitants of this town, their persons and property during the recent period of public danger.

The town of Prescott occupying an exposed position, its inhabitants have frequently had large bodies of troops in their midst, and we rejoice to say that in every case we have found Her Majesty's Volunteer Militia to be composed of men of orderly habits and of exemplary conduct; we rejoice to be able to say that by none has the good opinion of the people of Prescott been better earned than by the orderly and soldierly body of men now under your command.

We thank you for the promptitude and vigilance which you have displayed while in charge of this important position, and desire that you will make known to the force under your command our sentiments of approbation at their alacrity and willingness to serve their country, and our feeling of security and confidence while protected by them.

Prescott, June 3rd, 1870.
(Signed)—James Irwin, Mayor, Wm. Patrick, Macneil Clark, M.P.P., Rev. J. M. Burke, Epis. Min., Alfred Hooker, Peter Moran, Fulford B. Felde, C. Shaver, Edw. Leslie, R. Luttrell, Rev. Wm. Hall, B.A., W. Min. Rev. E. P. Roche, R. C. Priest, Rev. J. Burton, Presb. Min., P. Byrne, Jas. Reynolds.

REPLY.

To James Irwin, Esq., Mayor, Wm. Patrick, Esq., Macneil Clark, Esq., M.P.P., Rev. J. M. Burke, and eleven others on behalf of the inhabitants of Prescott.

GENTLEMEN,—Your very flattering address takes me quite by surprise. Having by accident, on the removal of Lieut. Colonel Atcherly to Cornwall, on the 25th ult., been placed in command of this post, I can assure you that the regularity of the Garrison has been due more particularly to the desire shown by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, combined with that of the citizens in general, to render me every assistance in the discharge of the very onerous duties devolving upon the commanding officer of such an important post as Prescott, than to any particular ability on my part to discharge such an important trust.

The good conduct and orderly behaviour of the Active Militia stationed here is only another of many proofs that the "bone and sinew" of the country come forward when required for its defence.

On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Garrison, I return you our hearty and sincere thanks for your kind sentiments as well as for the warm friendship you have shown us, and will close by reading to you the last order issued to the Garrison.

I am, gentlemen,
Very sincerely yours,
W. H. JACKSON,
Lieut. Col., B. M.,
5th Brigade Commanding.

The following extracts from the general orders of the Garrison will be read with interest, as showing to what a great extent a spirit of good feeling existed between the Volunteers and the town's people, and in what a most exemplary manner the former must have conducted themselves:

No. 7. Lieut. Col. Jackson, the officer commanding this post, cannot allow the force to return to their homes without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, his sincere thanks for the promptness with which they responded to the call for active service, for the prompt and cheerful way in which all orders have been carried out, for their attention to drill, and orderly and correct conduct while in garrison, and particularly to the Mayor for the prompt and cheerful manner in which he has provided billets for the men, and general assistance rendered to the officers in command; to the clergymen of the town for their kindness in providing accommodation in their respective churches, as well as for their excellent discourses to the force; to the householders who have, with much inconvenience to themselves, made the whole of the force so very comfortable during the period of service.

To Mr. Luttrell the force is particularly indebted for the prompt manner he has provided trains on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway for their transport; and although none have travelled by Grand Trunk, Mr. Leslie has shown every desire to have cars ready in case of an emergency, and he feels assured that should our country again be

threatened by an enemy, the active Militia will respond to their country's call with the same promptness as on all previous occasions.
(Signed) J. M. WALSH, Capt. & Adj. Brigade

GENERAL ORDER.

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

The Lieut. Colonel commanding regrets in common with every man in the regiment that an opportunity was not afforded us of imitating the noble example set to the Volunteers of the Dominion, by Lieut. Col. Chamberlin, and the men with whom he so gallantly repelled the base invaders of our beloved country. In dismissing you to your homes, the Lieut. Colonel commanding feels assured that you will return to them with the proud consciousness of having well performed the duty you owed to your country, and that should necessity again arise for their presence at the front, the 33rd Battalion will be found "aye ready."

RIFLE MATCH AND SUPPER.

Tuesday afternoon ten members of No. 5 Company, 3rd Battalion, G. T. R., and ten men of the No. 3 Company, 28th Battalion, met on the Flats to try their skill at target. The weather was beautiful, and, as will be seen by the score below, the shooting was excellent. We often see rifle match scores in Toronto and country papers, but it is only once in a while such figures, are given as these. There were five shots per man at each range, the highest possible number of points being 40 in the ten rounds.

GRAND TRUNK COMPANY.

	200	400
	yds.	yds. T1
Lieut. Hudson.....	16	6—22
Ensign Lydon.....	16	13—34
Sgt. Treanor.....	15	17—32
Corp. Armstrong.....	12	19—31
Bugler Treanor.....	17	17—34
Private Hay.....	17	19—36
Private Lynn.....	12	9—21
Private Upthegrove.....	18	19—37
Private Scarr.....	15	5—20
Private Farr.....	13	7—20
	151	136 237

ST. MARY'S COMPANY.

	200	400
	yds.	yds. T1
Capt. McKnight.....	12	5—17
Lieut. McConnell.....	11	5—16
Ensign Martin.....	17	15—32
Col. Sgt. Shand.....	14	11—25
Sgt. Donaghan.....	18	13—31
Sgt. Barbour.....	6	11—17
Private Warren.....	13	5—18
Private Jickling.....	8	13—21
Private Terry.....	15	8—23
Private McLaren.....	5	0—5
	119	86 205

In the evening the competitors, markers, officers, and a number of guests, in all about 40, sat down to a grand supper in the National Hotel, Ensign Lydon occupied the chair and Lieut. McConnell the Vice chair.

The Chairman stated that he had read the order of the meeting would be short speeches and quick drinks (Hear, hear), and opened the ball with "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family," and "The Governor General," each of which were drunk with cheers and song. The Vice Chair followed with "The Army and Navy," and "The Volunteers of Canada, coupled with the names of Major Stevenson and Captain Bailey."

In his response, the Major remarked that the Canadians at Pigeon Hill were a sort of

independent company of militia, hastily formed; and that if the volunteers had got a shot at the Fenians, not many of them would have had the chance to run away. (Applause. In our self laudation, well deserved though it might be, we should never forget what we owe to the mother country (hear, hear), who placed arms in our hands free of charge, and showed us how to use them.

Capt. Bailey thought the toasts should be given in one. The regulars and volunteers were always ready to share the peril together—they should so share the honor also. He referred to the glorious power and prestige of British arms throughout the world, and the part Canadians had taken to uphold the name and defend the honor of the old flag.

Sgt. Shand—song, "The flag that waved a thousand years."

Private Williams, G. T. R. Co.,—comic ditty—"Bessie, the pretty Barmaid."

The Vice Chair gave "Our Guests—the G. T. R. Station Company of St. Mary's which was drunk with honors by the members of No. 3 Company. The proposer adverted with pleasure to the good feeling between the two town companies, and said No. 3 challenged them simply because they knew them to be one of the best corps in the country—they wouldn't be bothered with small fry, but wanted to test their skill against the crack shots of the Dominion, who carry medals on their breasts to attest their proficiency.

Capt. Bailey responded on behalf of the G. T. R. Company.

Captain Bailey gave "The Members of No. 3 Company, coupled with the names of Captain McKnight and Lieutenant McConnell."

The two latter responded in appropriate terms.

Sgt. Shand—song, "Christmas Morning." Captain Bailey proposed "Private Scarr." The latter responded in a song, "Rule Britannia." He is an old man-of-war sailor; and the sea-air appears to have strengthened his lungs greatly, for he has a voice like a clarion on a frosty morning.

The following toasts were drunk and responded to in rapid succession, interspersed with songs, anecdotes, etc:

"Lieutenant-Col. Service," "The crack shots of each company at this match, coupled with the names of Ensign Martin and Private Upthegrove." "The worst shots in the company, coupled with the health of Major Stevenson" (laughter). "The Press"—responded to by Mr. Canham, of the "Vidette." "Sgt. Donaghan." "Lieut. Lydon—may he long live and make bull's-eyes." "The non-commissioned officers." "The Privates." "Lieut. Hudson." "Mr. and Mrs. Clark—our excellent host and hostess." "The manufacturing interests of St. Mary's, coupled with the name of J. McLaren." The festival then broke up at the exemplary hour of half-past eleven, by the whole company rising to their feet and singing the National Anthem.—St. Mary's Vidette.

PROMOTED.—The last London Gazette contains the announcement of the promotion of Mr. R. Arthur McCord, of her Majesty's 36th Regiment to his Lieutenancy. Mr. McCord is a son of the late Mr. Justice McCord, of Montreal, and nephew of Major Ross of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery. Mr. McCord himself is an old Canadian volunteer, for a long time a member of the Victoria Rifles, and in 1865 served as sergeant-major with the battalion on duty at the western frontier. His many friends will be glad to learn of his promotion.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 9th June, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, 22.

No. 1.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant six weeks leave of absence, from 11th instant, to the Adjutant General of Militia, Colonel Robertson-Ross, whose duties during such absence will be performed by Lieutenant Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

Lieutenant Colonel Duchesnay, the Senior Staff Officer in Military District No. 7, will take over the duties of Acting Deputy Adjutant General of Militia of that District during the temporary absence of Lieutenant Colonel Casault, from Lieutenant Colonel Panet, who retires from that office and is hereby relieved therefrom.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

St. Cathrines Troop of Cavalry.

To be Cornet:

Roland Wilson Gregory, Gentleman, C.S., vice Grobb, promoted.

Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery.

To be first Lieutenant:

Second Lieutenant William Dewart, S. G., vice Muir, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

John Gamble Geddes, Gentleman, vice Dewart, promoted.

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

To be Assistant Surgeon, to date from 26th May last:

John Kennedy Oliver, Esquire, M.D., vice A. S. Oliver, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. Catharines.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Sergeant James Albert Mills, vice Carlisle, promoted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles,"

No. 2 Company, Embro.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Loveys, V.B., M.S., vice H. Ross, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Ensign:

David McIntosh, Gentleman, M.S., vice Loveys, promoted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Niel Carswell, V.B., M.S., from No. 1 Company, vice Parsons, transferred to 7th Battalion.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

To be Quarter-Master:

Lieutenant Frederick Larard, M.S., from No. 7 Company vice C. Pott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant:

Jacob Green, Gentleman, M.S., vice E. Brokovski, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Chippewa.

The resignation of Ensign Edward Kemp, is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Storrington, Inverary.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

David James Walker, Gentleman, vice Hunter, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Wellington Woolfe, Gentleman, M.S., vice Hunter promoted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No 1 Company, Tamworth.

The resignation of Lieutenant James A. Close is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles." Montreal.

To be Ensigns:

James Kidd Oswald, Gentleman, (provisionally), vice Spiers promoted.

William Mountain Andrews, Gentleman, M.S., vice Evans, promoted.

George Kendall Morton, Gentleman, (provisionally) vice Blackwell, promoted.

Provisional Battalion of Beauce.

To be Adjutant with rank of Ensign:

Charles Barbeau, Gentleman, M.S.

No. 1 Company, Ste. Vital de Lambton.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Francois Hinso, M.S.

No. 3 Company Ste. Marie.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Napoleon Voyer, M.S.

Eardley Infantry Company, County of Ottawa.

ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 1, of 3rd June, last, read "Eardley Infantry Company" instead of "The Aylmer Infantry Company," as the designation of the Company thereby authorized, and "Eardley" instead of "Aylmer" as the place which the said Company is authorized at.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Deer Island Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John A. Heney, Gentleman, vice Gilman Chaffey, whose services as an officer in the Militia are hereby dispensed with.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

MEDALS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—A Montreal volunteer writing us on the above subject, says:—"At great personal sacrifice, under domestic afflictions, at loss of situations, loss of time and labor, and risk of life itself, we volunteers went to defend our country for the second time in four years. We endured hardships and wore badly fed and clothed, but not a murmur. And we are ready at any moment to do all this again. But it is surely not for the paltry pay we volunteered, but, rather, because we love our country, and are anxious to meet and fight her invaders. Now, Sir, there was a good deal of talk in 1866 about recognizing our services by some slight medal or other token to be given us. May I ask if it is to be again all talk? We feel we are as much entitled to a medal as if hundreds of our comrades in arms had been slaughtered, and we had fought great battles. We are ready and anxious to fight more; we did our duty and voluntarily risked our lives. Could we do more under the circumstances?"

Let either the Dominion or the Provincial Government at once give the volunteers some tangible token for their services, say a small medal, with an extra clasp for the men who have served in 1866 as well as 1870."—Witness.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 11th inst.:

BRAMPTON, Ont.—Wm. M. Baird, \$3.

BROCKVILLE.—Lt.-Col. D. McDougall, \$2.

GUELPH.—James Hazeltor, \$2.

HUNTINGDON, Que.—(Per Agent), Major Whyte, \$2.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, June 9, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

STANDARD PERIODICALS
FOR 1870.
REPUBLISHED BY THE LEONARD SCOT
PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK.

Indispensible to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

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