

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 15X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

No. 17.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The effect produced by the surrender of the army under Earl Cornwallis on the public mind of Great Britain was most disastrous. Hitherto the people had stood by the King and his ministers in upholding the dignity of the British Parliament and the honor of the British name, but the factious opposition in the Commons, by dint of perseverance and the fortunate concatenation of events, began to exercise a control over the masses by no means commensurate with their honesty or patriotism, and to obtain a confidence which they did not deserve.

As the people were heavily burthened to pay for the mismanagement of the creatures of the opposition, and as the whole events of the war were elaborately misrepresented, it is no wonder they should tire of a contest which seemed intolerable, or that they should charge on the ill will and determination of the Colonists to separate from them the direct effect of the folly and blunders of the officers in command of their armies. The events of the war in Georgia and the Carolinas was held to prove that the Colonists were irreconcilable enemies of England, whereas in truth such a feeling did not pervade one-third of the mass of the population, who were exasperated by having the Royal troops quartered upon them and taking food and the means of transport without paying for it. Thus the Earl of Cornwallis' army, as acknowledged by Stedman, his Commissary-General, lived entirely upon the people from the capture of Charlestown to that of Yorktown, which acts in both Carolinas lost all their friends to the Royal cause.

The British Parliament assembled on the 28th November, 1781, and the King's speech fairly stated the exact situation in which affairs then were, and urged a more vigorous and united prosecution of the war. An ad-

dress of thanks being made in the usual form was the occasion of a furious onslaught on the administration, the opposition putting forth the idea that if they agreed there to they would bind themselves to support the King in prosecuting the American war, and an amendment of an opposite tendency was offered by Mr. Fox—it was rejected by a majority of 281 against 129. In the course of the debate it appeared that the ministers of the Crown were not perfectly agreed amongst themselves, but the general idea was to carry on the war directly against France and Spain, and against the Colonies by simply holding the posts already in their possession. This would undoubtedly be the true policy to follow. The revolted Colonies cut off from the seaboard could not carry on offensive operations, their resources were exhausted, and, as afterwards proved, they could not have borne another campaign. France was in even a worse condition—the naval supremacy which had been established with the aid of Spain had passed away without any advantage: another campaign would have swept her armaments from the seas. Nor would Spain have fared better; in the contest she had acquired Florida, and if it was continued she would probably have lost Cuba. At all events her Colonial possessions which she could not defend were sure to be seized in detail, and a monopoly of the trade of the Spanish Main would have fully compensated the people of Great Britain for any sacrifices they might make in upholding their own superiority. But the opposition loudly maintained that it was necessary to put an end to the contest to save the nation from bankruptcy and ruin, and as people are more ready to believe evil in anticipation as well as intention they at last succeeded in persuading the public that the contest was ruinous and success was impossible; and on this ground, the strongest they could adopt as being that on which they expected to be supported by the nation, they continued to impede the public business in the House of Commons by repeated motions, calculated to embarrass ministers, till on the 22nd of February they succeeded in carrying a vote for addressing His Majesty to direct his minis-

ters no longer to wage an offensive war against the revolted Colonies, and to assure him they would heartily concur in those measures calculated to accelerate the return of peace. This resolution, one of the most fatal ever carried in the British House of Commons, was carried by 234 against 215, and led to the resignation of the Administration about the end of March. It was succeeded by a cabinet composed of the Marquis of Rockingham, First Commissioner of the Treasury; the Earl of Shelburn and Mr. Fox, Secretaries of State; Lord Camden, President of the Council; the Duke of Grafton, Privy Seal; Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Admiral Kestel, First Commissioner of the Admiralty; General Conway, Commissioner-in-Chief of the Forces; the Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ordnance; Colonel Barre, Treasurer of the Navy, and Mr. Burke, Paymaster-General. The patriots were at last provided for and had waded to power by the waste of treasure to their country and at the expense of its best interests. History has glorified those men with the name of great, but their influence on the affairs of the British Empire was simply disastrous. That they were the abettors and allies of the traitors in the Colonies, who planned the revolution and sought foreign aid to carry it out is undeniable, and the records of the British House of Commons will tell how manfully they played their parts in thwarting every measure undertaken to redeem that country's lost prestige, retain the Colonies, or chastise the insolence of the unscrupulous foreign element, who made the quarrel a pretext for interference. Every disaster, therefore, which occurred while it aided their objects in the attainment of power gave them credit with the people, who were not careful to note how steadily they plotted for the accomplishment of their own prophesies. England has seen many administrations during her career of representative government, but it may safely be said that the Rockingham cabinet was at once the most mischievous and incapable that ever held the reins of power, not excepting that of the famous Duke of Newcastle.

The island of Minorca, which had been in possession of Great Britain since 1703, surrendered to Spain on the 7th of February. The Castle of Fort St. Phillip had been in vested on the 20th of August, 1781, by a combined body of French and Spanish troops under the Duke de Crillon; their force numbered 16,000 men, the garrison consisted of 2700 men, a part of whom were invalids sent from England in 1775, but the works were so extensive that the garrison were not half numerous enough to man them. The French opened 109 pieces of heavy artillery and 36 mortars on the Fort and Castle, but after three months of open trenches very little progress had been made. At the end of that time an inveterate scurvy, then the terror of the army and navy, had so enfeebled the garrison that only 660 men were capable to bear arms. A capitulation, therefore, was a necessity, but the troops were allowed to be sent to England not to serve till exchanged.

Immediately after the return of the Comte de Grasse from America an expedition was planned between himself and the Marquis de Bouille for the reduction of the Island of Barbadoes, and 8000 troops were embarked by the latter on board the fleet which sailed from Martinique on the 25th of December, 1781, but by contrary winds it was driven greatly to the leeward, and as Barbadoes is to the windward, and much time would be lost in beating up it was determined to change the object of the expedition and attack the Island of St. Christopher's, where the troops were landed on the 11th of January, 1782. The British forces on the island numbered about 600 men, but they were commanded by a skilful and determined old soldier, Brigadier-General Fraser, who, unable to oppose the landing, took post on Brimstone Hill, a place of great natural strength from its height and inaccessibility, where he was joined by the Governor of the island with 300 militia. Sir Samuel Hood, who, in the absence of Sir George Rodney, commanded the British fleet in the West Indies, was then at Barbadoes, and having received intelligence of the destination of the French armament he sailed for the relief of St. Christopher's, where he arrived on the 23rd of January. The next morning at dawn he formed his fleet of twenty-two ships of the line in order of battle and bore down to engage the French fleet of thirty-two sail of the line at anchor in the Basse Terre road. It is alleged that from the circumstance of two of his ships running foul of each other he could not carry out his design of attacking the French fleet at anchor, but he succeeded in capturing a French frigate laden with ordnance stores, which greatly delayed the siege of Brimstone Hill, which had to be honored with regular approaches. This gave the Comte de Grasse an opportunity of getting his fleet under sail and stand out to sea, by which his numerical superiority would be rendered more effective. Accordingly at daylight

on the 25th, when the British fleet again advanced in order of battle the French were found standing to the southward on the larboard tack. Sir S. Hood stood towards the enemy under full sail with the apparent intention of bringing on an action which had the effect of drawing the French fleet off the land, but no sooner had he effected this than taking advantage of a change of wind he tacked and fetched the anchorage of Basse Terre, which the French Admiral had quitted. The French Admiral, enraged at being outwitted, endeavored to cut off the British rear but was beaten off with loss. On the 26th he made two furious attacks on the British fleet at anchor, but was repulsed in both with such fearful loss that he sent 1000 wounded men to St. Eustatius.

Sir Samuel Hood was no tactician, although a good seaman; his manoeuvre of occupying the Basse Terre road only protracted the defence as do Grasso's superiority left every other harbor open to the French. His great opportunity was lost on the 25th when he allowed the temporary damage to two vessels to weigh against the advantage of attacking the French fleet at anchor. Nelson would have destroyed it and captured the besieging army.

Although exposed to a vigorous fire from the fleet the French army prosecuted their works with great industry, having finally succeeded in mounting 23 pieces of heavy artillery and 24 mortars on their batteries. The effect of a fire from such heavy armament on a space not over 200 yards in diameter may be readily conceived, but it held out till the 12th of February when every gun being dismounted and the whole works in ruins, General Fraser capitulated for 500 men, to which the garrison at Brimstone Hill was reduced, while the Governor, Mr. Shirley, capitulated for St. Christopher's and the dependent island of Nevis, both obtaining fair, honorable, and liberal terms, as their good conduct merited.

The British fleet left Basse Terre road on the night of the 14th, without being observed, and sailed for Barbadoes, while the Comte de Grasse detached a squadron to Montserrat, which surrendered on the 22nd of February.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:—General Banks is to present to the House of Representatives tomorrow's petition from John Warren for damages against Great Britain to the tune of half a million dollars, because he was arrested and tried as a Fenian conspirator, contrary to the laws for such cases made and provided. Mr. Warren, it will be remembered, was arrested, tried and convicted as a British subject, although he proved himself to be a naturalized American citizen. The charges against him were based mainly upon words spoken and acts committed in America, for which he contends he cannot be touched in Great Britain. He declares he committed no overt act in Great Britain or Ireland, and that if he had done so he was entitled to trial by a mixed jury. It is not known what action will be taken in regard to the matter.

COMPETITION DRILL OF THE 14TH P. W. O. RIFLES.

According to previous announcement the competition in drill between the different companies of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles for a prize of \$50, given by the officers, took place at the Drill Shed on Monday evening, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The balcony was principally occupied by ladies, and, for the purpose of drilling, the shed was inconveniently full. The idea of offering prizes for efficiency in drill is a new one, the result of which will prove highly beneficial to both officers and men. The drill of the battalion on Monday night was highly creditable, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will compare favourably with that of any corps in Canada. Should the Government encourage the movement of giving prizes for drill, as well as for rifle shooting, the 14th will be prepared to compete with any battalion in the country, and we have no doubt successfully.

All the companies, except No. 3, which did not compete, were represented by the full number of men ordered to parade. About 8 o'clock the Battalion was formed in open column, right in front, when the companies were proved, after which, with the exception of No. 5, they were allowed to disperse. In the absence of Lieut. Col. Jarvis, D. A. G., who is at present at Ottawa on important business, the board of examiners was composed of Major Kirkpatrick, 47th Battalion; Lieut. and Adjutant Givens, R. C. R.; and Lieut. Smyth, R. C. R., Adjutant of the Military School. No. 5 Company (Capt. Werner's) was first examined, and in succession Nos. 1, 4, 2, and 6. We will not undertake a criticism of the manner in which the movements were performed. All the companies drilled remarkably well, some excelling in one movement, some in another. The manual and platoon exercises were performed with unusual steadiness, uniformity and accuracy, and the wheeling was such as could scarcely be expected from Volunteers. When the competition had concluded, the judges returned to consider their verdict, during which time the Battalion was again formed in column, and was put through a number of movements by the Adjutant, Capt. Reed. A two deep square having been formed, the men were faced inwards and were addressed by Lieut. Col. Callaghan, who expressed himself agreeably surprised at the steadiness and general efficiency displayed throughout the entire drill. He felt proud to be in command of such a Battalion which, he believed, was second to none in Canada. The decision of the examiners was in favor of No. 5, Capt. Werner's. The judges found it a difficult matter to decide upon the merits of each company. All things considered, however, they were unanimous in awarding the laurel of victory to No. 5. Major Kirkpatrick, who is an old officer of the 14th, was much pleased with what he had witnessed. The drill of all was very creditable. He congratulated Col. Callaghan that he commanded such a well drilled body of men. Adjutant Givens, R. C. R., had seen a good deal of drill in his time, and he thought himself competent to know what good drill was. He pronounced that of the 14th Battalion of such a character as both officers and men should feel proud. It afforded him great pleasure to assist in the examination. Lieut. Smyth, R. C. R., Adjutant of the Military School, addressed the men in a short speech.

in which he bore his testimony to their efficiency, after which three rousing cheers were given for the Queen, and three for the examiners, and the companies were marched to their private parades. At 10:30 o'clock the officers of the battalion entertained the examiners in the Orderly Room. Lieut.-Col. Strango, M. P. P., District Paymaster; Major Duff and Capt White of the volunteer cavalry, and other gentlemen were also present. Lieut.-Col. Callaghan proposed the toast "The Queen," which was duly honored. Many others followed, among which were "Our Legislators," responded to by Lieut.-Col. Strango; "The Examiners," to which those gentlemen replied; "The Cavalry," proposed by Major Kerr, responded to by Major Duff and Capt White; "The successful Company," by Capt. Thibodo, to which Capt. Werner replied; "The unsuccessful Companies," was acknowledged by Capt. Macdonald, Capt. Rees, Lieuts. Smyth and Spriggs; "Success to the Red River Expedition" was proposed by Lieut. Johnson, and was received with enthusiasm; and "The Ladies" was duly honored in a neat and humorous speech by Lieut. Smythe. God save the Queen! Having been sung the pleasant meeting broke up about 12:30 o'clock.

The entire evening's proceedings were of a very pleasant character. The 14th never were better up in drill than at present. A lively interest is manifested by both officers and men in everything that appertains to the interests of the regiment. As a matter of course some felt disappointed at the result of the examination. No jealousy exists, however, on that account. All feel quite proud that each did so well, and though unsuccessful, are determined to labour again, hoping for that success which did not crown the present effort. Lieut.-Col. Callaghan has a good right to feel proud of his battalion, and so have the citizens, of Kingston that they have a body of young men in their midst, who are ready, when the bugle calls, to march to the front in defence of our much loved Canada.—*Whig.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New York, 15th.—Within the past few days a great number of men, supposed to be Fenians, quietly left the city by the train going towards the north west.

It is stated that during the last three days 1000 persons, among whom were known Fenians, left by the Erie Railroad in squads numbering from a dozen to twenty-five persons. It is stated that these squads are under the charge of subordinate officers, while superior officers accompany them in disguise, and that arms, ammunition and provisions were taken along in place of baggage.

It is not known where the rendezvous of the parties is to be, but the fact that many known sailors are among them gives color to the idea that an expedition to Canada is proposed, by some of the great lakes.

At Chicago the Fenian congress is still transacting its business, with closed doors. It is stated they are engaged in revising their constitution, but the impression prevails that an exciting discussion is in progress on the subject of an immediate raid on Canada.

CITY OF MEXICO, 12th.—The bill providing for the construction of the Tehuantepec Canal has been passed. Amendments have been proposed, which will greatly improve the measure.

MONTREAL, 16.—Late accounts from Huntingdon state all quiet on the frontier.

This afternoon two hundred and fifty men, including the St. Hyacinthe companies, from Lieut.-Col. and Brigade Major Bellefouille's district, will leave by the 4 o'clock train for St. John's Quebec.

QUEBEC, 18th.—The Megantic Rifles are on their road here this morning.

The Field Battery of volunteers paraded this morning.

The churches yesterday were all crowded with the soldiers now under arms.

A general parade will be held this evening at 7 o'clock.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Small pox is raging so extensively at Green Point, that persons from the neighbouring villages refuse to visit the town on business.

A Boston despatch says a man connected with the Vermont C. R. R. states as his belief that the present alarm in Canada at an invasion by Fenians, on this side of the border, is not without some reason. For several days there has been an universal number of strangers carried over the road, in the direction of the border towns, and they are now scattered in small squads around Burlington and St. Albans. The parties he alludes to are all Irishmen, and they have been very reticent in conversation with strangers. He also confirms the story of some weeks since of the arrival of boxes of small arms addressed to well known Fenian sympathizers in different sections of Vermont; but what disposition was made of them is not known. There is no doubt the Fenians will give considerable trouble, even if they do not make an actual attack.

NEW YORK, 19th.—The O'Neil Fenian Congress assembled in the Masonic Hall to-day. Between fifty or sixty delegates were present, representing circles in both the Eastern and Western States. The credentials of delegates from the Chicago convention were refused, and their admission is considered doubtful. The burthen of their proceedings are unknown, but a report is current that some twenty or thirty prominent officers leave to-night for the frontier to take command of the advance guard.

LONDON, 17.—The "Saturday Review" discusses the Alabama case in the light of Sergeant Barnard's book, which maintains that the detention of the Alabama could never, if possible, have been legally unjustifiable.

It is reported that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament to the Prussian Government.

People are coming into Brighton from all parts of the country, for the great volunteer review on Easter Monday.

LONDON, 19th.—Ten steamers will leave Liverpool for the United States this week, taking out 6500 immigrants.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the new steamer "Lyons," now out 90 days from Calcutta for Liverpool, nothing has been heard from her since she sailed.

DUBLIN, 19th.—Large quantities of powder have been seized at the little village of Convey, on the Liffy. It is supposed to have been collected by the Fenians.

All the legitimatist journals of France appear this morning dressed in mourning on account of the death of the Duchess of Berry yesterday.

BERLIN, 19th.—Count Von Bismarck is very ill at his country seat at Pomerana.

LISBON, 19.—This city was visited by a fearful tornado on Sunday night which caused great loss of property. Some persons were killed and others wounded.

The shipping in the Tagus suffered severely, many vessels having been wrecked and nearly all more or less damaged. No Ameri-

can vessels are reported lost. The British fleet rode out the storm without injury. A South American steamer reports much loss to shipping at Buenos Ayres.

An official account has been received of the surrender of 26 insurgents at Cannas. The Victorias' Volunteer for Red River, and there is great enthusiasm generally.

Orders to enlist volunteers at \$12 per month are stated to have been sent to the Brigade Office.

HUNTINGDON, 18th.—There is no appearance of danger here, all being quiet at Malone and along the frontier. Notwithstanding this the Volunteers here are to be increased, the Beauharnois companies being ordered to join the forces in this village. They are expected to arrive to-morrow night.

It is now raining, and the roads will be almost impassable for some time.

MONTREAL, 20th.—The Lieut.-General Commanding inspected the several battalions of active Militia now in Montreal, on the Champ de Mars, at 5 p.m., to-day.

The corps under Capt. Simpson will be dispatched this evening for active service on the frontier.

QUEBEC, 20th.—The Papal Zouaves who recently returned from Rome want the Government to send them to the frontier to oppose the anticipated Fenian invasion.

HEMINGFORD, 20th.—It is reported this morning that two carloads of suspicious looking characters, said to be Fenians, passed on the Ogdensburg road last night going west. It is reported their destination is Ogdensburg. It is also rumored their destination is Cape Vincent or Louisville.

St. John, N.B. is going to have the best volunteer band in the Lower Provinces.

The American Government have ordered the establishment of a military post at Pembina. Troops are already under orders.

The Cuban insurrection has been suppressed. The insurgent general has left the island, Spanish energy has improved lately.

The Canada Land Company held their half yearly meeting on March 30, and it appears that although the land sold and leased in 1869 had not equalled that of the preceding year, the affairs of the company are in a flourishing condition.

The snow this winter exceeded by nine inches that of any other winter of which any record has been kept. The total quantity of snow which has fallen during the winter amounts to 123 inches. The fall is far above the average, in fact is all but double the average annual quantity. No less than 62 inches fell in March.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Masonic Hall. Col. Laurie in the chair. There was a small attendance. The Secretary read the Report of the Council for the last year, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. The Association had not increased in numbers, owing to changes in militia organization, etc.; but the analysis of firing exhibited a marked improvement.—*Hatifax Reporter.*

During a sham fight at Plymouth, the 57th Regiment took a number of Fusiliers prisoners and captured a gun. The prisoners in order to escape, charged bayonets, and fired in the enemy's face. One man was shot in the chin; another had his medal shot off his breast; and a private of the 57th had his left eye destroyed and the side of his face seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

Recently a special act of the State Legislature incorporated the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company. The estimated cost of this grand undertaking is not yet given to the public. But that if is one of the greatest feats of bridge building ever attempted is manifest.

It will span the river between Fort Clinton, on the western, to St. Anthony's Nose, on the eastern side. The abutments and towers will be built upon the rock of primitive granite. There will be one clear span of 1600 feet. The length of the bridge between the towers is to be 1666 feet. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, will be 2499 feet. The height of the lower part of the bridge above high water mark will be 155 feet.

The entire structure will be formed of steel combination truss and cable work.

The height of the towers above the surface of the water will be 280 feet. There will be four systems of twenty cables, linked or rooted deeply into the rock, and abutments and towers. Each cable will be about fourteen inches in diameter, interlaced and secured by innumerable other and smaller cables. The cables will contain 371,165,750 feet, or 70,302 miles of steel wire. The total weight of iron and steel in the bridge will be about 17,000 tons, and the total suspended weight will be 9651 tons. The total measurement of masonry will be 59,084 cubic yards. It is calculated that this bridge could safely support a train drawn by 60 locomotives.

It will have two decks or floors; the upper one will have narrow and broadgauge tracks for railroad purposes; while the lower one will be devoted to team service. The weight that can ever be crowded upon it at once, will be but one sixth of its supporting capacity. Of course, the elevation above the water renders it far out of the way of navigable craft. The benefits from the undertaking are manifold. It opens a midland, all-rail avenue, between the East, North west, and West and the great metropolis, to the most practicable crossing point but forty miles above New York. It also opens a carriage and foot highway between the great and populous lands on either bank of the river. The railroad now being built between New Haven, Derby, and Willimantic, Conn., forms a part of the great Eastern and Western line. Negotiations are now progressing toward the consolidation of seven important roads in this enterprise. Among those that from natural and inevitable causes will, be likely to gravitate toward this magnet, of necessity, will be the Hudson River; the Boston, Hartford & Erie; the Midland, the West side Albany (to be) the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Harlem, the Danbury & Norwalk, the New York & New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Connecticut Valley, &c., with all their tributaries. Among other benefits it will transport and reduce the cost of millions of tons of coal annually, from the Pennsylvania coal fields to all points east of the Hudson River, and other freights will be saved the onerous charges of transshipment at New York and across the ferries. The present expense of transferring freight from New York to Jersey City, is about equal to the cost of its transportation by rail between Jersey City and Philadelphia, or between New York and New Haven. Several miles' distance is saved between New York city and Turner's Station (on the Erie Railway,) by crossing this bridge which is but three miles above Peekskill. These facts and figures.—the latter not the final and fixed statements of

the projectors of the enterprise, but still in the main correct,—give a clear conception of the tremendous scheme.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

To the Editor of the British Whig:

SIR,—Seeing, by the columns of your journal, that the subject of disbanding the Royal Canadian Rifles has been repeatedly adverted to, and, as it would appear, a diversity of opinion exists among your informants, as to how the matter is to be effected, I thought I could not employ a half hour or so better than by giving your readers a synopsis of the subject. The orders lately issued by the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief for disbandment are based on existing warrants. The detail read on parade is divided into five sections.—

1st.—All men over 21 years service to be discharged by pension.

2nd.—Men between 18 and 20 years by pension, under conditions of a late warrant.

3rd.—All men found medically unfit to be discharged, will be pensioned permanently, or temporarily according to their length of service.

4th.—Men who wish to take a free discharge, and who will receive a gratuity of from 12 to 18 pounds, provided they have fourteen years service. It may not be out of place to state, that men of this class under 14 years service receive the liberal sum of five shillings. No. 4 also embraces men who will not transfer their services, and who will not accept the gratuity or smaller amount of 5 shillings, too healthy for invaliding, and have not the service to come under the conditions of 1 and 2. are to be peremptorily discharged.

5th.—Transfers to 1st Batt. 60th, 69th and 78th Regiments.

This is the manner the veterans of one hundred fights are to be disposed of. Just fancy, Mr. Editor, men who have trod on every battle field that British troops have been engaged on for the past 25 years, who have traversed the arid plains of the Indian Peninsula, from Cape Comorn to the Cashmere border, who have braved the pestilential diseases inseparable from a West India residence, whose medical histories show the horrors of a Crimean campaign, just fancy, at the very hour of his life when the wearied soldier seeks (among his friends) that rest which he has earned, he is cast adrift with the recompense of a paltry annuity or grant, or volunteers his services to regiments whose next stations will be the West Indies. Just think of the humanity of the man—not the Commander-in-Chief, I am sure—who transports 600 or 700 women and children to that British graveyard, as it has been truthfully called, to follow a certain policy, the wisdom of which is not so clear. I don't know, is he a married man, or, if so, has he no thought for those, who, though poor and humble, have assisted to uphold the dignity of a country, which he, in his fanaticism, is now endeavoring to degrade. It may not be out of place to mention here that a War Minister's salary is \$25,000 a year and pickings.

A SOLDIER.

Kingston, April 12th, 1870.

RETURN OF THE MONARCH.—The ocean-cruising turret frigate *Monarch*, Captain J. Commerell, V.C., C.B., which anchored at Spithead on March 27, on her return from her voyage with Mr. Peabody's remains to Portland and Annapolis, United States, steamed into Portsmouth Harbour on March 29.

CANADA AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A parliamentary return issued March 28, contains the correspondence relative to the surrender of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company and its admission into the Canadian Dominion. The correspondence begins with a despatch from Viscount Monck, dated December 21, 1867, transmitting an address from the Parliament of Canada, praying her Majesty to annex Rupert's land to the Dominion.

Among the enclosures in Viscount Monck's despatch was a memorandum to the Governor in Council signed by the Hon. W. McDougall, in the course of which that gentleman says:—

Recent proposals in the Congress of the United States in reference to British America, the rapid advance of mining and agricultural settlements westward, and the avowed policy of the Washington Government to acquire territory from other powers, by purchase or otherwise, admonish us that not a day is to be lost in determining and publishing to the world our policy in regard to these territories.

The Duke of Buckingham, who was Colonial Minister at the time, acknowledged Viscount Monck's despatch on January 13th 1868, promising that the matter should have the early and serious attention of her Majesty's advisors, and that their decision should be communicated as early as possible, but (he added) "the consideration of so important a subject will necessarily occupy a short time."

The first letter written by Earl Granville is dated April 10, 1869. In it the Earl communicates to Sir John Young the consent of the Hudson's Bay company for the proposed transfer of territory.

Writing on March 9, 1869, to Sir Stafford Northcote as representing the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Frederick Rogers thus states Lord Granville's view of the question:

It is, in Lord Granville's opinion, of very great importance that this question should be settled on a permanent footing and with little delay. He does not disguise the interests which her Majesty's Government have in this settlement. It is not creditable to this country that any inhabited part of her Majesty's dominions should be without a recognized government, capable of enforcing the law, and responsible to neighbouring countries for the performance of its obligations. The toleration of such a state of things in parts of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory is unjust to the inhabitants of that territory, and is not without danger to the peaceful relations between this country and the United States, and this danger and injustice are likely to increase in proportion as the mining and agricultural capabilities of what is called the "Fertile Belt" begin to attract settlers from the east and south.

To Canada the settlement of the question is not less important, as removing a cause of irritation between it and its neighbours, and even with the mother country itself, as destroying an obstacle to that which has been looked upon as the natural growth of the Dominion, is likely to open an indefinite prospect of employment to Canadian labour and enterprise, and lastly as enlarging the inducements which Canada is able to offer to the British emigrant. It is no small matter that it would enable Her Majesty's government at once to annex to the whole Dominion, the whole of British North America proper, except the colony of British Columbia.

The letter goes on to remark on the in-

tores which the company themselves had in bringing the negotiations to a close. A copy of this letter was sent subsequently to the Canadian delegates, Sir G. Cartier and Mr. McDougall, with a request that they would regard it as conveying to themselves the views of her Majesty's Government. Sir Frederic Rogers concludes his note, closing the copy, by saying:

His lordship desires me to add that in case the terms suggested in this letter should be accepted by the parties concerned her Majesty's Government would be prepared to fulfil the expectations held out in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of June 17, 1865, and to propose to Parliament that the Imperial guarantee should be given to a loan of 30,000l., the sum which is proposed to be paid over by Canada to the Company on the transfer of the company's rights. As this is a matter in which the company has no interest, it is not adverted to in my letter to Sir Stafford Northcote.

THE GUNBOAT PRINCE ALFRED.

Col. Ross has received instructions to place Capt. James Thomson in command of the gunboat; the force under him to be a Lieutenant and 30 men from the Clinton Company and 20 men from the Goderich Artillery. Capt. Frazer is to be sailing master, Capt. Parsons mate, and J. H. Killey chief engineer. The crew will consist of 18 men including fireman. The orders are that she shall be ready to weigh anchor at the earliest moment. Great exertions are being made to equip her; a large number of men being engaged in fitting her out for the cruise. The alterations in machinery going on through the winter under Mr. J. H. Killey, the engineer, in the employ of the government are now nearly completed. The engines are expected to be in motion tomorrow.

We may add that this fine vessel is propelled by an engine of 260 horse power—has one auxiliary engine of 60 horse power and one pony do of 6 horse power, driven by two of the best boilers in American waters, and can be propelled through the water at the rate of 16 miles per hour if required.—*Harbor Signal.*

A PROJECTILE ANCHOR.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* thus describes a life saving apparatus, called by its inventor, Mr. Rogers, the "patent projectile anchor," with which numerous successful experiments have lately been tried at Portsmouth.

His projectile, which is sometimes a cone and sometimes an anchor, has attached to it what in our opinion, is of incalculable value, viz: a block through which a line is riven. The sides of the block, by a most ingenious contrivance, expand, so that if the rope is foaled all obstructions "in moderation" pass through. The anchor consists of a tri-lobed, hinged, folding projectile, weighing about 112 pounds; it can be fired from a mortar or any gun; by means of the block and double line rove through it, when the anchor is thrown into the sea, a life-boat may be launched through the surf, and pulled out by the hands on shore. Whether thrown over a wreck, from a wreck to the shore, from ship to ship at sea, indeed in all cases, the evident and palpable advantage of a double rope over a single one must be clear to every one. This invention will be useful to armies having to cross rivers. By its aid pontoon bridges may be thrown across a river without exposing a man. It

will be found most useful when it may be necessary to drag a harbor with nets for torpedoes. But its principal value will always be in its affording means for shipwrecked mariners to reach the shore.

GALLANT ACT.

On the 21st ultimo, during the cruise of Her Majesty's ship *Lord Warden* in the Malta Channel, and while exercising aloft, Edward Kelly, ordinary seaman, fell overboard from the mizen topgallant yard, receiving such severe injuries by striking the rigging before he reached the water as to render him quite insensible. Lieutenant Clement Laprimaudaye, who was presented with the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving the life of one of his shipmates in the *Lord Warden* when cruising off this island about twelve months ago, immediately jumped overboard, without even divesting himself of any of his clothing, his example being followed by a seaman named William Norton. Between them they succeeded in keeping Kelly afloat until they were all picked up. Lieutenant Laprimaudaye was very much exhausted when hauled into the boat, but neither he nor his brave companion is now the worse for their exertions, and it is gratifying to state that Kelly is also in a fair way of recovery. The ship was going through the water several knots at the time, with a fresh breeze and a heavy sea running; so the officer and the two seamen were a considerable distance astern before succour could be sent to them, and they were, besides, unable to get hold of the lifebuoy. This being the second act of gallantry of Lieutenant Laprimaudaye, his claim to the Albert Medal will, doubtless, be fully considered, while Norton is entitled to that of the Royal Humane Society.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE NEW DRILL.

The following alterations in the book of Field Exercise for the Army have been approved, and will be carried out in the drill of the Reserve Forces:—

Part II.—

In company drill the following movements to be disused:—

Sec. 6. A company wheeling a given number of paces on either flank from the halt.

Sec. 7. A company wheeling on the centre from the halt.

Sec. 14. The echelon march of subdivisions or sections.

Secs. 24 & 29. Increasing and diminishing the front of columns by subdivisions or sections.

Part IV.—

In battalion drill the following movements need not be practised:—

Sec. 8. Advancing and retiring by wings.

Sec. 18. Quarter distance column changing front on centre.

Sec. 20. Changing the order of a column by the successive march, &c., &c., &c.

Sec. 21. As above, on a road.

Sec. 22. Echelon march of sections.

Sec. 29 to 31. Formation of column from line. All these movements to be performed by the flank march of fours, instead of by the double wheels.

Sec. 33. Forming line to the front from open column. This movement to be done only on the march as laid down in paragraph 5, page 286.

Sec. 36. As last above.

Sec. 41. Changing front by the intermediate formation of open column.

1. All wheels to be done on moveable

pivots as now, when the words "on the move" are given, but without these words.

2. Subdivisions, or sections, not to be used in battalion drill, except in the formation of squares.

3. In echelon changes of front invariably, the named company will be wheeled forward by its captain on the caution.—*Volunteer Service Gazette.*

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—The question whether electricity will ever be a substitute for steam seems likely to be settled. An invention looking toward this issue has been reduced to a practical illustration. For some months there has been a model machine running in this vicinity propelled by electricity. The work it performs astonishes all that behold it. In one of our colleges there is a magnet weighing a thousand pounds. Three hundred cups are necessary to operate it. In this new invention a magnet of forty pounds and nine cups more than doubles the power of the large magnet. Lathes, planing machines and other mechanical arrangements are driven by this power. To run an engine of twenty-horse power by this invention would require only a space of three feet long, two feet wide and two feet high. The cost per day would be thirty-five cents. On a steamship no coal would be required, and the space now used for coal and machinery could be used for cargo. The stubborn resistance of electricity to mechanical use heretofore has, it is believed, been overcome. A continuous battery has been secured and other difficulties removed, principally through the coil of the magnet. If the invention works as well on the large scale as it does on the machinery to which it is now applied, steamships will soon ply the ocean under the new propelling power. A machine of great capacity is being constructed and will soon be on exhibition in New York. The whole thing, mighty enough to carry a Cunarder to Liverpool, can be secured in a small trunk.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF LORD WALTER KERR.—

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, several cases of gallantry in saving life from drowning in various parts of the world were brought under the notice of the society and rewarded. The silver medal of the society was voted to Lord Walter Kerr, commander of her Majesty's ship *Mercules*, for saving John Cochrane, ordinary seaman, under the following circumstances. The man fell overboard in the river Tagus, in 19 fathoms water from the main rigging, striking his head against the ship's side, which rendered him perfectly helpless and insensible, and the danger of his position was much enhanced by the fact of the strong tides and eddies in the river which have the effect of keeping under the surface whatever falls in. Lord Walter Kerr, who was standing on deck at time, observed the man fall into the water and that he made no effort to save himself, and was evidently fast drowning. Without a moment's hesitation he sprang overboard from a height of 30 feet, and succeeded in reaching the man supporting him for fully ten minutes, until a boat which had put off to their assistance from the ship reached them and picked them up both much exhausted.

The *New York World* says that Goldwin Smith has again been making a goose of himself. He has asked General R. E. Lee to issue an address to Englishmen inviting them to emigrate to Virginia in preference to other States, which General Lee very properly declines to do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

The *Scottish American*, confessedly one of the best (if not the best) newspapers published in America, has an article in its issue of the 14th inst., on Canada and the North West, admirably written, and in a tone at which no reasonable Canadian, however patriotic, could take umbrage. In it, however, occurs the following passage:

"True Riel is morally and legally a murderer. But it must be kept in view that he is not considered so by many Americans. These latter give the 'Munroe Doctrine' a larger interpretation than is generally understood. They claim that, under it, any community which claims independence has a right to the aid of the States in maintaining it. There is no use in disguising these facts, nor need there be any shadow of pusillanimity in stating them. They do undoubtedly belong to the question of how to deal with the Winnipeg rebellion."

I will not stay to consider the bearing of this "Munroe Doctrine"—as insolent as absurd—in the words by which the *Scottish American* interprets it, on the recent attempt of the Southern States to achieve their independence, but pass at once to that which it would be the height of "pusillanimity" in Canadians to refrain from expressing in every possible way—in public and in private—by their representatives in Parliament—by their press—by the teaching of youth in their schools—in private commune between man and man, and between man and woman. And here let it be said to the honor of the Canadian press that it has but little to reproach itself with in this connection.

The simple answer of Canada to this brag-gart "doctrine"—a "doctrine," be it observed, of exceeding suitability to filibusters, freebooters, loafers, Fenians, rowdies, roughs, robbers, murderers, and villains and scoundrels of every possible kind and degree of infamy,—is, that so soon as the United States, or any portion of their turbulent and unruly subjects, (I beg their pardon! I believe every man is an individual sovereign) attempt to carry the principles of their beloved "doctrine" across our lines, we join issue. We will rule our territory as completely as they rule theirs. If they choose to meddle with affairs which are none of theirs let them take the consequence—War!

PECULIARITIES OF MILITARY COSTUME.

In Col. Wolsley's book, (p. 3,) will be found the following passage:

"There has been a tendency of late to make all regiments alike in their outward appearance, and to consider them so in their feelings. Machines into which the in-

dividual talents and disposition of men enter so largely as into those called regiments are never calculated to keep time alike as watches do. The idiosyncrasies of commanding officers, historical traditions and established customs, affect the character of regiments more than might be imagined by those who draw their idea of our service from the "Queen's Regulations." The endeavour to assimilate them has not been happy; like democracy, it has a tendency to pull down the best to a level with the worst, instead of raising the latter. *Esprit de corps* is made up of trifles; "a rose by any other name" smells differently to military nostrils. The guardsman reduced to the linesman, is not the fine guardsman any longer. Take the best rifle battalion and clothe it in red, it would soon cease to be the dashing body of skirmishers it is now. Many little peculiarities of dress on which regiments prided themselves have been taken from them within the last fourteen years, without any apparent object except that of enabling the gentleman tailors of the clothing board to have but one pattern of coat . . .

No man who knows soldiers or their peculiar way of thinking, or is acquainted with the many little trifles that go to make up *esprit de corps* and that form as it were a *lieu* between it and discipline, would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity which he prides himself on, without having some overpowering reason for doing so." The italics are my own.

In reading the above and some further passages on the same subject, a note of Col. Wolsley's at the foot of the page altogether escaped my notice. It refers to a singularly corroborative passage in Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea." It was only a day or two ago that, re-reading that remarkable work, I lighted on the passage referred to by Col. Wolsley, and at once perceived the corroboration to which he refers; nor was I aware of his reference to it 'till I began to copy his own paragraph, tho' I had in the meantime decided (and should I not, in deference to the "Munroe Doctrine," say "concluded?") to throw them together for the benefit of such of your readers as may not have seen the originals.

This is Kinglake's corroborative passage:—

"In the capital of many a state there sits an industrious clerk—a sovereign he may be or a minister—working hard at the task of giving a base uniformity to bodies of armed men, and never remitting his toil till at last he is taught by disaster that the mind and the soul he has laboured so hard to keep down are amongst the main needs of an army in time of war. If he sees a body of troops having some distinctive accoutrement which helps to sustain its individuality in the midst of an army, and connects itself in the minds of the men with the pride they take in their regiment, he hastens to tear off the mark which makes the corps differ from others; and when there is a regi-

ment which glories in its ancient name, connecting it vaguely with great traditions, and founding upon the cherished syllables that consciousness of power which is a main condition of ascendancy in war, then the army clerk suffers such pain from the want of that sequence which he has long observed in an orderly series of numerals running on like 'one,' 'two,' 'three,' that he takes from the regiment its proud historic name, and orders that for the future it shall be called by a number, in the way that is used by convicts. But of all the clerks who thus toiled at the business of making armies by extinguishing men, none had been more ruthless than the one who toiled at St. Petersburg; for, devoting himself to the merely military, as distinguished from the warlike, pursuits, and being little short of a madman in his love of things uniform, the Emperor Nicholas for years had been lowering and lowering the Russian soldiery in the scale of humanity with the intent of bringing his army to a base mechanical perfection; and this policy had been carried to such baneful extremes that the most illustrious of Russia's living generals has assigned it as one of the causes which exposed the Czar's troops to defeat."

Several Battalions (when will they let us call them Regiments?) have lately been seeking honorary appellations by way of distinction. Let them also, as occasion or opportunity may arise, seek distinctive marks of uniform. Such marks are not only useful as ready means of distinguishing one regiment from another in the field, but for the reasons mentioned by Col. Wolsley and Mr. Kinglake. Very apropos to this was a recent proposition of one of your correspondents, suggesting different facings for the different Provinces.

I would, however, not monopolize blue for Ontario, but have it as in the regular army for such battalions as may acquire Royal designations. This would be far better than the dead level fiction of all militia regiments being royal.

HUNGER.

There is a ridiculous old yarn about somebody of notoriety (I am not sure that the idea used not to be ascribed to Napoleon) having said that, with half a dozen Irishmen half-drunk, ditto Scotchmen half-starved, ditto Englishmen with their—well, I believe ladies read the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, let us say—Englishmen with "satisfied appetites," he would conquer the world. It may be so, but my personal experience is different, and I am inclined to think that the inventor of the story hit upon a truth in regard to the Scotchman which would equally hold good as to the Englishman. The peculiarity ascribed to the Irishman might possibly be applicable (in degrees) to all three. Now, being an old West Indian, unhappily addicted to curries, cayenne pepper and hot pickles; having also been a sailor and having, in virtue of that profession, unhappily acquired a depraved taste for still

more sinful indulgences, to wit, tobacco and grog. It has come to pass that the shocking irregularities of four or five and twenty years have strengthened and confirmed an original constitutional indifference to breakfast, so that it is a matter of little consequence to me whether I get anything to eat till 12 or 1 o'clock or not. But then comes the Nemesis in the shape of an appetite which, if delayed of satisfaction, is provocative of a savage and ferocious state of mind, totally unbecoming an officer, a gentleman, or a Christian. It happened this morning that I was called upon just before breakfast on business. I lit a pipe and proceeded to it, thinking no more about it—*i.e.* breakfast. About half past twelve I had a conversation with a friend on the N.W. question, and expressed such opinions and feelings towards Riel as were, I think, consonant both with that gentleman's deserts, and my (hungry) indignation. But alas! (I am at the confession!) *Culpa mea! Culpa mea maxima!* I shame me to acknowledge that by half-past one (after a hearty dinner) my righteous indignation against that potentate softened itself to a somewhat milder shade.

Now does this bear out the Napoleonic dictum? No! I contend that all nations alike are most dangerous with empty—(I beg those dear creatures' pardons!)—I mean, in a state of depletion. Man, at such moments, makes a horribly near approach to the larger carnivora; but only Charles Lamb could do justice to such a subject. All this rigmarole is, however, only introductory to what recurred to my memory over a post-prandial pipe, viz; that I recently read in (I think) an Ottawa paper, an entirely new version of a very old story. It was to the effect that Fuseli, the painter—the word "artist" is a snobbish modern emphuism—being a person of inordinate appetite, was in the habit of ordering dinners at hotels or eating-houses for three, four, five or six (heaven knows how many) guests. The repast being ready and he, Fuseli, in attendance, the impatient waiter, anxious for the credit of the cookery of his house, would make respectful enquiry as to the arrival of the company; whereupon he would be asounded by the ogerish response "I am de gombany!"

Now, altho' the idea of dressing up this story with a novel adaptation is sufficiently ingenious, it is not quite fair. The anecdote, true or false, is of older date even than Fuseli, and he was a very old man when he died some 35 or 40 years ago. If my memory serve me it was told originally of Handel. At all events, Fuseli, who was an intimate friend of my parents, was a man of delicate appetite, and the last man who could have been saddled with this anecdote by any one who knew him, or of him, on undoubted authority.

He was, moreover, a man of unquestionable, though somewhat extravagant genius, beyond being possessed of a very high order

of talent. He spoke and wrote with perfect ease and precision eight languages, Latin and Greek, of course, amongst them. His English was the worst of all. Yet his writing in that was almost faultless. He was said, I don't know how truly, to have been acknowledged by Porson himself to be his superior in Greek. I have still in my possession many of his drawings, and though he is now but little known, and his style but little appreciated, no one conversant with the old masters can for an instant fail to recognise in him the only modern upon whom has ever fallen the mantle of Michael Angelo Buonrotti.

THE FORCE AT HUNTINGDON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Colonel Fletcher has established Military Police in the village, the Hussars furnishing a non-commissioned officer for this service, and the 50th Battalion one non-commissioned officer or steady and reliable man from each company.

The duties of the military police are to see that peace and order is preserved in the village, that all Volunteers are in their billets at the appointed hour, and, moreover, to arrest all suspicious characters found lurking about; as to the first part of the police duties is very little needed, the marked sobriety and orderly conduct of both the cavalry and infantry of the Brigade being highly creditable to the force.

Captain Muir and the Troop Sergeant-Major Tees left on duty on the 18th instant, to visit the detachments of the Hussars at Franklin and Hemmingford, and during the temporary absence of Capt. Muir, Lieut.-Col. Lovelace is in command of the Troop. This officer is also serving on the Staff of Colonel Fletcher as Brigade-Major.

The Hussars and 50th Battalion parade twice a day for drill, the former being exercised both on the mounted and dismounted service, and the Infantry in Battalion movements and skirmishing.

The officers of the 50th Battalion have availed themselves of the practical knowledge of Colonel Lovelace in sword practice, and take lessons every afternoon. This very active and efficient officer is assisted in his duties by Cornet Lockerby of the Hussars.

The Cavalry patrol by day and night, and a regular chain of communication has been established along the front. At present all is quiet.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—In your issue of 11th April, under the head of "Military" you say: "As the Militia cannot be marched out of the country, &c." How do you reconcile this with paragraph 61 of Militia Act which says: "Her Majesty may call out the Militia or any part thereof for actual service either within or without the Dominion, &c"

And again if we admit that the Red River Settlement is not in the Dominion, I fancy

we have no *causes belli* as in that case we had no power to go as far as we did and establish a government up there and the insurgents have done no wrong.

It seems certain now that a force is to be sent; let us hope the proper men will be selected (if a selection is to be made), not only as regards the men but the officers. Already we learn that the Brigade office in Toronto swarms with applicants for appointments in the expedition. Let us trust then that officers who have devoted their time, energy, and means to the service when there has been no pay, will be preferred, now that there will be a chance for them to reap some benefit for their devotion; many of these applicants, no doubt, have in time of tranquility sneered at the efforts of energetic officers for drilling weekly, &c., and have never put in an appearance except for annual drill; and others are of the class of adventurers who have flooded our Military Schools and brought those excellent institutions into such bad odour. It would be an injustice to allow such as these to step in and command men whose efficiency is the result of the attention bestowed on them by some zealous and efficient officer who does not possess the requisite influence to secure an appointment. Let the officers who are known to be efficient and zealous have a chance to go or it will be ignoring their labours and they will be discouraged from future work.

Yours, &c.,

FISHWACKER.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Col. E. F. Bourcier, C. B., has been awarded the vacant engineer distinguished service pension.

There is no truth in the rumour that General the Hon. James Lindsay will succeed Sir Hastings Doyle at Halifax.

Sir Stafford Northcote, lady, and son arrived at Montreal on the 20th instant, from Liverpool.

Mr. A. Philips, who is charged with the robbery of American bonds, has been brought before the magistrates at Queenstown and remanded.

Mr. Wm. Dixon, Canadian Government Emigration Agent, is very active, and has published some information that will be of value to emigrants.

Arrangements are making for the selection of the emigrants who are to proceed to Canada in the spring per Government troopships.

The report of the Great Western Railway of Canada, to be presented on April 13, recommends a dividend on the ordinary shares of 5½ per cent. per annum.

Miss Rye has made another appeal on behalf of our "gutter children," and tells us that in Canada and in the Western States of America she can find them comfortable homes.

The expediency of forwarding a small body of troops, in deference to a request from Canada, to assist in quelling the Red River insurrection, is under the consideration of our Government.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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. 10, VOL. IV.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, and REMITTANCES.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

THE Fenian raid has almost become a household word in Canada, as describing something unreal, indefinite, and intangible. Except for the assertions of Sir J. A. Macdonald and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the existence of even that most meaningless of all things a threat of invasion would not be believed in. But the call to arms shows that the Government have good grounds for being assured of the existence of real danger; and as that has been met for so far with promptitude it is quite possible the alarm may pass away as others have done. To prevent a recurrence of this unprofitable state of affairs it will be necessary to compel our neighbors to observe towards us the obligations of international law, and at the same time increase our Volunteer force on the frontiers, so that the cost of transporting troops from a distance might be avoided.

The tactics in vogue amongst the Fenians are simply those of taking advantage of some unguarded point to slip in, plunder and be

away before they could be brought within striking distance. If every man on the frontier was armed and compelled to learn the use of his weapons; the banditti would think twice before they would put themselves into what would be a hornet's nest. The attack of a single house would rouse the whole neighborhood, and that such resistance would answer all purposes is evident from the fact that in no case could those fellows pretend to practice the most simple tactics, being without artillery or any munitions of war but what they were able to carry. To deal with their abettors will require quite as much promptitude and vigor as has been displayed hitherto in meeting their threatened irruptions, and there can be no doubt that redress will be obtained with the same facility with which the Fenians are baffled.

THERE are two questions of grave import before the people of the Dominion—the Red River difficulty and the Fenian invasion. With the former the people having had their own's talk will be content to let the Government deal with the case, satisfied that its true solution is to be found in action of the most decisive kind; and to that action the very nature of the affair naturally committed the Government. One line of policy should be followed out, and that is to crush out the rebellion at all hazards, restore order, and then by a strict enquiry expose the actions of those whose intrigues have jeopardized the interests and honor of the country. It is universally admitted that the hour for negotiation has passed away; force must be the agent now used, and the country will rest satisfied that the true solution thereby may be quietly left to the Administration.

Within four years the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended three times in a British Colony, within whose precincts a dozen constables would suffice to enforce the law, and at peace with all their neighbors. It is time the people asked the meaning of all this, and that our executive addressed to the Washington Government through the Imperial Administration the very interesting question as to whether the United States are at peace or war with British North America? Because it really has come to this, that owing to military organizations in the United States, fostered by the Government thereof, and sustained by a portion of the press; this country is put to great trouble and expense every year in making preparations to resist armed invasion using the territory of the United States as a basis of military operations, and having the sheltering facilities afforded by that country to fall back upon when defeated. The whole Canadian frontier is regularly threatened with all the horrors of slaughter and rapine at the option of a set of ruffians who occupy no legal status but are sheltered under the American flag, being nominally the citizens of the United States.

There is no need to argue about the duty

of the United States Administration, and how that duty is performed by the American Secretary of State notifying the British Ambassador at Washington of the movements of Gen. O'Neill and his horde of banditti. All this is accepted by some of the journals here as a receipt in full for the non-fulfilment of the treaty obligations, a duty which the United States never yet performed except compelled thereto.

Now the people of Canada have to calculate the cost of allowing their neighbors a privilege so damaging to the general interests of this country, and to let it be known that the international obligations of the United States must be fulfilled in reality and not by red tapism at Washington.

The actual money cost to Canada this year is \$20,000 per diem, and it may be indefinitely increased. There is besides 4000 men withdrawn from the industries of the country, the average profits on whose labor going to accumulated capital would be fully five dollars per day per man, \$20,000 more per diem. There is a frontier line from Stansfeld to Sarnia of over 800 miles; some of our wealthiest cities and a large proportion of our richest farms are on or lie along it. It would not be too much to say that these periodical disturbances cause a direct loss in the agricultural districts by uncertainty and actual depreciation of value consequent thereon of at least ten per cent. of the full value of farm, buildings, and stock, and in towns of at least five per cent. In Montreal this would be at least \$7,000,000; in Kingston, \$500,000; Toronto, \$1,500,000; Hamilton, \$1,000,000, and in the agricultural districts as much as four times that amount, so that it would not be too much to say that direct loss of \$50,000,000 is inflicted on Canada by each of those Fenian raids irrespective of the actual loss incurred by the maintenance of a heavy military force.

Let people realise even by imagination the position of a frontier farmer—say he owns 200 acres of land, cleared and fenced, worth at least \$100 per acre, farm buildings, homestead and stock worth \$10,000, not by any means an uncommon case; an hour's work of the Fenians would leave such a man a beggar and destroy the labors of forty years. Any one who reads Sherman's famous march to the sea will be able to understand what would happen in case those ruffians should get a chance, and as they are allowed to organize with impunity under the Stars and stripes it would be as well to compel the owners of that banner to keep watch and ward lest their wolves should break loose.

From the United States, since it be motion, nothing has been obtained by controversy or kindly feeling. The prevailing tone of its public life is bullyism, and therefore a redress for grievances should be couched in such language as would make the intention manifest. Redress the people of Canada want for a series of outrages such

as no other people would have borne, and redress they must have.

It is the duty of the Imperial Government to move in this matter, but it is also the duty of the Canadian Executive to point out to the British Cabinet the serious evils to which a conciliatory policy has exposed Canada, and demand that it now be set aside for a policy in which the question of right and wrong shall have a more prominent place. Quarrels are to be deprecated at all times, but as a mere question of cost a state of active warfare is better than a state of chronic hostility, and it is better that we should encounter the greater evil at once than at a period when our resources are impaired by petty demonstrations.

English or American politicians will be great fools to believe that the people of this country are afraid or in love with the United States. So far from either feeling being prevalent amongst Canadians; a war with the latter power would bring to the front nine-tenths of the population capable of bearing arms, and if 8000 could be got for the Red River, 80,000 could be found to face any force the States could place on the frontiers.

It would be well if our Executive would take immediate measures to prevent this country drifting into a war with the States. It will require very little more provocation to bring about a consummation to be deprecated by all reasoning men, but it is evident it must be the natural termination of the present complications. Undoubtedly this is the most important of the two questions, and its peaceful solution is most desirable, for at present it is impossible to say whether the Dominion of Canada and the United States are at peace or war.

The *Globe* of Monday has a paragraph stating that Brigade Major Denison has received instructions to draft three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns from the Queen's Own and 10th Royals for service at Red River. It is the first time we have heard of officers being drafted, and are sure the *Globe* labors under a mistake; the applications at headquarters for service there are so numerous that the authorities will be obliged to select those who are to serve in the expedition. It is not at all likely that any want of Volunteers would compel the Government to resort to drafting. It will take a sharp contest to bring Canada to that extremity.

One of these unlucky donkeys who are always sure to be at hand whenever a muddle, political or otherwise comes up, has been publishing the diluted effusion of what the author of the Ingoldsby Legends terms "The gruel he calls his brains," in the shape of a blasphemous doggerel on the assassin of the Red River tragedy. It is surely bad enough to have all the excitement and ill-feeling engendered by the deplorable transaction confined to Ontario, but to have what

is at best a cruel and cowardly murder sung in such strains as this man Lemay has attempted, and for the express purpose of stirring up strife and dissension amongst people who inhabit a common country, are governed by equal laws, and in which there is no distinction of creed, caste, or color, exceeds in atrocity anything which can possibly be imagined.

It is one comfort that sentiments such as those expressed by the librarian of the Assembly of Quebec are luckily confined to a small section of his countrymen, and neither shared in or approved by any of those French Canadians who have done so much for the history of their native land.

The questions to be dealt with in this Red River difficulty requires delicate manipulation, inasmuch that if possible no bloodshed shall be permitted to take place, because it is not the conquest of the Red River Territory that it is to be effected, but the restoration of law and order therein. To this end force is necessary, and had become so from the moment Scott was put on trial, but the exercise of the power given by force should be in cool and judicious hands.

Amongst the arrivals in this city are Judge Black, Major Boulton, and Mr. Provencher, the legally appointed Secretary of the Territory under Lieutenant-Governor Macdonnell. There can be no doubt now but the Government, and finally the public, will be in possession of the origin and cause of the outbreak. There is evidently something behind which, if disclosed, would place the whole question in a true light. Dr. Shultz, with the reticence of a brave man, says little, but it is probable that the various reports of all those gentlemen will enable the people of Canada to judge as to who are the culprits.

In the meantime the Government of Canada are not principals in the quarrel, and we humbly suggest to Messieurs on both sides to wait till there is a row before they get vexed over it. It has been the fashion to blame the Dominion Executive because they did not send troops there before they attempted to take possession, but they had no power to do so, being exactly in the position of a party awaiting the transfer of an estate on which a squatter was located whose rights were to be bought out; when the agent was sent to take possession the squatter resisted, and the purchaser naturally fell back on the vendor with the demand that legal possession be assured, and this is the very object the Imperial Government proposes to achieve. Would it not be well, therefore, that the people of Canada quietly awaited the result of the operations about to be undertaken, leaving to obscure individuals of the Lemay type the privilege of manufacturing sensations. One thing is certain, the harmony and good feeling existing between the French and British Canadian populations are not likely to be imperilled by the ravings of a moonstruck lunatic, whose attempt at versification,

apart from its blasphemy, is on a par with the most vulgar of street ballads.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled; "Reply of certain Retired Officers of the 7th Battalion of London Volunteers," &c., &c. One of the most difficult lessons in the education of a soldier is that total abnegation of self which renders him, under arms, part of a great machine moving at the will of others, and at all times submissive under every disadvantage, discouragement and annoyance to that strict discipline and deference to authority which forms so marked a difference between military and civil life. Strict discipline is always irksome to bear, and when it is enforced ungraciously in a tyrannical spirit by a vulgar minded man, individual forbearance displays more true heroism than facing the most imminent and appalling danger.

A strict disciplinarian, a gentleman of refined mind and education, and a man noted for kindness of heart and generosity of temper, Lieutenant-Colonel Wily, commanding the late Civil Service Regiment, illustrated the despotism of discipline in a speech of singular power and ability on the occasion of that corps being disbanded, in which, after thanking officers and men for the aid they had given him in maintaining discipline and administering the economy of the battalion, by comparing it to a *hand of iron which might be covered with velvet but the iron remained there still*. This simple and beautiful illustration exhibits the principle involved in the pamphlet whose title is quoted in this article in a proper light. It is not necessary to reinvestigate the painful circumstances which led to the resignation of nine officers of the 7th Battalion, depriving the country of their services and establishing a precedent as dangerous as novel.

That the commanding officer of the corps may have been wanting in that courtesy and geniality of temperament so necessary to temper the rigor of discipline is probable enough, but that would not warrant his subordinate officers conspiring against him and seeking to force him out of the corps. He may shew the iron hand without the velvet covering, but it is the hand of authority and must be supported at all hazards.

It is a pity those gentlemen did not listen to the courteous, wise, and kind advice given by the Adjutant-General, for they might easily have reasoned that a soldier of his experience had only the good of the service and their own benefit in view. He knew well that the allegations against Lieut.-Col. Lewis were altogether insufficient to found charges necessary to bring that officer to a Court Martial, and he endeavored to heal a breach which social dignity and want of a true appreciation of the relations existing between the superior and inferior officers rendered irreparable. When the matter would not be accommodated he was compelled to let discipline be asserted in the ordinary way.

We are sorry to see those gentlemen take a course directly opposed to strict military law, and we must say that amongst Volunteers there is a special necessity for rigorously enforcing its provisions in order to teach our people the necessity of recognizing that each individual must be a soldier and civilian, and in the first capacity forget their privileges or social rank in the latter. In fact this pamphlet shows us that the stern lesson of self abnegation has yet to be learned.

The pamphlet also states that Sir G. E. Cartier and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., have made misstatements respecting the unfortunate quarrel contained in the narrative. This will be news to those who know the honorable gentlemen, neither of whom speak without a thorough knowledge of their subjects.

We do not wish to pursue this painful subject further, but hope it will prove a useful lesson to all who read the pamphlet, and that lesson should be to inculcate patience in the discharge of duty, and to bear and forbear. Those who have had experience in the regular service could give useful hints on such subjects, having too often to encounter the grip of the *iron hand* without the *velvet*.

Our Montreal Correspondent having been ordered the Front, we cannot gratify our readers with his usual communications.

MR. FINLAY, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Scottish American Journal*, will assume the Editorial Chair of the *Canada Scotsman*.

THERE are 6000 Volunteers under arms on the Frontier. The Militia Department have received no less than offers from 10,000 Volunteers for service in the Northwest.

THERE is a great outcry made just now for uniforms for the Volunteer force—the clothing being in the last year of its lawful wear. There can be no doubt but it would enhance the appearance of the men if their new uniforms could be issued, but as that operation cannot be performed in a day patience will enable the true soldier to bear the disappointment as he has to bear other evils which will be cured in due time.

THE Rev. Father Richot and Mr. Alfred Scott underwent an examination before the Police Magistrate on Thursday the 21st inst. A number of witnesses were examined, but failed to connect them in any way with the Red River murder. They were finally liberated on bail, as Mr. Hugh Scott, brother of the murdered man, swore that the Rev. Mr. Young, now in Toronto, could give the necessary evidence.

G. C. REFFINSTEIN was convicted of misdemeanor and felony and sentenced on Wednesday to one month's imprisonment in the County Gaol and four years with hard labor in the Penitentiary. This unfortunate man has expiated his errors by what is in effect a hard sentence. There were two convictions on the charge of felony and he was sentenced

to two periods of *four years* in the Penitentiary, but as the judge took a merciful view of his case, and his imprisonment for over six months in the County Gaol they were to be "concurrent" there can be scarcely any doubt that the ends of justice have been fully vindicated. The Assizes closed on Thursday the 21st instant.

THE Brockville & Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery, gave their annual ball in the Victoria Hall on the 19th instant. It was under the patronage of Mr. Richardson, President, and Mr. H. Abbott, Manager of the road, also Captain Worsley, and Lieutenants Lowe and Hume. The decorations surpassed anything heretofore witnessed in Brockville, and reflected the highest credit on both officers and men of the battery for the very liberal expenditure and good taste displayed. The music was supplied by the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, which is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence.

Among the invited guests present were Lieut.-Colonels Atcherley, D.A.G., Jackson, B.M., Buell, 42nd Battalion, and Sharpe, late R. C. R., Capt. Redmond, Lieutenants Beal and Steel. The men of the Battery turned out in full strength, looking even more smart and soldierlike than usual. The ladies we cannot name, suffice it to say that the beauty, fashion, and elite of the town were present, the company numbering about four hundred.

The scarlet Staff, and Infantry tunics, mixed with the dark blue of the Artillery, the gay and fashionable costumes of the ladies, together with the magnificent decorations, which consisted of flags, shields, coats of arms, devices in bright bayonets, arms, etc., all illuminated with the brightest of gas, made the scene most pleasing and attractive. The refreshment room was supplied with all the delicacies of the season, which always helps to make a company genial. Dancing was kept up with vigor until a late hour, when the guests gradually withdrew, all speaking in the highest terms of the entertainment. Captain and Mrs. Worsley, Lieutenants Lowe and Hume, of the Battery, and Mr. Abbott, were indefatigable in their exertions to entertain the company, and the Secretary, Bombadier Jennings, was also present to render assistance.

REVIEWS.

THE 24th No. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* has the following illustrations: Accident on the Ice; Lookout on the Pacific Railway; Tableau Variety at the Mechanics' Hall, Montreal; "Our Canadian Portrait Gallery," containing portraits of Honorable A. J. Smith, Q.C., M.P., Honorable J. H. Cameron, Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., Honorable G. Irvine, Q.C., M.A., M.P., and J. Rymal, Esq., M.P.; the Queen's Drawing Room; Moonlight, and "In the Sepulchre"—the two last are beautiful pictures.

THE *New Dominion Monthly* for May contains more than the usual amount of select articles, with vignettes of Hon. A. A. Dorin, Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie, M.P.'s. This deservedly popular periodical has steadily maintained the promise with which it was started, and, we believe, is receiving the public support which it merits.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for April has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street, East of Broadway, New York. It contains Earl's Dene, Part VI.; The Princesse des Ursines; John, Part VI.; Chatterdon; Blue Laws; On the Government Scheme of Army Reform; Cornelius O'Dowd; The State, the Poor, and the Country; Count Charles de Montalambert.

A *mort le Roi*, was the announcement on the death of the reigning member of the old French dynasty, and the officers of the Court thereon broke their staffs of office throwing the pieces out of the window, and immediately hailed the successor with "Vive Le Roi." In Canadian journalism something like this has happened—the old respectable and steady *Pert's Standard* having made way for its successor, the new and vigorous *St. Mary's Vidette*—a very appropriate name, by the way, for a journal that represents the *key of the military and strategic positions* of the Western Peninsula. We wish the *Vidette* every success, and hope it will be a watchful sentinel of public interests.

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

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

MILITARY FUNERAL.

Yesterday (Good Friday) the remains of Mr. James Fennel a private in one of the Companies comprising the Grand Trunk Battalion of this town, were interred with military honors. The military procession was under the command of Major Larmour, and had a very imposing and solemn appearance, and attracted much attention, there being immense crowds of the people of the town out to witness it, as the procession passed through the several streets to the cemetery, headed by the magnificent band of the Grand Trunk Brigade, playing with solemn and mournful effect that beautiful funeral dirge, "The Dead March in Saul." The procession was large, and the firing party acquitted themselves with great credit. In fact the whole affair was exceedingly well managed, which reflected great credit on Major Larmour, officers and men of the Grand Trunk Brigade. Upon the invitation of Major Larmour and officers of the Grand Trunk Battalion, Captain Lemmon, officers and men of his Company turned out largely and joined in the procession, in paying the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of poor Fennel.—*Bramford Courier*.

The Welland Canal opens for the passage of vessels on Wednesday the 20th.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Volunteer Relief Fund was held in the Rotunda of the Corn Exchange yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. McCaul in the chair. There were present also Messrs. Gooderham, Campbell, Gzowski, James Young, J. T. Edgar, Nasmith, Hobson, Sheriff Jarvis, Jas. Graham and John Boyd.

Mr. Edgar was appointed Secretary, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Campbell presented the following Report:—

THE CUSTODIANS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| Subscriptions paid..... | \$38,291 21 |
| Interest received on investments..... | 5,611 10 |
| Interest received on Bank accounts..... | 211 39 |
| Premium on Dominion Stock sold..... | 105 57 |
| Total..... | \$44,220 27 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | |
| Amount distributed in relief..... | 23,715 42 |
| Amount invested in securities, viz: | |
| Dominion Stock at par..... | \$11,500 |
| Simcoe Debentures at par..... | 4,000 |
| | 15,500 00 |
| Amount paid to Volunteer Monument Fund..... | 2,250 00 |
| Premium paid on Dominion Stock..... | 135 00 |
| Paid Robertson and Cook for Printing..... | 4 80 |
| Balance in Bank..... | 619 90 |
| Total..... | \$42,255 18 |

MEMO.—The amount of Dominion Stock generally held was \$13,500, of which \$2,000 has been sold to enable the Custodians to make the payment of \$2,250 to the Monument Committee.

L. H. RUTHERFORD, Chairman.
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER,
 WILLIAM GOODERHAM,
 Rev. Dr. McCaul,
 C. J. CAMPBELL, Custodians.

Toronto, April 15, 1870.

The Chairman read a communication from Colonel Gilmor, asking relief for the family of Private Nussey, who was accidentally shot at the Garrison Commons yesterday. The case was referred to a special Committee.

THE MONUMENT.

Rev. Dr. McCaul said—The business for which I called this meeting to day is relative to the Volunteers' monument. It will be in the recollection of some of the gentlemen present that a General Committee appropriated a sum of \$5,000 for the completion of that monument. Of that sum of \$5,000 only \$2,250 have been drawn, and it was proposed by the Volunteer Monument Committee that a building or lodge should be erected on the ground for the curator who is to have charge of the monument. It was thought advisable that some one should look after it, because a good deal of the work is very delicate carving, and likely to be injured. So that in calling this meeting to-day, it is not with a view to ask for more money, but to lay before the Committee the present position of things, and to ask them if they would sanction an appropriation for building this curator's lodge. In addition to that, some money would be required to spend on fencing, but that we consider is coming in under another provision. The only question raised was, whether the erection of the lodge came under the provision that this money should be appropriated for the completion of the monument.

Mr. CAMPBELL—What is the probable cost of the lodge?

Dr. McCaul.—The lodge and the fence will cost I think about \$2,200.

Mr. HOBSON—How much have you got in hands now?

Dr. McCaul.—There is a statement from Mr. Gzowski, who is Treasurer of our fund, and I think it will give some information about it. Of the sum of \$5,000, \$2,250 have been spent on the monument so that \$2,750 remain to be paid out of the appropriation. The balance due Mayor for the monument is about \$1,006.25. We have about \$300 in the bank, and \$350 more coming to us, so that we have about \$650 independent of the \$2,750, making a total of \$3,400—enough to pay everything off and to leave something over.

Mr. HOBSON—Would there be sufficient to build the lodge as well as a fence?

Dr. McCaul.—Yes, the sum of \$2,750 will pay for the lodge and fence, and leave something over, which might be applied to the purpose of laying out the grounds.

Mr. HOBSON wished to know if that would be sufficient protection to the monument?

Dr. McCaul said it would no doubt be some protection, but not enough to prevent malicious persons from defacing the monument at night, if they felt so disposed.

Sheriff Jarvis said some one had objected that the building of the lodge would burden the committee with continual expense. He did not think so, however, for there were numbers of persons who would accept the position of caretaker of the monument for the use of the lodge. From the first he had advocated the building of this lodge.

Mr. Campbell did not believe that the lodge would afford entire security to the monument; but the knowledge that there was a caretaker near it would prevent malicious people from defacing it. He therefore moved "That the custodians be instructed to pay over to the Treasurer of the Volunteer Monument Committee the balance, or any part of the balance, of the sum of \$5,000 already granted to that Committee, upon the request of the Volunteer Monument Committee, stating that that balance, or any part of it, is necessary for the completion of the monument or the fence and lodge necessary for its protection, and on the understanding that no further sum shall be required, and that the expense of providing for a caretaker shall fall entirely upon the Monument Committee."

Mr. Gooderham opposed the motion. The construction of the lodge would entail continual expense in the way of repairs. The general subscribers, who had been very liberal, considered it quite unnecessary. If this money were not judiciously laid out, he thought in future a similar call to this would meet with a very poor reception. If there was a good iron fence surrounding the monument, with the police constable who was always on duty in the neighborhood it would be sufficient protection.

Mr. Edgar thought if the gentlemen present had seen the monument, and observed the delicate nature of the carving they would think it a pity to leave such a work of art unprotected.

After a long discussion the resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

BAND OF THE 15TH BATTALION.—We are informed by Lt.-Col. Campbell that the 15th Battalion have secured the services of Mr. Armstrong, a most able musician, to instruct their Band. The officers of the Battalion deserve every credit for their continued exertions to maintain a first-class Band. They have spared neither money nor expense for this purpose, and it is gratifying to learn that in a few weeks, Belleville will have a band equal to any in Ontario. Although strictly a military band, its services can always be obtained on application to the Col. of the Battalion.

FLOWERS IN A SKELETON.

Unburied many a night and day,
On Inkermann's wild plains,
Exposed to sun and moon, there lay
A soldier's gaunt remains,
So long the man had mouldered there,
The wisest could not say
What uniform he once did wear,
What Chloctain did obey;
If he were one of Russia's men,
Or served in Gaul's army;
Or charged with British soldier, who
He perished in the fray.

The flesh had crumbled from each limb,
The muscle from his bone,
And there remained the frame work grim,
A skeleton alone.
All round where late the foeman trod,
Grew Spring's bright peaceful flowers;
The brighter, haply that the soil,
Was rich with sanguine showers;
And through the jaw-bone's narrow room—
A sad and startling light!
A knot of violets in full bloom
Had forced itself to light,
The grace of vernal flowers was lent
To the sero bones of death,
And with corruption's taint was blent
The violet's perfumed breath!

*A fact in the Crimea war, which suggested these lines.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

VIII.

After achieving the success narrated in the last chapter, the American army, having despatched a schooner to apprise the officer in command at Fort Niagara of the intended attack on Fort George, evacuated York on the 1st of May, paroling all their prisoners.

The prevalence of contrary winds detained the fleet in York harbour till the 5th when they set sail and arrived off Four Mile Creek late on the same afternoon. This station is four miles west of Fort Niagara and has an indifferent anchorage for vessels of the description of the American commodore's flotilla. The troops on board were disembarked at this point and the vessels of the fleet went back to Sackett's harbour for reinforcements; between the 11th and 22nd of May several trips for this purpose were made, and on the 25th the Commodore arrived with several pieces of heavy artillery.

On the 26th Commodore Chauncey reconnoitered the point where he intended to land on the Canadian shore, and at night sounded and placed buoys to mark out the station for the vessels destined to cover the landing; the whole of this service was performed without the slightest interruption owing to a scarcity of ammunition at Fort George. This apology for a fortress was armed with four 24 pounders brought from Detroit and a fifth on a battery *en barbette* about half a mile below Newark.

The whole British force upon the Niagara line now amounted to 1800 regular and 500 militia soldiers; of this less than 1000 men garrisoned Fort George, including a detachment of Royal Artillery having two 3 pounders, five 6-pounders and a 5½ inch howitzer. There were also 300 militia and 40 Indians in the neighborhood.

A large number of launches had been built on the American shore for the conveyance of troops, and as they were about to proceed on that duty on 26th May a few shots were fired at them from Fort George. This

brought on a cannonade from Fort Niagara which speedily silenced the British fire, did considerable damage to the blockhouses and wooden buildings as well as to Fort George itself, in fact, if the fire had been at all sustained it would speedily have rendered that post untenable.

The village of Newark stands to the eastward of Fort George and south of it is the light house on Mississauga point; a force landing here would be covered by the village from the fire of the fort, and at this point the American force of 6000 men covered by the fire of eleven vessels mounting 51 guns in broadside aided by a heavy fire from Fort Niagara effected a landing at daylight on the morning of 27th May.

This point of attack was one of those stupid blunders which saved the British forces from annihilation, had Chumcey divided his forces, landed a part at one mile creek and advancing by the Queenston road, he would have cut off Gen. Vincent's retreat and compelled the surrender of his force; as it was a brisk attack ended in a pitched battle on the plain above the village, the evacuation and destruction of Fort George and the retreat of the British to the Beaver dam leaving on the field 445 of their best and bravest men. At this place he issued orders to Lieut. Col. Bishopp, commanding at Fort Erie, and Major Ormsby at Chippewa, to join him without delay; the following is the official account of this action:

FORTY MILE CREEK, }
May 28th, 1813. }

SIR:—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that yesterday morning about daybreak the enemy again opened his batteries upon Fort George, the fire not being immediately returned it ceased for some time. About 4 o'clock a.m., a combination of circumstances lead to a belief that an invasion was meditated; the morning being exceedingly hazy neither his means nor his intentions could be ascertained until the mist clearing away at intervals the enemy's fleet consisting of 14 or 15 vessels, was discovered under way standing towards the light house in an extended line of more than two miles, covering from 90 to 100 large boats and scows each containing an average of 50 or 60 men.

Though at this time no doubt could be entertained of the enemy's intention his point of attack could only be conjectured. Having again commenced a heavy fire from his fort, line of batteries and shipping, it became necessary to withdraw all the guards and pickets stationed along the coast between the fort and light house and a landing was effected at the Two Mile Creek about half a mile below the latter place. The party of troops and Indians stationed at this point after opposing the enemy and annoying him as long as possible were obliged to fall back and the fire from the shipping so completely enfiladed and scoured the plains that it became impossible to approach the beach. As the day dawned the enemy's plan was clearly developed and every effort to oppose his landing failed. I lost not a moment in concentrating my forces between the town of Fort George and the enemy there awaiting his approach.

This movement was admirably covered by the Glengarry light infantry joined by a detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regi-

ment and militia, which commenced skirmishing with the enemy's riflemen, who were advancing through the brush wood. The enemy having perfect command of the beach he quickly landed from three to four thousand men with several pieces of artillery, and this force was instantly seen advancing in three solid columns along the lake bank, his right covered by a large body of riflemen and his left and front by the fire of the shipping and batteries of their fort. As our light troops fell back upon the main body, which was moved forward to their support, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th (King's) regiment, commanded by Major Ogilvie, the whole being under the immediate direction of Colonel Myers, acting Quartermaster General, who had charge of the right wing. In the execution of this important duty, gallantry, zeal and decision were eminently conspicuous, and I lament to report that I was deprived of the services of Colonel Myers who having received three wounds was obliged to quit the field. Lieut. Col. Harvey, the Deputy-Adjt.-General, whose activity and gallantry had been displayed the whole morning, succeeded Col. Myers and brought up the right division consisting of the 49th regiment and some Militia.

The light artillery under Major H. Croft were already in position awaiting the enemy's advance on the plains. At this moment the very inferior force under my command had experienced a severe loss in officers and men, yet nothing could exceed the ardour and gallantry of the troops, who showed the most marked devotion in the service of their King and country, and appeared regardless of the consequences of the unequal contest.

Being on the spot and seeing that the force under my command was opposed with ten fold numbers who were rapidly advancing under cover of their shipping and batteries from which our positions were immediately seen and exposed to a tremendous fire of shot and shells, I decided on retiring my little force to a position which I hoped might be less assailable by the heavy ordnance of the enemy and from which a retreat would be left open in the event of that measure becoming necessary. Here, after awaiting the approach of the enemy for about half an hour, I received authentic information that his force consisting of from four to five thousand men, had reformed in columns and was making an effort to turn my right flank. At this critical juncture a moment was to be lost, and sensible that every effort had been made by the officer under my command to maintain the post of Fort George, I could not consider myself justified in continuing so unequal a contest the issue of which promised no advantage to the interests of His Majesty's service.

Having given orders for the Fort to be evacuated, the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, the troops under my command were put in motion and marched across the country in a line parallel to the Niagara River, towards the position near the Beaverdam beyond Queenston mountain, at which place I had the honor of reporting to your Excellency that a depot of provisions and ammunition had been found some time since. The rear guard of the army reached their position during the night and we were soon afterwards joined by Lt.-Col. Bishopp with all the detachments from Chippewa to Fort Erie. The light and one battalion company of the 8th Kings, joined us about the same time, as did Capt. Barclay with a detachment of the royal navy. Having assembled my whole force the following morning, which did not exceed 1600 men, I continued my march to

the head of the lake, where it is my intention to take up a position and shall endeavour to maintain it until I may be honored with your Excellency's instruction, which I shall feel most anxious to receive. I beg leave to suggest the great importance that exists for a communication being opened with me through the medium of the fleet. The anchorage under Mrs. Brandts house is perfectly good and very safe; I believe your Excellency need not be informed that in the event of it becoming necessary that I should fall back upon York, the assistance of shipping would be requisite for the transport of my artillery. I cannot conclude this long communication without expressing a well merited tribute of appreciation to the gallantry and assiduity of every officer of the Staff, and indeed of every individual comprising my little army, every one most zealously discharged the duties of his respective station.

The struggle on the 27th continued from three to four hours, and I lament to add it was attended with very severe loss. I have the honor to enclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing with as much accuracy as the nature of existing circumstances will admit. Many of the missing I hope will be found to be only stragglers and will soon rejoin their corps. I shall reach the head of the lake to-morrow evening. Hitherto the enemy has not attempted to interrupt my movements.

Information reached me this morning through an authentic channel, that he has pushed on 3000 infantry and a considerable body of cavalry towards Queenston. His whole force is stated to amount to nearly 10,000.

I send this despatch by Mr. Mathison, who acted as a Volunteer on the 27th, and I am happy to inform your Excellency that his conduct was very honorable to his character and merits my marked approbation. Ammunition will be wanting by the first vessel, Captain Milnes has been kind enough to remain with me until my next despatch.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN VINCENT,
Brig-General.

His Excellency Lt.-Gen. Sir George Prevost.

The loss was 52 killed, 43 wounded, 262 prisoners; the militia had 88 killed and wounded.

The American official report admitted a loss of 17 killed and 45 wounded, but it was evidently much more; it did not add to their reputation to have Lieut.-Col. Scott, an unexchanged prisoner on parole, leading a division of troops, yet such men are expected to make the military history of a people.

The pursuit of the British was pressed as far as the Beaverdam without success; the American army took possession of Fort Erie in which they left a garrison and returned to Fort George, they were thus in possession of the south western frontier from the head to the mouth of the Niagara river.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.—The Cape Breton "News" says:—"One Sealing schooner arrived at Port-au-Basque on Saturday, 27th ult., with 1100 seals. Reports plenty of seals, but scarcity of ice. On 29th March, Joyce, sixty tons, of St. John's, put into St. Pierre, with two thousand. No reports. On 30th, report says, thirty-five vessels jammed in Bonavista Bay, and one steamer lost. No name or particulars, but it is feared there will be a poor voyage owing to prevailing easterly winds.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

HOW STONEWALL JACKSON WAS KILLED.

This mooted question seems to be satisfactorily settled at last. Corroborative of a recent statement of Dr. McGuire is the following, made in the *Memphis Avalanche* by E. P. Jacobson, of Washington.

I was an eye witness of the wounding of Gen. Jackson. I was at that time Sergeant Major of the 74th regiment, New York volunteers. On the night of the 2nd of May, portions of the 11th and 13th corps having broken and abandoned the line crossing the plank road, the original Hooker's division, of which our regiment formed part, and which was lying in reserve was ordered to take the place rendered vacant by these troops. Before we could perfect our line, night set in, and Gen. Barry, commanding our division was in doubt as to whether we were covering the front of the Confederate line. Upon consultation with Gen. Hooker, who visited that portion of the line in the course of the evening, it was resolved to send out a reconnoitering party to ascertain the exact position of the enemy. Several men volunteered for the duty. I was among them, and in charge of the squad. We had proceeded only a short distance in front, parallel with the plank road and on the right of it, when we heard in front of us the command, "Forward." I ordered my men to lie down, and we could distinctly see the rebel line advancing toward us. Presently it halted. Whilst we were yet consulting as to what was wisest to do under the circumstances, a cavalcade came up the plank road, which was within a few yards of us, and fire opened upon it from the line in front of us. We heard the cry of wounded men and saw great confusion in the group of horsemen. At the time, I was under the impression that this was a reconnoitering party from our own side, but subsequently, on talking the matter over with some Confederates, I ascertained that it was Gen. Jackson's party.

HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD AT HOME.

From the *New York Herald.*

The Attorney General of the Province of Ontario has good reason to feel proud of his constituents and friends; they ushered him into public life thirty years ago, and have carried him triumphantly through every election contest from the old Canadian union of 1840-41, down to the present time. No other public man in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec—we might venture to say in the Dominion—has enjoyed the continued confidence of his constituents as has the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. He has held a seat in the popular branch of the legislature for the past thirty years, during which time he has proved himself to be a prudent, far-seeing politician; always mindful of the interests of the people. He was Solicitor General for Upper Canada, and colleague of Messrs. Baldwin, Lafontaine and Hincks in 1849 to 1851; was speaker of the House of Assembly from 1852 to the dissolution in 1854; he accepted office as Attorney General in the famous four days' administration of the Hon. George Brown and afterwards formed a government in connection with the Hon. Mr. Scotte. During the two years that Mr. Macdonald was at the head of United Canada, the business of the country was carried on with wise economy, and a due regard to public interests. As chief of the "patent combination," he has proved himself the right man for the place, and has won the esteem of thinking men of all

parties by the care he has manifested in managing the business of the Province. Mr. Macdonald is still good for another ten or fifteen years' service being about fifty-seven years of age and leading as he does a temperate life. By his careful management and that of his colleagues, who are mainly advised by him, the finances of the Province are in a most prosperous state; the public business is economically carried on, and every precaution is taken to guard against leakage in the government craft. These are facts that are patent, and known to the farmers of the Province; it is the kind of thing that taxpayers understand and appreciate, and must receive its reward at their hands when called upon for an expression of opinion.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN HAVANA.

The *New York Sun* of a recent date thus refers to the difference in the treatment of Americans and Englishmen in Havana, owing to the pusillanimous conduct of the American government.

An incident which goes far to show the different degrees of respect accorded by the Volunteers of Havana to persons of different nationalities, occurred in that city on the trial of the murderer of Greenwald.

"Mrs. Dunlop, who happened to be an eye witness of the outrage, when giving her testimony in the court, was arrayed in a dress profusely adorned with that very color—sky blue—which was so obnoxious to the volunteers as to lead to Greenwald's assassination. After she had testified that the persons she saw committing the outrage on the unfortunate and defenceless man wore the uniforms and cockades of the volunteers, the Judge, who it seems was alarmed for the personal safety of Mrs. Dunlop, offered her a guard of regulars, by whom she might be escorted from the court to the consulate.

Mrs. Dunlop's reply was significant. "Thank you, sir," she said, "you surely forget that I am an Englishwoman." She left the court unattended.

We hear there is some talk of a meeting of naval officers being held at Willis's Rooms to discuss the subject of naval titles, and more particularly to move for the abolition of that of captain, in disgust at its assumption by every penny-steamboat master. It is also thought unfair that a brevet-major, owing to the ignorance of society, should take precedence of a post captain. These may be substantial grievances or not, but the *Broad Arrow* has no approbation to bestow on the mode about to be adopted for their removal. If an officer in Her Majesty's Service has a grievance, there is one legitimate method of seeking for its redress, namely, by respectfully addressing his superiors in command. In case of greater publicity being thought desirable, a legitimate means of action is afforded by the Press, and with this means of seeking redress we would strongly recommend the officers who have proposed to convene this meeting at Willis's to content themselves. Such a course will be at once more professional, more patriotic, and by far more efficient for obtaining the object sought.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE GUNBOATS.—Capt. Hooper's Artillery Company at Napanee were ordered to man the gunboat *Rescue* at Kingston on Thursday. The Company numbering thirty-three men and two officers left for Kingston yesterday.—*Intelligencer, 16 April.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 22nd April, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER, 14.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Toronto Field Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

William Moss Widgery, Gentleman, C.S.,
G.S., vice Armstrong, promoted.

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

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Hugh John Macdonald, M.S.,
vice Brown, promoted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

The following Infantry Companies are
hereby added to, and will form part of, the
43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry, viz:

Russel Company, as No. 8.

Vernon Company, as No. 9.

And the headquarters of the Battalion are
hereby changed from "Bell's Corners" to
the "City of Ottawa."

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major John Bearman, V.B., vice Powell,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company, Manotick.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant David Lattimer, vice P. Martin,
left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant George Cook, vice J. Pretty left
the limits.

Pembroke Infantry Company.

To be Captain, provisionally, as a special case:

Lieutenant William Welland Dickson, vice
Duck, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, as a special case:

Ensign John Graham Cormack, vice Dick-
son, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William Henry Supple, Gentleman, vice
Cormack, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st "Prince of Wales Regiment," Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Henry Bulmer, jr., V.B., vice
J. Bulmer, resigned.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign John Robinson, M.S., vice H. Bul-
mer, promoted.

Samuel Stevenson, Gentleman, M.S., vice
H. Vass, who is permitted to retire re-
taining his rank.

To be Ensign:

Jesse Deligny Armstrong, Gentleman, M.
S., vice E. Quigley, left the limits.

4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens,"
Montreal.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Lactance Brodour, Esquire, M. D., vice
Lemire, left the limits.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec
No. 6 Company.

To be Ensign:

Charles Stuart Douglas, Gentleman, M.S.,
vice A. Stuart, promoted.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec,"
No. 8 Company.

To be Ensign:

Alfred P. DeBlois, Gentleman, M.S., vice
Lapointe, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

21st Battalion "Richelieu" Light Infantry.
No. 2 Company, St. John's

To be Ensign, to date from 13th April, 1870.

Arthur Charland, Gentleman, M.S., vice
Porlier, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry
Cavalry.

To be Captain, provisionally, as a special case:

Lieutenant William Langstroth, vice
Darling, promoted.

67th Battalion, "the Carleton Light Infantry."

To be Surgeon:

Charles Pitt Connell, Esquire, M. D.

71st "York Volunteer" Battalion.

To be Surgeon:

Thomas Gregory, Esquire, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Theodore C. Brown, Esquire, M. D.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Field Battery.

To be Assistant Surgeon, as a special case

to date from 11th March, 1870:

Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Almon,
M. D.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

A. G. of Militia,

Canada.

RED RIVER:

RIEL'S PROCLAMATION.

A special to the Toronto *Telegraph* from St. Paul, Minn., April 21st, says a prominent St. Paul and Red River trader had just arrived from Fort Garry, which he left on the 10th inst. When he left Georgetown no mail had arrived or left there for 15 days, owing to the flood. He reports that on the arrival of Bishop Tache at Fort Garry he enlightened the people as to the intentions of Canada and they now have a much better understanding of the transfer of the Territory. Bishop Tache was endeavoring to restore confidence. Most of the people fully expect a successful result from the mission of the delegates. The Sioux Indians are becoming troublesome, shooting cattle belonging to the settlers. They believe something is going on detrimental to their interests, and are kept quiet only by liberal supplies of presents. The people of the settlement and the Hudson Bay Company have acknowledged Riel's government, and all have joined together for safety from the Indians until the bargain with Canada has been made, and a sufficient force from Canada arrives to ensure peace between the whites and Indians. The settlers hope, by temporizing with the Indians, to keep them quiet until the plain hunters return to Fort Garry with their winter hunt, otherwise they may cut them off in small squads and plunder them.

The news of the arrest of the delegates and the furor in Canada over the death of Scott has not reached the settlement. This may have a bad effect, as the people had come to the conclusion that everything was going on smoothly and the terms with Canada were almost certain to be made.

Governor McLavish's health is improving. Riel has given up to the Hudson Bay Company all the property confiscated, and issued the following proclamation:

"Let the assembly of twenty-eight representatives which met on the 9th March, be dear to the people of Red River; that assembly has shown itself worthy of confidence. It has worked in union, and the members have devoted themselves to the public interests, and yielded only to the sentiments of good will, duty and generosity. Thanks to their noble conduct. Public authority will be employed to sustain and protect the people of the country. To-day the Government pardons all those whom political differences led astray, only for a time. Amnesty will be generously accorded to all those who will submit to the Government, and who will discountenance always dangerous gatherings. From this day forth public highways are open, and the Hudson Bay Company can now resume business, and may circulate the money as of old. They pledge themselves to do so. The attention of the Government is also directed very especially to the northern part of the country, in order that trade may not receive any serious check, and that peace in the Indian districts may thereby be all the more securely maintained. The disastrous war which at one time threatened us, has left among us few and various deplorable results, but the people feel assured of the conciliation of affairs. Having been elected by the grace of Providence and the suffrage of my fellow citizens to the highest position in the Government, I proclaim that peace reigns to-day in our midst. The Government will take every precaution to prevent the peace from being disturbed. While all is thus returning to order internally, also matters are looking favorably externally. Canada invites the Red River people to an amicable arrangement. She offers to guarantee us our rights, and to give us a place in the confederation equal to that of any other province. It is understood with regard to our Provincial Government that no laws will be based upon justice, and all will be respected. This is a happy country, and we shall be happy. She recommends that old friendship which used to bind us, and by ties of the same patriotism she has received them again for the sake of preserving their lives, their liberty, and their happiness. Let us remain united and we shall be happy. With strength of unity we shall attain prosperity. Oh, my fellow countrymen, without distinction of language, or without distinction of creed, keep my words in your hearts. If ever the time should unfortunately come when another division shall take place amongst us, as foreigners heretofore sought to create, that will be the signal for all the disasters which we have had the happiness

to avoid. In order to prevent similar calamities the Government will treat with all the severity of the law those who dare again to compromise the public safety. It is ready to act against the disorder of parties as well as against that of individuals; but let us hope, however, that extreme measures will be unknown, and that the lessons of the past will guide us in the future.
 ("Signed.) LOUIS RIETL."

Mr. Lane, one of the executive of the Erie Railway, has been on a visit to Paris.

It is announced that the Bank of Montreal has established an agency in London.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, April 22, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent.

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



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordnance sale of **LOTS in NEPEAN**, on lot 35 in Con. A, and on Rear Street, in the City of Ottawa, advertised to take place on the 5th APRIL next, is postponed until **FRIDAY, 13th MAY**, at the **CITY AUCTION MART**, York Street, when there will be further offered for sale the following sub lots in lots 31 and 33, Con. B Nepean, and lot letter N, Rideau Front, Nepean, viz:

- On lot letter N, Rideau Front—Sub lots 1 and 2
- On lot 31, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 3, 4, 5, 6
- On lot 33, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans of the sub lots on lot 35, Con. A, and on Rear Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day of sale (13th May) at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auction Room of J. Birmingham, Auctioneer, York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

E. PARENT,
 Under Secretary of State.
 WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
 Ordnance Land Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
 Ordnance Lands Branch,
 Ottawa, March 31, 1870. } 14-121

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, By GEO. E. DESBARATS.

Subscription, in advance.....\$1.00 per an,
 (Including Postage.)

Single Numbers..... 10 cents.

CLUBS:

Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year.

Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letters at the risk of the Publisher.

Advertisements received, to a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the Forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jacquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Phillip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 21 miles.

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

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 330, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 21 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 19, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West, and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 229, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7 will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

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

A. WALSH,
 ED. CHANDLER,
 C. J. BRIDGES,
 A. W. McLELLAN,
 Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
 Ottawa, 21th March, 1870.

F. GROSS,
CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,

36 Victoria Square, Montreal.

SURGICAL MACHINIST, Inventor and manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physico-cut Deformities.

Gross' Artificial Limbs (Royal Letters Patent January, 1833). Gross' Chest Expanding Steel Shoulder Braces, a very superior article for persons who have acquired the habit of stooping.

A large and varied assortment of India Rubber Goods, including

AIR CUSHIONS, CAMP BLANKETS,

Rubber Canteens, Belts, Gun-covers, Rubber Cloth, &c., &c.

Catalogues containing full descriptions may be obtained or sent by mail free of charge.

Montreal, March 11th, 1870. 12-6m

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-1y.

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Dally Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.
 Volunteer Review Office, }
 Ottawa, May 31st, 1870. }

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office.
 Volunteer Review Office, }
 Ottawa, May 31st, 1870. }

PUBLIC ATTENTION

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or willfully neglects to do so within the time named, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM. P. LETT,
 Division Registrar,
 In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 12-61

N. McEACHERN, MILITARY TAILOR,

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

RIFLES.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb..... | \$27 00 |
| Dress Tunic—without Ornaments..... | 21 00 |
| Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered..... | 32 00 |
| Do Major's..... | 23 00 |
| Do Captain's..... | 25 00 |
| Patrol Jacket..... | 9 to 12 00 |
| Dress Pants..... | 7 to 9 00 |
| Mess Vest..... | 5 00 |
| Forage Cap—with silk cover..... | 2 75 |
| Color-Sergeants' Badges..... | 2 75 |
| Swords..... | 12 00 |

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

INFANTRY.

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

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

ARTILLERY.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Overcoat..... | 32 00 |
| Dress Tunic..... | 35 00 |
| Dress Tunic—Captain's..... | 45 00 |
| Patrol Jacket..... | 20 to 21 00 |
| Undress Pants..... | 9 00 |
| Forage Cap..... | 7 00 |
| Busby complete, with case..... | 20 00 |
| Swords..... | 14 00 |

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. McEACHERN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles

Purchasers of music consult their own interests by subscribing to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is issued on the 1st of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Hays, Kinkel, Thomas, Bishop, Banks, Becht, Frey, Keller, Wymah, etc. Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on fine white paper and from full size music plates, every piece of which is afterward printed in sheet form, from the same plates, and sold at from 30 to 50 cents each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 30 cents a copy, \$3 a year, \$1.50 for six months; and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 132 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

zinc, because we give too much music for the money. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers sing and play the music we give them. Their musical friends hear the music and like it, and buy it in sheet music form, where we make our profit. Remember! every yearly subscriber gets, during the year, at least 150 pieces of our best music, all of which we afterwards print in sheet form, and sell for over \$60. It is published at the Mammoth Music Store of J.L. Peters, 690 Broadway, New York, where every thing in the music line can be had. No matter how small your order, it will be promptly attended to.

\$60 for \$3.
We do not expect PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY to pay us as a Maga-

Sample Copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

An unsectarian, Independent Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, Foreign and Domestic News of the Church and the World, Literature, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, &c., &c.

And containing Household Stories, choice Poems, Walks with the Children, etc., etc., embracing contributions from

Well known and Eminent Writers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

whose Powerful Editorials, Literary Reviews, AND

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS,

So richly freighted with Christian Experience, appear regularly in its columns, has undertaken the formation and guidance of the paper.

With Mr. BEECHER as its EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

Aided by some of the best and most notable talent in the land,

The paper cannot but carry good, Christian food, for heart and soul, to many of its increasing readers. This will be its constant endeavor.

It aims to be a truly Christian Journal, and a COMPLETE FAMILY NEWS-PAPER, having for its purpose the presentation of Essential Bible Truth.

Without undervaluing doctrinal truth, it will chiefly strive to foster and enforce CHRISTIANITY AS A LIFE, rather than a theological system. It is for

CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

ITS FORM: SIXTEEN PAGES, Large quarto, so convenient, both for use and preservation, as to be a great and special merit in its favor, apart from its superior literary attractions.

ITS CIRCULATION: SPREADING WITH WONDERFUL RAPIDITY, showing that the paper supplies a real need of the Christian public.

ITS PRICE:

Only \$2.50 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT! GET OTHERS TO TAKE IT!

Specimen Copies and Circulars with list of Liberal Premiums and Cash Commissions sent free, to any address, by

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 59 Park Row, New York.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 10, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off railway and steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory, and Hand Book of the six Provinces:

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Dominion of Canada Subscribers..... | \$12 Cy. |
| United States do..... | 12 Gold. |
| Great Britain and Ireland do..... | 23 Stg. |
| France, Germany, &c., do..... | 23 Stg. |

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71..... | \$1 00 |
| Province of Quebec Directory..... | 4 00 |
| Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71..... | 4 00 |
| Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71..... | 3 00 |
| Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71..... | 2 00 |
| Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71..... | 2 00 |

No Money to be paid until each book is delivered.

Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—Is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist and Druggist, Sussex Street.

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE

COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular,

JOHN HENDERSON.

New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st 1868. 5-Cmo.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seal, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-17.

R. W. CRUISE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Hay's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gillmour, Esq., H.V. Noel, Joseph Almond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. Russell C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

All business with the Crown Timber Office—Crown Lands Department attended to