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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

No. 10.

THE REVOLT OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLII.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. Leslie's reinforcement joined the army, and on the 19th it moved towards King's Creek; on the 20th Tarleton was directed to pass Broad River with the Dragoons to gain intelligence of Morgan's movements; he recrossed that evening with information that Gen. Morgan had crossed the river at the high fords leaving the wounded under a flag of truce, with the intention of taking up a position on the Catawba where General Greene had appointed a rendezvous for the purpose of effecting a junction between his own and Morgan's corps. In order to prevent this movement Lord Cornwallis determined to advance by forced marches, but finding the quantity of baggage carried with the army an incumbrance, he halted on the 25th at Ransome's Mills for the purpose of destroying all superfluous material, and pushed on so rapidly that he reached the Catawba on the 29th January two hours after the rear guard of Morgan's corps had crossed it. A heavy rain having fallen during the night raised the river so much that it was impassible for two days; by this means Morgan was enabled to get rid of his prisoners by sending them to a place of safety under suitable escort, and aided by the militia with the main body of his troops he guarded all the fords so that it became a matter of some hazard to attempt the passage of the river. General Greene, leaving his army on the Pedee under the command of General Hager with orders to retreat by forced marches to the northward in order to force a junction with Morgan's corps wherever it might be practicable, hastened to join the latter that he might be enabled to regulate his movements for facilitating the proposed junction; travelling with great expedition he arrived at Morgan's camp on the 31st January.

As the river had fallen so much as to war-

rant an attempt at crossing, and in order to perplex the enemy it was determined to cross at McCowan's ford below the public road at Beatty's ford, on which latter a feigned attack was made, while the main army crossed with little opposition at McCowan's on 31st. Morgan's troops abandoned Beatty's ford and fell back in confusion and began a precipitate retreat to the Yadkin—as this river is only the principal stream of the Pedee it became of the utmost importance to follow up Morgan's corps and prevent its junction with the army under the command of General Hager, but failed in doing so, as Morgan reached the Yadkin on the 3rd February, and having removed all means of crossing took up a position on the left bank, and finally effected the desired junction at Guildford Court House. It now became a matter of the utmost importance to prevent General Greene's army from returning to Virginia, (a course recommended by a Council of War held in the American camp after the junction had been effected,)—in order to effect this it was necessary that the right flank of the American army should be turned and that the British should interpose between them at the fords of the Dan and the Ferries of the Roanoke—these rivers being identical and holding the same relation to each other as the Yadkin and Pedee.

If North Carolina at any time contained a loyal population they did not on this occasion render any service to the troops of their Sovereign; but on the contrary, by conveying to Lord Cornwallis the false information that the Roanoke was impassible owing to the small number of vessels at the various ferries and the distances the latter were a part, and by inducing him to direct his march to the northward when he had all but turned the right flank of General Greene's army and got well into its rear, under the idea that by crossing the fords on the Dan and marching in an easterly direction along the Roanoke he would either force that General to disband or fight at a fearful disadvantage. The moment the British troops were in full march for the Dan General Greene commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Roanoke which he reached on the 14th February, and

had all his troops ferried across at Boyd's and Morris' ferries on the same day. The British General accidentally discovered the trick which had been played him, directed a pursuit with the intention of forcing General Greene to action south of the Roanoke, but the latter had taken his measures so well that his rear guard had passed the river six hours before the advance of the British appeared in sight.

Having failed in compelling Gen. Greene to fight, Lord Cornwallis retired to Hillsborough for the double purpose of giving his troops an opportunity to recover the effects of the great exertions made during their recent advance and recruiting the loyalists supposed to exist in the neighborhood. In order to effect this latter object he put forth a proclamation inviting all loyal subjects to repair to the King's standard and take an active part in the establishment of order and constitutional government. This caused considerable excitement throughout the Province, and General Greene having received a reinforcement from Virginia threw his light troops across the Roanoke, and on the 22nd February crossed it with his whole army. A circumstance which immediately occurred illustrates with what fidelity and energy the inhabitants served the American armies: a number of loyalists had determined to join Lord Cornwallis at Hillsborough, they were to be under the command of a man of considerable wealth and influence named Pyle who was commissioned as their Colonel. Intelligence had been conveyed to General Greene of this movement and he sent Colonel Lee to disperse the loyalists; meantime Lord Cornwallis had despatched Colonel Tarleton for the purpose of affording the necessary protection; he ordered Colonel Pyle to join him at once representing the danger which threatened him, and on two different occasions repeated the order and warning; it appears the royalists, however, were a convivial set and fond of *Cornstalk* Whiskey, they unnecessarily delayed joining Tarleton's corps but spent the time in deep potations with their friends and foes as it turned out, for their march was betrayed to Lee who surrounded them with his dragoons

and killed between two and three hundred of them—unarmed and in the act of asking quarter. Lord Cornwallis now determined to retire from Hillsborough, partly because he could no longer subsist his troops in the neighborhood, and partly from the great discouragement given to the loyalists by the massacre of Pyle's command; it was deemed expedient to take up a position between the Haw and Deep Rivers to cover the country about Cross Creek which was said to contain a large number of reputed loyalists.

The American army having crossed the Haw near its source, took post between Troublesome Creek and Reedy Fork, both tributaries of the Haw (which is itself the chief tributary of the Cape Fear River), thus interposing between the British and the Dan and rendering a retreat by their former line of advance impossible, as well as covering their own line of communication with Virginia. Want of reliable information prevented Lord Cornwallis from compelling General Greene to fight in an unfavorable position, or by moving again on Hillsborough cut off his communications and by driving him towards the northwest compel him to disband his forces—so dangerous was his position that he changed it every night lest he should be attacked.

On the 6th of March the British army passed Allamance Creek and marched on Reedy Fork; the Americans received early intelligence and hastily crossed the creek and endeavored to make a stand at Wetzel's Mill, but were routed with considerable slaughter; General Greene hastily retreated. No attempt was made on the part of the British to improve this advantage, a movement on High Rock Ford on the Haw would have obliged General Greene to fight without his reinforcements, or enabled the British General to cut off or disperse those in detail besides seizing the stores and ammunition on the way to the American army, but evil or designing advisers were counselling him to move to Deep River for the purpose of covering the King's friends, whereas if the pursuit of the American army had been continued for forty-eight hours all their stores could have been captured and their troops destroyed in detail. Instead of this a retrograde movement to the Deep River allowed General Greene to receive reinforcements which raised his army to 7000 men and enable him to take up a position at Reedy Fork pushing forwards his light troops to attack the British rear as it crossed a branch of Deep River. On the 12th the Royal army encamped at the Quakers Meeting House.

It now became a matter of importance to General Greene to bring the British army to action, and he therefore moved his whole force to Guildford Court House, within 12 miles of the British position—prudence and sound policy combined to urge the American commander to this course of action—he knew the weakness of the British force—that they had no chance of succor, and a defeat

would be their utter destruction, while on his part his troops were amongst friends a defeat would be no advantage to his opponents whose loss in action would materially weaken their force and seriously impede future operations if not compel them to evacuate both North and South Carolina, action was therefore advisable under every circumstance.

Lord Cornwallis finding by Gen. Greene's movements that an action was inevitable, on the evening of the 14th March sent forward his baggage to Bell's Mill on Deep River, and at dawn on the 15th put his army in motion towards Guildford Court House, about four miles from that point the advanced guards of both armies met, when a sharp skirmish ensued which ended in the retreat of the Americans; meanwhile General Greene drew up his troops in a very advantageous position in three lines. The first line were drawn up in rear of a clearing about 300 yards in length, both flanks being covered by woods, two six-pounders were stationed to the right of the centre on and commanding the main road to the Court House, a heavy rail fence ran across the clearing behind which the front line was drawn up. The second line was about 400 yards in the rear of the first, it was drawn up in the woods parallel to the latter. The road to Reedy Fork joins the high road from Salisbury to Guildford Court House, a short distance below the Court House and in advance of it and nearly parallel to the road the third line of American regular troops were drawn up behind a clearing in such a manner that the flanks were drawn back from the centre so that the two brigades of which it was composed should each have a separate front; two six-pounders were placed on a small eminence commanding the road; this line was near 600 yards in the rear of the second line. The cavalry with some light infantry and riflemen covered both flanks. As soon as the British column appeared in sight of the American first line a cannonade was begun from the two six-pounders posted on the road in their centre, and was immediately answered by the British artillery under cover of which the dispositions for attack was made—by throwing the British regiments forward with a single file supported by light infantry, and the cavalry in column being unable to deploy owing to the heavy timber in which they were drawn up—an immediate advance was ordered and the open ground in front crossed under a galling fire of artillery, while the militia reserved their fire till the Royal troops were within 150 yards, but nothing could check the advance, the Americans withdrew their artillery and the militia repeated their fire, still the *thunder* moved on; at last a volley from the whole line and a rapid bayonet charge which the Americans did not wait to receive but fell back behind their second line—this being drawn up in broken and wooded ground impeded the advance of the British, but at length their line was also broken and driven

back on the third line—during this operation the retreating militia had diverged to the right and left causing the British flanks to open from the centre, but the reserve was moved into line—by this time the British left had reached and attacked the right of the third line, but after a severe struggle being outflanked were forced back across a ravine where they were enabled to hold their ground; the centre having reached the open ground in front of the Court House attacked the left of the third line and seized the two six pounders commanding the road, but were driven back and forced over the clearing by a body of American regular troops who retook the guns, and, then, as if astounded at their own success, fell back to their original position. A portion of the British reserve coming up at this juncture, and the artillery opening on the Americans, while the cavalry began to emerge from the woods, and the left flank being turned the regular troops retreated leaving in the hands of the British four pieces of artillery (six-pounders) and 1400 stand of arms. The militia of the first and second lines continued a desultory fight with the right wing of the British troops long after the left and centre of the American army was broken and driven off the field, they were finally dispersed by a rapid charge of Tarleton's dragoons.

The British loss in this action amounted to 93 killed, 413 wounded and 26 missing. The loss of the Americans was officially stated at 80 killed, 377 wounded and 1046 missing, but no returns are given of the North Carolina brigades which formed the first line and fought in the second, and as nearly 300 dead were counted on the field of action their loss must have reached one thousand men.

The beaten army retreated to the Iron Works on Troublesome Creek some 15 miles from the field of battle. The British although conquerors were in a miserable plight, without provisions, tents, or any shelter or comfort. It is a matter of considerable astonishment to the military student to imagine what possible object the British General could have in prosecuting such a hare-brained expedition—on the day of the action his troops were marched 12 miles without anything to eat, they fought all day, and on the 16th had one quarter of a pound of flour and the same amount of lean beef per man—such soldiers could not be beaten, but it is a pity that their energies were not employed on a more effective field of action.

This victory had so completely crippled the British force that any forward movement was out of the question, and it became of the utmost importance to retreat to a position where supplies could be obtained; accordingly about 70 of the worst cases of wounded men were left under a flag of truce at the Quakers Meeting House, and on the 18th March the British troops retreated towards Cross Creek.

During the action the Americans lost a favorable opportunity for achieving a com-

plete victory, if they had followed up their success after breaking the British centre instead of halting and retiring to their former position, it is certain that the day was theirs as there were no reserves, the left had been beaten and obliged to retire, while the right was waging a very doubtful contest with the militia, but they let the opportunity slip and had their own right turned by the repulsed troops immediately afterwards.

Stedman, the historian of this war, thinks that if Lord Cornwallis had Tarleton's light troops which were lost on the 17th January, he would have annihilated General Greene's army; but there is nothing to warrant any such conclusion, simply because the British were in a hostile country without the necessary supplies and having no means of subsistence except by living on the inhabitants which had rapidly turned all the loyalists against them, and no number of men could retrieve the strategical errors of the whole campaign. It was an expedition of no practical use or value, and it failed through the utter impossibility of success.

PRESENTATION.

Last evening John S. McLean, Esq., was presented with a testimonial from the Scottish Volunteers, on the occasion of his retirement from the position of Captain of the Company. The place of assembling was the Halifax Hotel, where our good friend Heslein had provided a capital spread, the most noticeable feature of which was the absence of wines or other liquors except Tea and Coffee—which absence did not appear to be much regretted, if one might judge from the hilarity and good feeling manifested during the evening. The company in uniform and the guests of Mr. McLean sat down about half-past eight, and after "tea" Mr. McLean called upon all present to fancy they had drank the health of the Queen and to give three cheers for Her Majesty, which was done, the Highland Piper playing "God Save the Queen." J. N. Ritchie, Esq., the present Captain then proposed "three cheers for J. S. McLean our ex-Captain," which were given with great cordiality, the Piper and the company joining in "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Capt. Ritchie then informed Mr. McLean that he had been requested in the name and in behalf of the Scottish Volunteer Company to convey to their ex-Captain a testimonial of their feeling towards him.

The Epergne was then uncovered. The following is a description of this testimonial; an Epergne consisting of a palm tree, a large glass for fruits on the top with three branches with glasses. At the foot of the tree an Ostrich. The tree standing on a large plateau of imitation of rock work, on which is engraved the following inscription, cut by Corporal Stenhouse, S. V. R.

"Presented by the members of Scottish Volunteer Rifles to Captain John S. McLean on his resigning the command of the Company, January 1870."

The above article was purchased from J. Cornelius.

After it was uncovered Capt. J. N. Ritchie read the following address on presenting the testimonial.

We, the Members of the Scottish Volunteer Rifle Company, cannot permit you to retire from among us without expressing our appreciation of the many and valuable services you have rendered to the Company, and of the great loss we have sustained by the resignation of our oldest member, and one so universally respected and beloved.

The confidence reposed in you by the Company ever since its organization in 1859, has been more than repaid by the energy and zeal you have constantly exhibited in the performance of your various duties, and the active part you have always taken in promoting its welfare and efficiency.

The courtesy and kindness which have invariably characterized your intercourse with the individual members, and the unanimity and good feeling which have prevailed among us when under your command, we will always remember with gratitude and pleasure. And while we cannot but deeply regret our loss, it is some consolation to know that in severing your connection with us, you have only yielded to the requirements of more pressing and extensive duties, and that we still possess your sympathy and regard.

In taking leave of you we offer our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity, and we trust you will accept the accompanying gift in remembrance of the many pleasant hours we have spent together as comrades in the ranks of the Scottish Volunteer Rifle Company.

In behalf of the Company,
 J. NORMAN RITCHIE, }
 BERKELY B BOND, } Committee.
 J. SCOTT MITCHELL, }
 HENRY STOREY, }
 JOHN D. McKINTOSH, }

Ex-Captain McLean replied as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Scottish Volunteer Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I most sincerely and heartily thank you for the kind but flattering Farewell Address just presented to me. It is certainly a most agreeable and pleasing termination to ten years intimate and almost daily intercourse with so large a number of Young Gentlemen, to find them come forward so unanimously to express both by word and deed their respect and esteem for one who is quite conscious that he has done very little to merit either.

I assure you it is with unfeigned regret that I leave you. I have always received from every member of the Company the utmost courtesy and kindness, and with a number of you I have formed friendship which I feel convinced will remain during life. Your magnificent Gift will be highly prized, and in future years will recall many a pleasant hour spent in soldiering with the "Scottish."

I beg to express to you all, individually and collectively, my most earnest desire that you may have a happy and prosperous future, and I am sure the Scottish Company under its new and popular Captain will do no discredit to its past honorable record.

Behave me, Gentlemen,
 Faithfully and sincerely yours,
 (Signed) J. S. McLEAN.

The epergne was, at the conclusion of the answer, transferred to the head of the table, after which Captain McLean spoke feelingly on the subject of his separation from the Company, with which he had been connected for 10 years. He said that during all that time he had had almost weekly intercourse

with the Company, and he was proud to say that there had never been any quarrel between the men. He believed that never had two members met not been on speaking terms with each other, and, what was better, never had there been in all those years any slight or affront from privates to an officer. Mr. McLean concluded by calling upon His Worship the Mayor, who, in a very characteristic speech, eulogized the Captain, who received, and the Company who presented, such an elegant tribute, in testimonial of the severance of long existing ties, as that before him. He trusted (and the press were warned by Mr. McLean not to mention the Mayor's suggestions, but they don't always obey requests) that Mr. McLean would be called to give the Common Council of the city the benefit of that energy and ability which he had so signally displayed, not only in the volunteer organization, but in other associations in the city. Mr. Tobin called upon ex-Mayor Hill to make a speech. Mr. Hill reverted to Mr. McLean's private worth, as he himself had seen it exhibited on many occasions.

Hon. W. J. Stairs told of Mr. McLean's public spiritedness, and gave a short sketch of Mr. McLean's business career, edacing thereto a moral for all young men.

H. Blanchard, Esq., spoke feelingly upon the same subject.

Private Smith gave a song.

Then followed short speeches from Major McKinlay, Col. Bremner, Captain Ritchie, Messrs. P. Jack, Geo. H. Troop, W. J. Fraser, S. A. White, (who responded very finely on behalf of the bachelor portion of the Company), the representative of the Reporter, and J. N. Sharp, of the Citizen. Shortly before 11 o'clock the Company dispersed, having enjoyed themselves amazingly.—The Reporter and Times, Halifax.

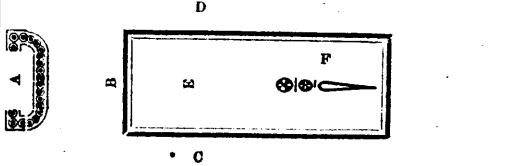
THE GUNBOAT PRINCE ALFRED.—The repairs to the Prince Alfred are making fast progress, and will be finished in due time. The fore-castle is being fitted up in excellent style, with 18 bunks, for the crew and fireman. We venture to say, no crew on the lake will have equally comfortable and commodious quarters. The compartment for the marines contains 39 berths, with plenty of space in the centre. The kitchen adjoining will be complete in its own way, with pumps, pantry and store room, conveniently arranged. To protect the boilers against any damage from shot, in the event of an engagement, the coal bunkers are to be carried along each side. The fire engine has been removed from aft into the engine room, and can be used for three several purposes: In case of a fire to put it out; in case of a leak, to pump the vessel dry; and in case of an enemy attempting to board, the hose can be led on deck to repel the boarders by playing hot water on them. On each side, at the end of the engine room, a neat apartment is divided off for the use of the engineer and the second engineer. Then follows the mess-room, around which six state-rooms will be fixed up for the officers. Of this portion no idea can be given until the decorations are completed. All the partitions are cleared off the deck, that the vessel may be worked, fore and aft, to better advantage. When completed, the Prince Alfred will be manned with six guns, and iron plated all over. She will then be a formidable defence to our coast. Mr. Simpson, of Toronto, the contractor, is performing the work in an efficient and trust worthy manner.—Godrich Signal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA.

DIAGRAM

Shewing the Names, Constituencies, and Seats of the Members, for 1870.

MEMBERS.	CONSTITUENCIES.	PRIVY COUNCIL												MEMBERS.	CONSTITUENCIES.
1. Sir Francis Hincks.....	Renfrew, N R	Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. Hon. George Etienne Cartier, Minister of Militia. Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., Minister of Customs. Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance. Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, Minister of Public Works. Hon. J. C. Aikens, Secretary of State. Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces. Hon. Christopher Dunkin, President of the Council. Hon. Alexander Morris, Minister of Internal Revenue. Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General. Hon. Jean Charles Chapais, Minister of Agriculture. Hon. Edward Kenny, Receiver-General.												96. Mr. Joseph Gaudet.....	Nicolet, Q
2. Sir J. A. Macdonald.....	Kingston, O	181 182	183 184	185 186	187 188	189 190	191 192	193 194	97. " Joseph Dufresne.....	Montcalm, Q					
3. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.	Montreal, East	167 168	169 170	171 172	173 174	175 176	177 178	179 180	98. Hon. J. S. Macdonald.....	Cornwall, O					
4. Hon. S. L. Tilley.....	St. John (City) N B	153 154	155 156	157 158	159 160	161 162	163 164	165 166	99. Hon. A. A. Dorton.....	Hochelaga, Q					
5. Hon. Mr. Howe.....	Hants, N S	139 140	141 142	143 144	145 146	147 148	149 150	151 152	100. Hon. L. H. Holton.....	Chateauguay, Q					
6. Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.	Quebec (Co), Q	125 126	127 128	129 130	131 132	133 134	135 136	137 138	101. Hon. L. H. Huntingdon.	Shefford, Q					
7. Hon. Mr. Carling.....	London, O	111 112	113 114	115 116	117 118	119 120	121 122	123 124	102. Mr. A. McKenzie.....	Lambton, O					
8. Sir A. T. Galt.....	Sherbrooke, Q	98	99 100	101 102	103 104	105 106	107 108	109 110	103. Hon. S. Campbell.....	Guysboro, N S					
9. Mr. R. J. Cartwright.....	Lennox, O								104. Mr. E. M. Macdonald.....	Lunenburg, N S					
10. Hon. Mr. Archibald.....	Colchester, N S								105. " D. A. Macdonald.....	Glengarry, O					
11. Hon. Mr. Connell.....	Carleton, N B								106. " Thos. Scatcherd.....	Middlesex (North), O					
12. Mr. J. Bolton.....	Charlotte, N B								107. " A. Jones.....	Halifax, N S					
13. Mr. Caldwell.....	Restigouche, N B								108. " R. Macfarlane.....	Perth, (South), O					
14. Hon. J. H. Cameron.....	Peel, O								109. " J. White.....	Halton, O					
15. Dr. J. G. Blanchet.....	Levis, Q								110. " Joly.....	Lotbiniere, Q					
16. Hon. Mr. Langevin.....	Dorchester, Q								111. Dr. J. S. Forbes.....	Queen's, N S					
17. Hon. Mr. Dunkin.....	Brome, Q								112. Mr. H. Macdonald.....	Antigonish, N S					
18. Hon. Mr. Morris.....	Lanark, S R								113. Hon. Mr. Anglin.....	Gloucester, N B					
19. Mr. Harrison.....	Toronto, (West) O								114. Hon. Mr. Smith.....	Westmorland, N B					
20. Hon. Mr. Beaubien.....	Montmagny, Q								115. Hon. Mr. Kierskowski.	St. Hyacinthe, Q					
21. Hon. Mr. Archambault.	L'Assomption, Q								116. Mr. E. Blake.....	Durham (West), O					
22. Hon. Mr. Irvine.....	Megantic, Q								117. Mr. F. Jones.....	Leeds & Grenville, O					
23. Mr. A. Walsh.....	Norfolk, O								118. Hon. Mr. Wood.....	Brant (South), O					
24. " A. Wright.....	Ottawa (Co), Q								119. Mr. Thos. Ferguson.....	Cardwell, O					
25. " Currier.....	Ottawa City								120. " W. C. Little.....	Simcoe (South) O					
26. " Wallace.....	Albert, N B								121. " John O'Connor.....	Essex, O					
27. " Webb.....	Richmond & Wolfe, Q								122. " A. Sproat.....	Bruce (North), O					
28. " Langlois.....	Montmorency, Q								123. " Jas. McMonies.....	Wentworth (North), O					
29. " Huot.....	Quebec East, Q								124. " James Metcalfe.....	York (East), O					
30. " G. Ryan.....	King's, N B								125. " Jos. Rymal.....	Wentworth (South), O					
31. " T. Street.....	Welland, O								126. " D. Sturton.....	Wellington (South), O					
32. Hon. Mr. Tupper.....	Cumberland, N S								127. " A. H. Paquet.....	Berthier, Q					
33. Hon. Mr. Gray.....	St John (Co), N B								128. " F. Geoffrion.....	Vercheres, Q					
34. Mr. J. H. Bellerose.....	Laval, Q								129. " Jno. Holmes.....	Carleton, O					
35. " L. F. R. Masson.....	Terrebonne, Q								130. " Chas. Magill.....	Hamilton, O					
36. Hon. Mr. Abbott.....	Argenteuil, Q								131. " P. Lawson.....	Norfolk (North), O					
37. Mr. A. Morrison.....	Niagara, O								132. Hon. Mr. Read.....	Hastings (East), O					
38. " T. N. Gibbs.....	Ontario South, O								133. Mr. McK. Bowell.....	Hastings (North), O					
39. " Pope.....	Compton, Q								134. " Jas. Brown.....	Hastings (West), O					
40. " R. Stephenson.....	Kent, O								135. " F. Hurdon.....	Bruce (South), O					
41. " Meritt.....	Lincoln, O								136. " G. A. Drew.....	Wellington (North), O					
42. " T. Workman.....	Montreal Centre								137. " Amos Wright.....	York (West), O					
43. " Lacerte.....	St Maurice, Q								138. " J. P. Wells.....	York (North), O					
44. " T. Kirkpatrick.....	Frontenac, O								139. " F. Bourassa.....	St Johns, Q					
45. " J. N. Lapum.....	Addington, O								140. " M. Fortier.....	Yamaska, Q					
46. " G. H. Simard.....	Quebec, Centre								141. " Hutchinson.....	Northumberrland, N					
47. " McGreevy.....	Quebec, West								142. " A. W. Savary.....	Digby, N S					
48. " N. Cassault.....	Bellechasse, Q								143. " D. Mills.....	Bothwell, O					
49. " B. Chamberlin.....	Missisquoi, Q								144. " James Young.....	Waterloo (South), O					
50. Dr. T. Robitaille.....	Bonaventure, Q								145. " M. C. Cameron.....	Huron (South), O					
51. Mr. W. Ross.....	Prince Edward, O								146. " D. Thompson.....	Haldimand, O					
52. " A. P. McDonald.....	Middlesex, West, O								147. " T. D. McConkey.....	Simcoe (North), O					
53. Dr. J. Y. Bown.....	Brant, North, O								148. " S. Ault.....	Stormont, O					
54. Dr. J. A. Grant.....	Russell, O								149. " J. Faris.....	Queen's, N B					
55. Dr. J. J. Ross.....	Champlain, Q								150. " C. Burpee.....	Sunbury, N B					
56. Mr. J. D. Brousseau.....	Portneuf, Q								151. " Pelletier.....	Kamouraska, Q					
57. " G. Beaty.....	Toronto East								152. " Tremblay.....	Chicoutimi, Q					
58. " G. Jackson.....	Grey, (South) O								153. " L. A. Senecal.....	Drummond & Arthabaska, Q					
59. " P. Fortin.....	Gaspé, Q								154. " F. B. Goden.....	Joliette, Q					
60. " T. McCarthy.....	Richelieu, Q								155. " Jos. Whitehead.....	Huron (North), O					
61. " Joseph Keeler.....	Northumberland, (E.) O								156. " Jas. Redford.....	Perth (North), O					
62. " W. McK. Simpson.....	Algoma, O								157. " Thos. Oliver.....	Oxford (North), O					
63. " J. S. Ross.....	Dundas, O								158. " E. V. Bodwell.....	Oxford (South), O					
64. " C. Wilson.....	Middlesex, (East) O								159. " J. A. Thompson.....	Ontario (North), O					
65. " T. W. Dobbie.....	Elgin, (East) O								160. " G. Kempt.....	Victoria (South), O					
66. " Mr. Scriver.....	Huntington, Q								161. " J. Morrison.....	Victoria (North), O					
67. " J. H. Munroe.....	Elgin, (West) O								162. " Pickard.....	York, N B					
68. " A. Hagar.....	Prescott, O								163. " Geo. Snider.....	Grey (North), O					
69. " Ryan.....	Montreal West								164. " I. E. Bowman.....	Waterloo (North), O					
70. " W. McDougall.....	Three Rivers Q								165. " C. H. Pozer.....	Beauce, Q					
71. " Bechard.....	Iberville, Q								166. " J. L. McDougall.....	Renfrew, (S. R.) O					
72. " George Caron.....	Maskinonge, Q								167. " W. Ross.....	Wellington, (N B)					
73. " C. Porry.....	Peterboro, (West) O								168. " W. H. Ray.....	Annapolis, N S					
74. " F. H. Burton.....	Durham (East), O								169. " Thos. Coffin.....	Shelburne, N S					
75. " L. McCallum.....	Monck, O								170. Hon. T. Killam.....	Yarmouth, N S					
76. " P. M. Grover.....	Peterboro (East), O								171. Mr. P. Power.....	Halifax, N S					
77. " D. McMillan.....	Vaudreuil, Q								172. " Hugh Cameron.....	Inverness, N S					
78. " L. H. Masson.....	Soulanges, Q								173. " W. H. Chipman.....	King's N S					
79. Dr. L. H. Masson.....	Two Mountains, Q								174. " S. X. Cimon.....	King's N B					
80. Mr. J. B. Daoust.....	Pontiac, Q								175. Mr. C. F. A. Bertrand.....	Charlevoix, Q					
81. Mr. Heath.....	Chambly, Q								176. " S. Coupal dit la Reine	Temiscouata, Q					
82. " B. Benoit.....	Victoria, N B								177. " LeVis Conte.....	Richmond, N B					
83. " Costigan.....	Bagot, Q								178. " Wm. Ross.....	Victoria, N S					
84. " P. S. Gendron.....	Beauharnois, Q								179. " M. G. Cheval.....	Rouville, Q					
85. " M. Cayley.....	Cape Breton, N S								180. " J. W. Carmichael.....	Pictou, N S					
86. Hon. Jas. McKeagney.....	Grenville (South) O								181. " Geo. Sylvain.....	Rimouski, Q					
87. Mr. W. Shanly.....	Brookville, O								182. " G. C. Colby.....	Stanstead, Q					
88. " James Crawford.....	Leeds (South) O								183. " B. Poultot.....	L'Islet, Q					
89. " John Crawford.....	Jacques Cartier, Q														
90. " G. G. Gauchier.....	Laprairie, Q														
91. Mr. A. Pinsonneault.....															



(A.) Speaker—Honorable Mr. Cockburn.
 (B.) Clerk of the House.
 (C.D.) Assistant Clerks.
 (E.) Clerk's Table.
 (F.) Mace.
 (G.) Sergeant-at-Arms.
 (H.) Bar of the House.
 Seats Nos. 63, 81, 82, 93, 95, 174, 175, 176, 179, 186, 187, 188, 189, 191, and 194 are vacant.
 Compiled expressly for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ST. CATHARINES.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nothing of importance in connection with the Volunteer Force has eventuated for some time with the exception of the military ball held here on the 11th inst., in the town hall by the officers and members of Capt. Thompson's company, No. 2, 19th Batt., which proved a decided success, about 90 couples participating. Great taste was displayed by the members of the company in decorating the hall for the occasion with flags and other suitable devices, &c., particularly prominent among which were the colors of the old 2nd and 5th "Lincoln" Militia regiments with the principal battles of 1812 emblazoned on them. In fact, the room was ornamented in better style than I have ever seen it on any preceding occasion.

Dancing commenced about 9 o'clock and was kept up until an intimation was given which caused the party to adjourn to the Pickwick House for supper where ample justice was done to the good things, served in recherche style by the obliging host of the establishment, M. S. Cole. After which, having returned to the ball room, the Volunteers and their friends enjoyed themselves immensely until almost daylight.

I am not prepared to describe the elaborate costumes of the ladies, so must beg to be excused, as I am convinced I would not do justice to those who graced the occasion with their presence. There were not so many citizen soldiers present in uniform as should have been owing to the fact that some or indeed most of the uniforms of the force are barely presentable, although a goodly number of scarlet coats with the dark blue of the artillery and cavalry interspersed imparted a pleasing brilliancy and variety to the festive scene. Ensign G. Miller, of No. 10 Co., acted as floor manager with his usual urbanity, and succeeded, as he always does on these occasions, in the arduous task of pleasing everyone.

Several changes are occurring about this time in the 19th Batt., as the Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, and one Captain intend to resign, and I believe one or two more officers are contemplating a similar course before long.

On the 12th inst. Capt. Oswald's Battery turned out to inter with military honors the remains of their late comrade, Sergt.-Major McCann, who died rather suddenly of inflammation of the lungs; the Orange society of which he was a member, also assisted at his obsequies.

The promotion of Sergt. R. Gourley to the vacant position of Second Lieutenant in the Battery, caused by the resignation, of Lieut. Brady, is considered a highly satisfactory appointment.

Lt.-Col. Currie has just succeeded in obtaining a grant from the County Council to pay for the rations supplied to the men

while in camp last September; he deserves great credit for his exertions in the matter as the men had long ago given up the hope of seeing it.

A LITTLE GOSSIP ON SOME MATTERS OF TASTE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—The power, the importance, and the influence of the Press—the Fourth Estate—have, for many years past passed into a familiar aphorism. Yet to the man of acquirements and of cultivated taste, how considerable a portion of this mighty institution cannot be other than a subject of grief and contempt.

When we are daily aware of gross perversions of truth for political ends in the leading journals of the country—when we realize the stupendous juggle and humbug involved in the great mass of advertisements—when we have witnessed the humiliating spectacle of a leading newspaper condescending to fill up its columns with the prurient details of an American domestic scandal, which would have been doubly disgusting had it been possible—when we shrug our shoulders wearily over the sickening trash in the shape of romance which deludes the readers of country newspapers with the idea that they are being edified with actual delineations of life and manners—when we are continually disgusted with the illiterateness and want of even respectable conventional knowledge which is perpetually apparent in newspaper reports of the most ordinary social occurrences, (we say nothing of the prevalence of the most careless typographical errors), we are perforce driven to confess that the Press of our country has many a stride to take before it can approach the tone of that of Great Britain.

The faults, however, of a portion of the Canadian Press are mostly of a nature incidental to an as yet imperfectly wedded nationality. They are also partly due to the absence of that higher standard of journalism which it would be disgraceful to a country of time honored historical associations not to possess, and are, at all events, trivial in comparison with those of the Press of the United States.

To an inconceivable political profligacy (both home and foreign) a shameless mendacity, and a turbulent and upshot arrogance measurable only by the height of a crazed conceit and the depth of a profound ignorance, it has recently conspicuously added a compound of about equal parts of a flunkeyism worthy of the chronicler of Lady Young's appearance on a parliamentary occasion some time ago (may I be pardoned for mentioning a lady in such a connection), and an offensive insolence which would disgrace a costermonger.

Both these peculiarly American traits have been manifested in reference to Prince Arthur. The impertinence in gratuitous deprecations of attentions to him. The

snobbery in almost every line reporting his proceedings.

In fact the visit of the Prince has afforded the Americans a grand opportunity for the display of their leading characteristic—bad taste—and, far from neglecting it, they have gone in for the full enjoyment of a surfeit of it, of course with honorable exceptions.

Few things are more disgusting to persons of taste than the sensational headings under which such matters as royal visits are ordinarily described in this hemisphere. It sometimes happens, however, that amusement at the naïveté or ignorance which prompts their adoption overcomes one's disgust.

This was particularly the case with one delicious caption which arrested our attention in a recent report of the Prince's proceedings. It was:

"HIS ACCENT."

This was pronounced to be "unmistakably English," otherwise it was stated, it would have been difficult from his speech to determine his nationality.

The sapience of this remark requires no comment, but it was so worded that we might have doubted whether it were intended to be derogatory or complimentary, were we not aware of a remarkable American conceit that Englishmen cannot speak their own language correctly, and that Americans are the only people who can.

Neither is this happy conceit—for where ignorance is bliss, &c.,—entirely confined to the States. Owing partly to the vitiating prevalence in Canada of American pseudo literature it has obtained among ill informed Canadians, and even among some who should be better informed. Now, "I'm no saying," as Lauderdale says in that clever, though somewhat dry, novel "A Son of the Soil," that there is no ground for the idea. Unfortunately there is a good deal. Every educated Englishman is aware of provincialisms, which are in many counties a total and effectual disguise to the language. He is also painfully alive to the tendency not, unhappily, by any means confined to the area of the sound of Bow Bells, to drop the H where it should be aspirated, and to affix it where it has no place.

This vulgarism, and the expletive adjective "blasted," with which the unpolished Briton is but too apt to adorn his conversation, are constantly heard by our immaculate cousins from the essentially lower class English who constitute the bulk of British emigration to the States. This unhappy word "blasted" appears more peculiarly to strike the sensitive ear of the Yankee from its being generally pronounced with a pretty good, broad, open A, and we suppose, to offend that delicate organ by reason of its contrast to the sharp, snapping, barking enunciation to which the American ear is familiarized, and which sets the teeth of an Englishman on edge, especially in the case of ladies.

With the avidity of a child who thinks he has tripped up his senior on a point of knowledge, the Yankee seizes on these facts; and never (from the comparatively dead level of society in America) conceiving the idea that there are classes in England where manners and forms of speech are essentially different one from another, sets down every Englishman as vulgar in speech.

The poor simpleton, wrapped in his national mantle of conceit, has not an idea of the fact (and it is a fact) that, as a general thing, no English is spoken more pure, more utterly devoid of affectation, (notwithstanding the "how haw" style which some gentlemen, otherwise good fellows enough, foolishly affect)—more free from any intonation which does not come from the chest and throat as it ought to do—more perfect in simplicity, and in the avoidance of stilted or superfluous words—than that which is spoken by a well-bred Englishman, save, perhaps, that which is spoken by a well-bred Englishwoman.

The terms in which an admirable writer, Henry Kingsley, describes American peculiarities in a specimen meant to be an exceedingly favourable one, are sufficiently amusing. I quote from "The Hilliards and the Burtens."

"The house was blazing with lights, and carriages were flashing rapidly up to the door; but kind Nalder came down to him. Seeing no one but a mild looking old gentleman before him he ventured to talk his native language, which he would not have done for his life in his drawing room, and explained to Mr. Compton, that Mrs. N. had got on a tarnation tall-hop—a regular old Tar River breakdown; and seeing Mr. Compton was in full dress, he hoped his business would keep, and that he would jine 'em and shake a toe. Having relieved his heart by so much of the old prairie talk, and seeing Mr. Compton was anxious and displeased, he began to speak in diplomatic American—very perfect English, slightly Frenchified in style, and spoken a little through the nose.

"Mr. Compton stood silent for half a minute; before he had time to speak, Mr. Nalder rammed both his hands into the bottom of his breeches' pockets, and said in that loud snarling whine which it has pleased the Americans to adopt in moments of emergency, I'll tell you whawt, lawyer: I'll bet New York against New Orleans, or Chicago against Kingston, that she has bolted to Australey, back to her sister."

And the worst of it is this detestable snarling nasal twang is all over the continent, more or less. Canadians are by no means free from it—though, apart from it, they are a people of very fairly refined speech; far more than Englishmen, taking mass for mass, and excepting the upper classes. They have their little vulgarisms

too. We have heard such wickedness in high places as "I seen," and "I dono" out of the mouth of a Cabinet Minister, as well as out of the mouth of a lady (at all events she thought herself one) who also indulged the questionable taste of sarcastically telling a very polished English gentleman in our presence that she was not "Henglish." As the cap of aspiration did not fit, the lady's benevolent intention of mortifying our friend was a signal failure.

But, to return to the dissection of American conceit, and of the universal tendency to bad taste among them which it inevitably generates. Even respectable American newspaper writers permit themselves to slide into vulgarisms which no decently educated Englishmen would conceive the possibility of printing. For instance, the use of the preposition "of" after the word "all," is of almost universal prevalence, and is gradually creeping into use here. Not many weeks ago I saw it so used in so respectably written a paper as the *Church Herald*. Yet nothing can be more erroneous or more clumsy. If we were to say "several of the members were present" it would be correct: but if we say "all of the members were present" it is incorrect, and sounds vulgar and clumsy. Of conveying the idea of a part, not the whole.

Very infelicious also, we think, have been some of the attempts of the American Lexicographers to reduce orthography to what they in some cases superficially deem the principles of common sense. In other cases they have achieved good. For instance their substitution of "plow" for "plough" is sensible enough, as any one may realize who recalls to mind the stories he has heard of the Frenchman in difficulties over the "oughs;" besides it saves two letters in writing, and wherever this can be done it is an absolute benefit, as in the case of English nouns identical with Latin substantives in "or" as in "honor." Here the omission of the old fashioned "u" not only shortens the word for writing, but actually improves its written appearance.

We think most persons of taste and education will agree with us that there is quite as much in the way of association in the look of a word when written, as in the sound. A remark which will be found peculiarly applicable if we analyse our associations with names, especially with female names. American improvers in their endeavors after a bold rationality have effectually destroyed the association and vulgarized the appearance of many words. Notably, Greek derivations ending in "re" which they have elected to terminate in "er." Take as two examples and trace their formation successively from the Greek, through Latin and French—Theatre—Greek, *Theatron*, Latin, *Theatrum*, French, *Théâtre*—here is association, broken with utter bad taste; when the word is spelled theater. There is a little difference in the word metre—Gr., *Metron*,

Lat., *Metrum*: Fr., *Métre*—inasmuch as there is Saxon warrant for spelling it "meter." But after all the Greek is the root, and the Saxon spelling was probably more owing to the want of appreciation of the association than anything else.

Webster's conclusions appear to us to be utterly mistaken on this word. His instances the common orthography of "diameter," "hexameter," &c., as reason for the use of "er" instead of "re." It should rather be affirmed that so long as we agree to give the final "re" an indefinite sound as "er," all derivatives of *Metron* should follow the orthographic construction of the originating word. But as long as something different to English usage can be established American envy, hatred, malice and vanity are alike gratified.

The English language is in fact of such diverse and complicated origin, of such vigor and elasticity, and necessary, from its continual importation and adoption of foreign terms, of so arbitrary a nature, that the rules of Lindley Murray, or any other grammarian, utterly fail to control it. The only rule is the common usage of the best society. For instance, some very few years ago the "h" was habitually sounded mute in "herb," "humble," and the grammars so laid it down. Well, Dickens, out of the mouth of Urniah Heap, damned the mute "h" in "humble" for everlasting, and there are few people of intuitive refinement of speech at the present day but will expire "herb."

In Spain there is a college for the continual revision of the Spanish language, and its effects are manifest in a remarkable simplicity of orthography. For instance, none of those languages which are permeated with the Latin heaven have the Greek "Phi." Wherefore the Spanish Lingual (oliego or dain: that the word "philosopher" be spelt "filosofo." Here is legitimate simplicity, and the nature of the language renders it peculiarly amenable to such treatment without loss of beauty. But the Americans try the same sort of experiment, without the same organization or discretion, and the result of their labor is, for the most part, simply bald vulgarity.

In all directions, far and wide, we see American bad taste obtruding itself on our notice. It would appear that Madame Ollivier, the wife of the French Prime Minister, has been making a laudable attempt to stem the torrent of fashionable extravagance in dress, set flowing by the frivolity of the Empress, by studious plainness of apparel at her own receptions.

Whom do we find opposing this attempt at a most beneficial reform by studied displays of jewellery? The ladies of the court—the Russian ladies—and, of course, the American ladies, who are indeed almost always overdressed.

With one more remark let us conclude a paper which we have been unsensibly beguiled into drawing out to a portentous length.

If evidence of American snobbery were required, it could scarcely be found more rampant than in the public notices of Miss Sherman's refusal to dance with Prince Arthur. Miss Sherman has gained great credit, says one paper, (in substance) for her independent action. Ye Gods! what a subject. Miss Sherman is doubtless a lady, and, being engaged for the dance which the Prince proposed, said so. Had she done otherwise she would have committed a snobbish act. G. W.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—As a means of raising the *esprit de corps* among our Volunteers, I beg leave to suggest a review of all the forces in Canada this spring, in some central locality, similar to the Easter Reviews in Brighton, England. Such a measure, I feel sure, would be most acceptable, to all the Volunteer battalions throughout the Dominion.

Yours, respectfully,

MILITAIRE.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1870.

NOTES FROM MY CRIMEAN JOURNAL.

THE IRREGULAR CAVALRY CAMP AT THE DARDANELLES.

(Continued from page 131 of last issue.)

The durbar tent in which I now found myself was situated nearly on the extreme verge of the high bank overlooking the Straits of the Dardanelles, the waters of which were covered with the ships and steam vessels of all nations, plying up and down to or from Constantinople and the Crimea: all this relieved and thrown out in strong contrast by the vine-clad hills and bold mountainous coast of Europe, so near that a round shot could easily reach it, gave these famous straits an air of beauty I have never seen equalled and rendered still more picturesque by the glittering uniforms and superbly caparisoned horses scattered around.

Whilst General B——n was hastily perusing the Dispatches I had placed in his hands a strict silence was preserved, broken only by the bubbling of the narguili, or water pipe used by some in preference to the chibouque while each inhaled the fumes of his favorite narcotic. The silence was broken by the General desiring Colonel G——, the Chief Interpreter, to translate word for word as he proceeded—"Let the native officers know," said the General, "that I have requested their attendance here this evening on account of certain reports which have reached me; rumours have been going the round of the camp, that it is my intention to alter entirely the character of this force, to make it a regular army, to put men and officers into strict uniform; in short, to carry on the service by cut and dried rules, and destroy that feeling of independence, of self-reliance, and of noble chivalry, which now exists among its members. Translate that first and mind you do it to the very letter."

"Now, let them look at me! (Translate each sentence as I utter it.) Do I look like a man who would do all this? Is this the sort of dress (and he struck his chest with his hand) that sort of man would wear? Are these the kind of uniforms (and he glanced proudly round on both English and native officers) by which that sort of man would be surrounded? Do we look like a regular army? Do our very chargers appear as if they had gone through the very hum drum lessons of a riding school? No, Colonel G—— told them that this is an irregular cavalry force, regarded as such by the Government of England, who expects much from it; that I, their chief, have been accustomed to irregular cavalry forces and know what they are; that in me they have an officer in whom they may confide; and I hereby promise them, that as long as I am at their head, that as long as they follow me, whether as now over these plains, or later against the serried columns of the Russians, irregular they are and irregular they shall be. And now let those stand forward who have said the reverse. I'm d—d but I'll see whether their word or mine will be believed!"

He struck the camp table with his gauntleted hand as he concluded, and looked proudly round on his followers. The scene was a remarkable one and I shall never forget it. The native officers excited at the speech made to them, were eagerly addressing each other and as if actuated by one common purpose, all withdrew from the tent, mounted their horses, and waited to do honor to their chief when he should come forth; this he soon did, and having bestrode his splendid charger led the way towards home. Shouts rent the air, the masses of horsemen swayed to and fro, as if under the influence of an all-absorbing passion. The text of his discourse had been picked up by those nearest to the tent, who had repeated it again to those behind for a great crowd of cavalry had now collected, and the General was accompanied to the crest of the high ground by the whole assembly to the sound of tom-toms, the firing of pistols, the hallowing of the Albanians, the yelling of the Arabs, and the neighing of the horses, who indeed seemed to partake of the general excitement.

Certainly there never was a man who, in all respects was better fitted to engage the affections of a wild and irregular soldiery than General B——n. When he presented himself before their chiefs, the murmur of applause and the respectable manner in which he was greeted, showed how well and how wisely he had calculated on the effect to be produced on them by the magnificence of his attire, as also how their admiration would partake of affection when they observed that, European as much of his dress was, the Oriental character of the remainder, and the easy contour of the whole accorded well with their own costumes, and showed that he, their General and Chief, was anxious to demonstrate how completely in his interests, nay, even in his habits and customs, he identified himself with them. — R. L.

A WONDERFUL SQUARE MILE.

In twelve hours in one day in 1865, there were (in round number 4000 vehicles passed a particular spot in Aldersgate street, 4500 at Barbican the same number at Gresham street, 5000 at Eastcheap, 6500, at Finsbury pavement, 7500 at Bishopsgate street, 8000 at Aldgate, 9000 at Holborn hill (before the disturbance of traffic at that point by the works of the Holborn-hill Viaduct,) 10,600 at Blackfriars Bridge, 12,000 at Fleet street, and—marvel of marvels—19,000 at London Bridge! On one day of twenty-four hours (not specially selected as being more or less busy than usual,) 38,000 vehicles passed over the Thames at London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges. As there is comparative greatness in the great, we may be prepared to believe that the passenger traffic in the metropolis is still more wonderful than the vehicular—vast as the latter admittedly is. Mr Haywood tells us that on nine hours out of one day in 1848 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) 315,000 persons entered the city; that on twenty-four hours of one day in 1860, the numbers reached the stupendous figures of 707,000, of whom 528,000 were between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and that about three-fourths of the people came on foot, the remainder being in or on vehicles. In reference to foot passengers only—those who walk on the side pavements—the following numbers were presented at eight of the principal inlets into the city, in one day of twenty-four hours:—Aldersgate street, 16,000; Finsbury pavement, 21,000; Bishopsgate street, 23,000; Blackfriars Bridge, 24,000; Temple Bar, 25,000; Aldgate, 29,000; Holborn Bar, 30,000; and London Bridge, 42,000. All these were persons who entered the city; and as about an equal number left it there were 420,000 persons who walked into or out of the city at those eight arteries alone. But great as this throng is at the city boundary, it is still greater in the heart of the city itself, enabling us easily to understand how it is that Smith and Brown and Jones, or Jack and Bill and Dick, are always knocking up against one another. Just look at the significance of the following figures. They relate to twelve hours (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) of one day in 1867, and they include the foot-passengers only, disregarding those who were riding in or on vehicles. Particular spots were selected, in the following thoroughfares, and the number of passers-by counted:—Walbrook, 17,000; Throgmorton street, 18,000; Threadneedle street, 22,000; Lombard street, 30,000; Newgate street, 33,000; Leadenhall street, 36,000; Cornhill, 44,000; Frenchchurch street, 46,000; Fleet street (near St. Bride's church), 62,000; Poultry, 75,000. The busiest spot in the city—perhaps in the world—for foot-traffic, is the north side of the Poultry; it overpowers the south side in the ratio of about eight to seven. Along that wonderful foot-pavement of nine feet in width, there pass by more than a hundred persons per minute in a continuous stream for twelve hours!

LONDON, 25th.—The Mordant divorce case concluded to-day. The verdict rendered by the jury was that Lady Mordant was insane, and not responsible for her words or acts.

The Duke of Richmond has accepted the Tory leadership of the House of Lords.

LONDON, 26th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Washington's birthday, says: "Though Washington was a man of narrow views, neither wise nor acute, he would be lost and ashamed at the present spectacle of the present state of affairs at the national capital."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV. 1870.

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AGENTS.

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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 it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

In the pages of the New Dominion Monthly magazine for March, 1870, will be found a carefully written article entitled "Mounted Rifles our best protection against Invasion," which is a critical review of Lieut.-Colonel Denison's elaborate work on "Modern Cavalry," and from the data furnished in that admirable military text book the writer deduces the corollary that "corps of mounted rifles," are the future arm on which the defences of Canada must mainly depend.

Colonel Denison's propositions do not go quite so far, as a writer on military tactics, as far as cavalry is concerned he is unequalled, but he confines his operations to what they ought to be, the eyes and hands of an army.

That their utility, disciplined and equipped as he prescribes, cannot be overrated, is and will be the opinion of every soldier who reads his book and gives the subject calm consideration; but that the defence of Canada should altogether depend on any force of trained horsemen the country could supply is a proposition which cannot be maintained.

Apart from the geographical consideration the employment of cavalry unsupported by infantry is only warranted when they can operate against the latter by surprise. When they are opposed to cavalry, when engaged in reconnoitering, which is their principal duty, or in one of those dashing advances which modern nomenclature has

dubbed with the title of "raids," immortalized by the Confederate cavalry under Stewart and Mosby. In all those operations under a skilled strategist cavalry may be made the direct means of the annihilation of any army provided the other arms of the service are sufficiently formidable to achieve their part. But as no ground gained by cavalry can be held by them it is evident that infantry and artillery must still hold their own positions in all well organized armies.

The defence of Canada must depend on and be governed by the lines of assault, and those are through the valley of Lake Champlain, the Erie Canal, being the old line of the Mohawk River to Oswego, on the Niagara, Detroit, and St. Clair frontiers. Those five points are available under certain conditions, and if invasion has to be met at all or any of them the main defence of the country must depend on the efforts of its local militia defending well planned lines. Such a force would not have that mobility necessary in countries where large standing armies relieve the mass of the population from military duty, but on that very account it would require proportionally a larger trained cavalry force than a standing army. Bad roads will tell with greater effect on a cavalry than on an infantry force, all other conditions being equal, and it will decrease the odds by many degrees against the success of an invading force.

It is to be hoped that the writer in the Dominion Monthly will ventilate this subject as it deserves the attention of all practical and scientific soldiers in the Dominion. We quite agree with the writer that a well disciplined cavalry force is indispensable, and regret that any circumstances should have arisen which deprives this country of the services of such a brilliant and talented soldier as Colonel Denison.

The United States press announces that the basis for a settlement of the celebrated Alabama claims has been found, and will be shortly announced, and the adjustment will involve a money indemnification. It is quite possible that the English Radical Government will sacrifice the public money to gratify Democratic insolence, and as the shortest way to get rid of the effrontery and persistent assertions of the United States politicians. To be sure they can humbug the people of Great Britain by shewing a saving of three-quarters of a million sterling on the naval estimates, and a reduction of 12,500 men from the ranks of the army, but thinking people will look on all this as a dangerous experiment, weakening the defences of the country to an extent no saving will justify, and at a time when it is proposed to settle a vexed question involving the hazard of being bullied or cheated out of millions by a hostile power.

This very Radical Government decline to take the measures best adapted to free Britain from a tax of at least £10,000,000 ster-

ling per annum by furnishing her surplus population means to seek that livelihood in the Colonies which their numbers forbid them to enjoy at home, while they commit the country to the payment of dishonest claims and squander the public money on its foes. The "Peace at any price" party is a greater curse and will cost the Empire more than another American contest would. Meantime for the benefit of such portions of the English people who read the VOLUNTEER REVIEW the following extract showing the way in which the United States authorities understand and observe the neutrality laws is submitted:

"On Monday the Senate of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian brotherhood was to meet preparatory to the assembling of the congress on the 6th of March. The latter has been called for the 19th of April, but it was subsequently deemed advisable to take advantage of the enthusiasm which culminates on St. Patrick's day. At no time during the history of the organization has there been so much bad feeling between its president and its senators. O'Neill can rely upon the support of but three of the latter. The remaining twelve, it is said, are either secretly or avowedly opposed to him. The hostility is said to be based upon the fact that he has usurped the powers of the senate in various relations, and made important moves and appointments without consulting the executive committee. It is possible that articles of impeachment may be founded upon this, and upon the additional circumstance that he has long considered the majority of the senate imbeciles or truckling politicians, who used their influence and position in the brotherhood for their own personal aggrandisement. Hence the mutual distrust and animosity existing between them, and the certainty of an interesting quarrel on the 22nd as has ever taken place in a deliberative body of Irishmen; although it is likely to be tame compared to what will take place in the congress.

"O'Neill, strictly speaking, says the *New York Evening Post*, may have done wrong in acting in certain relations independently of the senate or the executive committee, but it is surmised that he did so for the purpose of saving the organization from utter destruction, and securing to it a while longer the sixty thousand a year that has been so long secured out of the hard earnings of the poor Irish, and which has been squandered in a most culpable manner. He had sense enough to perceive that those who supported the brotherhood were beginning to lose all faith in it, and that the oft-repeated and as often broken promises of 'immediate action' had lost all their power, so that he was obliged to make a move that bore the appearance at least of real work, however unlikely to succeed.

"To this end, the plan of a campaign has been sketched out, and large quantities of arms and ammunition deposited at various strategic points unknown to the government, this he has done mainly on his own responsibility; he has also appointed a new secretary of war, who appears to have given mortal offence to some officers of the organization by volunteering to serve without pay. This gentleman, Gen. Michael Kirwin, is now on duty, but not at headquarters here. He is to travel at the business of his department at Philadelphia, to which city a secretary has just been drafted from 10 West Fourth street. In this selection O'Neill has done well. Kirwin, it is said is a brave and

able soldier, and his giving his services gratuitously has already made him very popular among the various circles. In this view of the case the senate will scarcely dare to reject his appointment, and here O'Neill has gathered to himself very considerable support.

"As what is called 'the fighting element of the organization' is with O'Neill, it is likely he will carry the congress against the senate, and scatter the latter to the winds. Should he fail in this, Fenianism will probably die."—*N. Y. Paper*.

If they choose to pay for the Alabama claims and to carry on the negotiations at Washington the Canadian people must make up their minds to put in their own little bill against the States for the expenses of the Fenian raid in 1866, and a quiet demand that the authorities of that country suppress the Fenian senate and congress at once, and if their municipal laws are not equal to the emergency to have them at once modified.

In no other country could a band of organized plunderers be allowed to make preparations for the invasion of a neighboring people with whom the nation was at peace. And, once for all, it concerns the honor of England to shew the world she will not be dictated to by a nation who is notoriously unable to control the ruffians in her own territory, and whose system of laws and government disable her Executive from acting when called upon to fulfil her international obligations.

The Canadian Executive will doubtless take care that those fast gentlemen shall fulfil their own duty before they presume to dictate to others; but it is humiliating to think that Gladstone, Bright & Co. should be allowed to trail the honor of Britain in the dust before a contemptible and dishonest foe.

SIR ALEX. T. GALT, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is a politician of some standing in Canada, and up to the evening of the 22nd ult. stood well with the leaders, at least of the conservative party. It would be useless to say that his public character favorably impressed the great mass of the people at any time during the whole of his career he never succeeded in obtaining their confidence, his whole reputation being based on his supposed financial skill, and, like many others, he has attained dignities not as a reward of his merits, but in consequence of his associations.

His early political career was not calculated to give the people of Canada a high opinion of his good sense or principles. A subscriber to the annexation manifesto of 1849 he was more than suspected of "looking to Washington," and this feeling was intensified when it was found, in 1865, that he had in his capacity of Finance Minister, made most humiliating proposals to the Washington Executive avowedly for the purpose of securing a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The commercial concessions he avowed himself prepared to make would virtually have

given the United States control of Canadian commerce, and as a consequence Her Majesty's responsible advisor was working towards the same end as Consul-General Potter—annexation. Luckily, before any positive harm had been done, the Canadian people received advice of the intended treaty and an universal cry of execration informed the Colonial Finance Minister that himself and his notes were equally repudiated. On this occasion his associations saved him from political annihilation. Immediately afterwards he left the Administration, but the leaders, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier, seem to have regarded him with kindly feelings which must have arisen from his social qualifications, as his public career brought them nothing but trouble and annoyance without any positive advantage beyond his own vote. During that career there were grave charges brought against him, but the high character and personal influence of his colleagues served to prevent any of the proper consequences which should follow. Entertaining towards him the most kindly feelings, Sir G. E. Cartier addressed the following note to Sir A. T. Galt, which, with the reply, was read in the House of Commons on the 22nd of February on the occasion of the debate on the Address:

OTTAWA, Sept. 13, 1869.

MY DEAR GALT,—When I had the pleasure of seeing you at Montreal a few days ago, I expressed to you my individual opinion that I would like very much you should resume the office of Minister of Finance on the retirement of Mr. Rose from it. Now I am happy to say I have the authority of Sir John A. Macdonald to make you the offer of joining the Government as Minister of Finance, so soon as Mr. Rose will cease to occupy his post. As you are aware of this question of "Independence of Canada" is now being discussed in the public papers, and it is well I should mention that if it should be brought before the Houses of Parliament, it will be expected, as a matter of course, that the members of the Government should be a unit in resisting any attempts in proceedings favorable to "Independence."

I regret very much that it is impossible for me to go near you to converse freely with you on the offer now made to you, but if you should like to have a personal interview with Sir John A. Macdonald and myself previous to your reply to this letter, I am enabled to say to you that Sir John as well as myself will be happy to see you here.

Believe me, my dear Galt, always your devoted friend,

G. E. CARTIER.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14, 1869.

MY DEAR CARTIER,—I received your letter of the 13th instant last night, and have given its contents my best consideration.

I thank Sir John and yourself for the desire you express that I should again enter the administration as Minister of Finance, but my views of public duty compel me to decline.

I would have wished that you had not referred to the question of Independence. As for other reasons I have no doubt my reply would have been the same. But I presume your reason for doing so was lest it should be supposed that in inviting me to enter the

Cabinet, you in any way countenance my views on this subject. I think this was useless, as I am quite sure the public would rather have believed I had receded from my position than that Sir John's Government had become so progressive.

As you have introduced the subject, I must in all frankness say, that believing it is the policy aimed at by the Imperial Government, and feeling confident that it would in many respects benefit this country, I could not have consented to enter the Cabinet under a pledge to oppose it in any and every form.

On the contrary, I think our policy should be framed with a reference to that which appears to me to be inevitable—the separation of the Dominion from Great Britain.

Believe me, ever yours,

A. T. GALT.

Sir A. T. Galt had previously, on the opening of the session, declared himself in opposition on a frivolous pretext, and was followed by Mr. Cartwright, but the above letters were no sooner read than one of the leading reformers, Mr. White, of Halton, rose in his place and declared they would not accept or have anything to do with Sir A. T. Galt on that side of the House, and that there was not a single person as far as he (Mr. White) knew in western Canada favorable to the idea of independence, which was looked on as another name for annexation. Other members from both sides of the House followed and drew from Sir A. T. Galt the remarkable speech, of which an extract was published in the last issue of the Review, in which the speaker tries to shelter himself behind the opinions of the Imperial Government.

Now the question arises whether any member of the present British Cabinet, with a full knowledge of the member for Sherbrooke's revolutionary proclivities, admitted him to honors and distinctions which should only be borne by true and loyal subjects, or that, merely considering the inviolability of *private judgment* and opinion, did not as a matter of course meddle with what was merely beyond public control, leaving him to follow the dictates of his own conscience. Or has Sir A. T. Galt wilfully interpreted the latitude allowed as a sure indication of the wishes of the ultra Radicals who now sway the destinies of the British Empire? or has his recent visit to England enlightened him through private communication with friend John Bright or Earl Granville as to the course they would like he should pursue? The letter stated to be received on the occasion of his acceptance of the honor of Knighthood may throw some light on this subject, but if his English Radical friends are as Jesuitically inclined as he has proved himself, it may but add another item to the mystery of iniquity already existing. One thing at least is satisfactory, his open avowal of revolutionary purposes has killed him politically. Denounced on both sides of the House, the speech of Sir G. E. Cartier embodied the contemptuous defiance of the people of Canada to the treasonable projects of the English Radicals, and Canadian annexationists, while avowing their

loyalty to the constitution and devoted attachment to British connection.

In fact Sir A. T. Galt has totally mistaken his own powers and position. He is no statesman: his influence was based alone on his connection with the leaders of the present administration, and he never possessed or could command the confidence of the people, his last act only confirming the opinion universally entertained that he was and is a thorough annexationist. Under these circumstances his better plan would be to follow Mr. Scatcherd's advice, and as the United States are not far off carry him self and his independence there and quietly enjoy it.

People in England or Washington who fancy that Sir A. T. Galt is a popular leader were never more mistaken, not even by such a vulgar failure as Consul-General Potter made.

If the English Radicals wait till Galt is President of the Canadian Republic they will be on the eve of the Greek Calends, or if the Washington administration tarries till his efforts culminate in the annexation of Canada they will have paid the national debt many times over, and be growing grapes in the open air in the salubrious climate of Alaska. Both parties can rest assured Sir G. E. Cartier is the exponent of the opinions of the Canadian people, Sir A. T. Galt of himself alone.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

CAPT. J. W. McD., Bradford.—Your question will be answered in the next number; as yet no order has been issued.

B., Montreal.—Your communication came too late. It will appear in our next.

W. B. T., Kingston.—Your communication came too late; it will be answered next week.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 5th inst. :—

- DEMAN.—Capt. J. W. McDonnell, \$2.00.
- STOLEN.—Ensign Alfred Detton, \$4.00.
- SANITARY.—Capt. Jos. Wilson, \$2.00.

RIFLE MATCH.

On Ash Wednesday the return match between the Civil Service Rifle Co. and No. 1 Battery O. B. G. A. took place, and again resulted in the defeat of the "green uns" by the "boys in blue." by identically the same number of points as last time, viz., 25, and, as a consequence, the C. S. R. have "thrown up the sponge" to the big guns. The only formidable rivals to No. 1 Battery are No. 1. Co., 43rd Battalion, and we hope to see the return match hurried up by Capt. Falls, who has been somewhat backward in

this respect. It is not generous to refuse or gallant to delay. The weather was very cold and boisterous, with a flurry of snow, necessitating an allowance to the right at 500 yards of at least 10 feet for drift. The shooting on both sides was a great improvement on last time, and Private DeBoucherville's score of 43 points is first-class, especially his run of *six* consecutive bull's eyes at 500 yards. The following is the score :

No. 1.—O. B. G. A.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Gunner Walters.....	2423433	0423433—39
Gunner Russell.....	2343232	3233332—38
Gunner Morison.....	3443232	223322—37
Sergt Harris.....	4323222	3232333—36
Corpl. McDonald.....	2222222	2323333—34

Total..... 184

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE COMPANY.

Pte. DeBoucherville.....	2243333	3044444—43
Pte Morgan.....	0224232	3232223—31
Capt. White.....	4333233	0043330—31
Col. Sergt. Walsh.....	2322223	0330220—26
Corpl. Yeomar.....	3032333	2320000—24

Total..... 155

Majority for No. 1 Battery, 29.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

The ball given last evening, under the auspices of Col. Reave and the officers of the 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia, was attended by about 500 ladies and gentlemen. None of our Volunteer Battalions have been more remarkable for maintaining a proper *esprit de corps* than the 8th; and they, who so promptly left for the frontier, when duty called them there, added to the laurels they have won in social circles as well as in the field, by their agreeable party of last evening. The company brought together on this occasion comprised many of our leading citizens; and among those present we observed Chief Justice Meredith, the Commandant (Col. Bouchier, R. E.) His Worship the Mayor, Col. Sewall (Commandant Volunteer Force), Lt. Col. Lamontagne, Lt. Col. Bowen (V. G. A.), Town Major Pope, and a large number of officers of the regular army and Volunteer Force. The ladies present included representatives of most of our leading families. There was but one expression of opinion as to the success of this ball, which we need hardly say, has added much to the already great popularity of the 8th Batt. No pains were spared in any of the arrangements, and the pleasant faces which met the Committee at every turn in the room must have convinced them how satisfactorily they had done their duty.

THE DECORATIONS.

The gentlemen who undertook the responsibility of decorating the room acquitted themselves in a manner that elicited marked expressions of approbation on all sides, and we cannot but compliment them on their success. On either side of the drop-curtain closing in the stage, British and American flags were draped, and in the centre was the regimental number, surmounted by a crown and encircled by a wreath of flowers and overgreens. The centre of the proscenium was occupied by a table, on which were placed some ten silver goblets—the prizes won by the gallant 8th, and also the splendid silver bugle presented by the citizens of Quebec to the Victoria Rifles—a very plea-

sant feature in the decorations. On each gallery were three very beautiful trophies, composed of bayonet staves, supported by flags of all nations, and between these trophies were excellent groups of arms. At the end of the Hall, facing the stage, two very valuable and beautiful regimental colors were crossed—the colors of the Magnificent Infantry (55th Batt.), presented to them by Solicitor-General Irvine, and kindly lent for the occasion by Lt.-Col. Burwis and officers of the 55th. On each side of these colors stood the statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and the angles of the gallery at this end of the room were supplied with seats. The columns were entwined with evergreens, and their bases surrounded by rifles with fixed bayonets, and on the stage, arms were piled with fixed swords. The whole was knit together by a light evergreen festooning. At a glance was presented to view one of the most brilliant scenes we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing in the Hall. The glare of light sparkled through the glistening bayonets and swords, while the gay and omni-colored bunting so artistically arranged gave a glad relief to the dazzled sight in all directions, but brighter than the glistening bayonets, and gayer than the vivid flags were the bright glances and superb attire of the fair sex.

THE BALL ROOM.

The appearance which the room presented, when filled with company, was very brilliant and attractive. The volunteers—the majority of whom wore the handsome undress uniform of all branches of that service—were most conspicuous; and mingling in the mirthful maze with the tasteful and elaborate dresses of the ladies, might be seen the scarlet of the infantry, the blue of the artillery, and staff of the regular army, and the more sombre black of the civilian. Dancing commenced about half past nine o'clock, and was continued until the following programme was gone through:

- 1. Quadrille Grand Duches Hoffmisch.
- 2. Valse Monzoblatier Strauss.
- 3. Lancers Echoes of London Coote.
- 4. Galop Grecian Bond Lamont.
- 5. Polka Mazurka Myrthofast Herrmann.
- 6. Quadrille Capatlenno Prince.
- 7. Valse Soldaten Lieber Gungl.
- 8. Lancers Original Duval.
- 9. Galop Brillant Arault.
- 10. Quadrille Scotch Best.
- 11. Valse Blauen Donau Strauss.
- 12. Lancers Somebody's Luggage Coote.
- 13. Polka Militaire Lamont.
- 14. Quadrille Donaucaona Gungl.
- 15. Galop Valentine Rolfe.
- 16. Valse Wiener Chronik Strauss.
- 17. Lancers Merry Tunes G. Grey.
- 18. Galop Forward Kunnet.
- 19. Valse Geraldine G. Grey.
- 20. Galop of the Period Lamont.

THE SUPPER.

About half-past twelve o'clock, the door leading from the Music Hall to the large dining-room in the St. Louis Hotel, was thrown open and supper announced. No time was lost in accepting the invitation by the guests, who passed through to the grand refectory in order due, two and two, the fair ones smiling in anticipation of the good time coming. The *cuisinier* certainly did his part of the labor in a skillful manner, judging from the display which presented itself on the table. The dishes were elaborately dressed and trimmed, offering every inducement to those present to partake of them. We can only say that the guests were un-*ingenuous* in their praise of the manner in which this portion of Mr. Russell's duty was performed.

The table exhibited all the dishes usually seen on such occasions, conspicuous among them were the famed boned turkeys, *glaces*,

boar's head, rounds of beef, game, &c. The centre piece was a towering crane decorated with the flags of England, France and the Dominion. The ball was undertaken by the Messrs. Russell for the Committee, and afforded another proof of the excellent manner in which they can acquit themselves on these occasions. The supper was not only excellent in quality, but profuse in quantity, and the waiting, under the direction of Mr. McCaffery, was such that could be desired.

CONCLUSION.

The dancing music selected by Mr. Lamont, the leader of the 69th Band, was very good, and gave general satisfaction. Before the programme of dances had been exhausted, a number of the elderly matrons and fathers of families had left the ball-room for home, but enough of the younger mettle had remained to keep up the spirit of the dance, until the Sir Roger de Coverly. We can only say, in conclusion, that the Messrs. Russell have been again highly successful as caterers to public entertainments of this nature.

COMMITTEE.

Lt. Col. Reeve, Capt. Paterson, Lieut. Anderson, Major Allen, Lieut. Wurtele, Ensign J. G. Scott, Q. M. Sergt. Poulin, Col. Sergt. Carswell, Sergt. Mahony, Capt. Morgan, Lt. and Adj. O'Neill, Ens. Balfour, Col. Sergt. Norris, Col. Sergt. Rodden, Pte. W. Scott.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 14th.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Letters from Spain state that a fierce struggle is going on between the revolutionary and church party.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Torrens moved that it is expedient for the Government to encourage emigration, by enabling gentlemen to borrow money for that purpose. A protestable debate followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton, Messrs. Aytoun and Munz, and Sir W. Lawrence, were the chief participants. Mr. Dilke denounced the granting of State aid to promote emigration. Sir W. Lawrence described the success which had attended the assistance rendered to emigrants to Canada last year.

It is reported that J. McLeary Brown, Secretary to the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Anson Burlingame.

LONDON, 25th.—The submarine cable from Bombay, to Aiden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamer *Great Eastern*. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages have been received from Bombay to day's date.

WINNIPEG, February 14, via St. Cloud, Miss., March 2.—One hundred men came down from Portage La Prairie, ostensibly to release the prisoners; but in reality, as it appears, to upset the French rule. They passed through the town armed and with flags flying. At four o'clock this morning, from the lower Settlement, near Lake Winnipeg, four hundred men are said to be en-*route* to join the Portage people at the Scotch settlement. They have two officers of artillery with them, and are to be up at Fort Garry to-night or to-morrow to demand the release of the prisoners, and the abolition of Riel. Dr. Schultz and three of the delegates to the Convention are acting as leaders. All the prisoners have been released, save about twenty, sixteen of whom would not take the oath of allegiance. Riel has about 500 men in Fort Garry, and says he will not surrender. Should the English

come up, he will bombard the town the moment they enter it.

TORONTO, 3rd.—No authentic information has reached here respecting the movements of Boulton and Riel. The rumor of a collision can have no real foundation.

The *Press* publishes a letter dated Pembina 27th ult., which says we have intelligence from Winnipeg to the 15th ult., from which it appears that Major Boulton has raised a force of loyal Canadians, a few English, and a sprinkling of Indians, and is moving on Fort Garry.

Riel has 500 men in and around the Fort, and is preparing for trouble.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION FOR THE TOWN OF BRANTFORD AND COUNTY OF BRANT.—We are pleased to see that an effort is to be made to establish a Rifle Association in the town of Brantford, open to all volunteers and citizens. This movement should have taken place before, but "better late than never." A large, populous and loyal town like Brantford, and the County of Brant, ought to have a good Rifle Association, whereby our young and old men if you please, can improve themselves in becoming expert shots. By an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a meeting is called for Thursday evening, the 3rd day of March next, at half past seven o'clock, when we hope to see a large attendance of our leading men on the occasion; and we should state, upon application to Mayor Mathews for the Hall, he very kindly and gentlemanly granted the favor.—*Brantford Courier*.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

The *Herald* a few days since referring to Prince Arthur's intended visit to Ottawa thus referred to the Dominion Premier:—

"Probably the foremost of those who will do the honours will be Sir John Macdonald, who, as Premier, may be said to be the head, body and tail of the Dominion government. He is a man of great personal popularity all through the British provinces, and as a constitutional lawyer and political manager has rare and consummate skill. He deals with men as he finds them, and by shrewd manipulation seldom fails to accomplish his object. His bitterest opponents during one session of parliament are often found on Sir John's side at the next session. He holds desirable offices temptingly before grasping aspirants—often found among his political opponents—and when prudence requires them to be disposed of he rarely fails to gain a point in their distribution. His power lies in his ability to manipulate men, and by an ingenious use of all the vast patronage at his command he does not often fail in his combinations. In this respect he has the advantage over the Canadian politicians, for here a man can change from a radical to a conservative, or *vice versa*, and all for some fat office, and still retain a "name and fame" among his associates, notwithstanding such somersaults in the States would bring political death. In England Sir John would have been the Disraeli of parliament—his equal in ability and his peer in political management. Few men work as many hours in the day, or accomplish as much in the same time. His vitality astonishes even his intimate friends. The amount of work performed by him in a single day is prodigious. Shrewd, cautious, of untiring watchfulness, with a keen and penetrating knowledge of men, such as Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion parliament, who will entertain and delight her Majesty's on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa."

For the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.
THE FUNERAL OF A GENERAL OFFICER.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL
SIR CHAS. ASHIE WYNDHAM.

It was a mournful pageant, despite the proud array,
As they bore away the veteran to his long home to-day,
The gleaming of the bayonets, the slow and martial tread,
And the muffled drums sad beating with marches for the dead.
Old England's noble soldiery passed gallantly before,
With the dull and heavy cannons in the stately guise of war,
While the minute guns were rolling from the distant citadel,
A requiem for the warrior who had fought the battle well.
There was glory in the music that floated in the air;
The green, and scarlet uniform, the proud plumes waving there.—
But there came a narrow coffin, and the heavy pall beneath,
Though by quick life surrounded, lay the wasted spoil of death—
What now to him was martial strife—the pride and pomp that gleamed
Near that pale, shrouded sleeper, all hollow mockery seemed.
No—hush the pealing music, and let the bright sword rust,
And hide that steed's caparisons, his rider now is dust.
See how the long procession in stately phalanx go,—
We have the outward semblance—where is the soul of woe.—
A ruler and a general, he died a lonely man,
And thus laid down his pilgrimage, frail as when life began.
There in that narrow prison, the moveless relics lie,
No thunder sound can wake him now of war's artillery.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

I.

In order to present to the readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW the official reports of the actions of the war of 1812-15, as well as to notice the services of the Canadian soldiers and seamen engaged therein, it is expedient that the course of the events should be followed as closely as possible, and as the "Naval Operations" have already been published in the third Volume of the REVIEW, the succeeding paper will be devoted to those hard fought actions in which the Canadian Militia soldiers achieved a reputation inferior to none in the military annals of the British Empire.

It is hardly possible to conceive a situation more beset by embarrassment than that of the puny colony stretching from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the shores of Lake Superior on the occasion of the declaration of war by the President of the United States on the 18th June, 1812.

With a frontier of over one thousand miles in length to defend, vulnerable in many vital points, with a sparse population isolated locally and without available or ready means of communication between the various settlements, the task of opposing a nation numbering seven millions of inhabi-

tants with a population barely exceeding five hundred thousand, unarmed and without resources was the problem presented to the Canadian leaders and people; and the triumphant issue of the contest to which they were committed is the answer to those who doubt the capabilities of British North America to hold her own in any future contest which the interests of the empire may demand.

Four thousand two hundred British troops of all arms represented the assistance England vouchsafed to those who were to fight her battles on this continent. In 1812 not a company of militia was embodied and it was with extreme difficulty that arms could be procured for a very small proportion indeed of the ready and willing hands prepared to use them.

Then as now the sentiments of loyalty and love of British connection which English political philosophers of the Goldwin Smith school and radicals cannot understand, rose superior to every consideration of personal safety or profit, and the Canadian backwoodsman left his axe in the tree and his plough in the furrow, hurrying to the front to take his place in the line of battle and in many cases to be engaged in deadly strife before the soldier's musket had been six hours in his hands.

Well may the country be proud of such heroes, and with perfect confidence may its statesmen wait with certainty the issues of any complications which may arise fully satisfied that at any moment the key note of British connection or the honor of the empire will send the whole population capable of bearing arms to the field, anxious to emulate the deeds of their fathers. The *Trent* difficulty, so called, furnished a memorable illustration of this spirit of the Canadian people, and those who know them intimately are satisfied that a similar cause would produce the same effect.

During the year 1811 the Government of the United States had been quietly concentrating troops and stores at points within easy distances of the Canadian frontier communication between Quebec and New York usually occupied a month; and, therefore, this difficulty of transmitting intelligence favored the accumulation of the means necessary for an invasion of Canada, not merely as the English Radical press has it, to annoy *Great Britain*, but to acquire a great and substantial advantage, far more valuable than any temporary humiliation could be—the permanent acquisition of this country.

For this purpose it was determined to move on Canada by the valley of Lake Champlain, by way of the Niagara frontier, and from Detroit. Of those lines the really important were the first and last, although the principal actions of the war were fought on the Niagara frontier, its acquisition at any time, either then or now, would not decide the fate of Canada, while a successful move-

ment on Montreal and the permanent establishment of an United States army at Detroit, in the early part of the campaign of 1812, would have been decisive of the fate of Canada; in the first place because it would cut off all succor from the seaboard, and secondly, it would have paralysed the operations of the Indian allies of Canada, a force that rendered great and important services during the war.

On the 18th June, 1812, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States passed an act enabling the President to declare war against Great Britain and this was answered by a similar declaration on the part of the latter power, dated Oct. 13th, 1812. So thoroughly prepared were the people of the United States for this contest that General Hull commenced his march from Drayton in Ohio for Detroit on 1st day of June, 1812, eighteen days before the declaration of war, and on the 11th July he crossed the Detroit river with 2500 men to Sandwich, where he issued one of those laughable proclamations with which the United States Generals were wont to inspire their troops in those days. In order to make this movement valuable the British port at Amherstburg should have been captured; the fort consisted of four batteries connected by curtains flanking a deep ditch with a single interior line of picketing loop-holed for musketry; the buildings with the exception of the magazine was of wood, covered with pine shingles, and could be set on fire by a few shells. The garrison consisted of 200 men of the 1st Batt., 41st regiment, a very weak detachment of Newfoundland fencibles and a subaltern's command of Artillery.

The American army were unable to cross the river upward although they made three attempts to do so on the 18th, 19th and 20th of July and were repulsed in every one.

On the 17th July the port of Michilimackinac was captured without the loss of a man by Captain Roberts with forty-five men of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, two hundred voyageurs and militia and about two hundred and fifty Indians. As this position virtually gave the British command of the Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan, and the whole country in rear of Detroit, General Hull's safety was at once compromised and his powers of offence destroyed; this piece of strategy was due to the greatest soldier and statesman engaged in this contest, Major General Sir Isaac Brock, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.

The Indians under their great chief Tecumseh had surprised and cut to pieces a detachment of two hundred men, and Major Van Horne at the River Raisin, thirty six miles from Detroit, captured the mail and a large quantity of provisions. On the 3rd July, Lieut. Frederic Rolette (a French Canadian of Quebec) in command of the armed vessel, General Hunter, with eight of his men in a canoe captured the American arm-

ed schooner Cayuga, having 33 soldiers on board besides her crew. This vessel contained the military chest, extra baggage and all the correspondence of Hull's army, and materially aided General Brock in subsequent operations against Detroit.

Foiled, beaten and considerably puzzled by the activity of his opponent General Hull re-crossed the river on the 7th and 8th of August without effecting anything towards the conquest of Canada beyond a proclamation and the knowledge acquired of the military capabilities of his pertinacious active and enterprising foe. From this moment he appears to have lost all hope of even preserving his army; the capture of Michilimackinac having compromised his communications so that provisions for his troops had to be escorted by heavy detachments, and even then they were not safe, but the worst had yet to come.

HEROISM.

WHAT SOME OF OUR CANADIAN LIGHT HOUSE-KEEPERS DO.

We have frequently, in these columns, been called upon to record the brave, humane and self sacrificing efforts put forth by Mr. Thomas Cartier, keeper of the River Thames Light House, in the way of lending aid—personal and pecuniary—to sailors and others in distress on Lake St. Clair. A very notable case occurred during the early part of December last, which deserves especial mention. The facts are these: George Snook, jr., a married man with a family, who engaged rather extensively in fishing in the vicinity of Herson's Island and Mitchell's Bay, at the Upper end of Lake St. Clair, in the 1st week in December last, started from Herson's Island in a skiff, for the mouth of the River Thames, for the purpose of disposing of some Wild Ducks and purchasing his winter's supplies at Chatham. Having visited Chatham and made his purchases, he found upon arriving at Lake St. Clair that the Lake was so frozen up and rough that he could not make his return trip in his frail little craft, and was therefore compelled to leave it with Mr. Cartier, at the Light House, at the mouth of the River Thames, and make his way home per Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways to Detroit and Algonac, and thence across the River St. Clair and its deltas to Herson's Island. Not daunted, however, Snook determined to procure his stock of supplies which he had left with Mr. Cartier, and, with this object in view, a few days later, the weather now turning much milder, he set out in a small sail boat for the River Thames, a distance down the Lake of some 30 miles. But, unluckily, when some 16 miles out the weather changed, the wind chopped round, and a gale sprang up, blowing very cold from the N. N. W. It was nearly dark when he was descried by Mr. Cartier, with a spy glass, some five or six miles out in the Lake making, however, towards the River's entrance. Of course Mr. Cartier did not know who was in the boat, and only wondered why it should be there and how it could be reached. To go out on foot was certain death, the ice being very weak, and far out being but one broken moving mass. However, to let the man in the boat know he had been seen, Mr. Cartier lighted the lamps of the Light House, which were kept

burning all night; and at first peep of daylight taking in tow a small skiff, he started across the ice to the distressed craft, whose little sail had now been lowered to protect the solitary occupant who had been struggling, hoping against hope, for upwards thirteen hours, against wind and wave. After a long and tiresome pull and tramp of over two miles, the plucky Light House keeper reached the outer edge of the solid ice, and came in contact with the moving ice which was being rolled about and tossed up and over by the angry elements. He now shoved his little skiff ahead of him and finally succeeded in reaching the distressed and disabled sail-boat, wherein he found poor Snook benumbed and almost helpless from the cold, being only with great determination sustained by the Light House light which told him that his situation was known on shore and that with the dawn of day relief would surely come to him in his forlorn situation. The great joy with which his chilly hand grasped the outstretched hand of the no less thoughtful than brave Cartier, can be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say the two as quickly as possible started for the land, one at one quarter of the boat and the other at the other quarter. Thus did the two reach the firm ice over which they dragged the skiff to its original position. After remaining two days with Mr. Cartier and being generously cared for by Mrs. Cartier—who in her sphere is no less generous and thoughtful than her husband—a mild South wind came up and Mr. Snook, with the aid of Mr. Cartier, once more reached his boat and safely made his way back to Herson's Island, arriving there on the 16th of December, and being joyously welcomed by a father, sister, wife and children, the minds of whom had been filled with the worst of fears as to his safety. In acknowledgement of Mr. and Mrs. Cartier's kindness Mr. Snook sent by the first post—on the 17th—a letter full of thanks, in which all of his relatives most sincerely joined.

But this is not the only case, by any means, in which Mr. Cartier has proved his bravery and big heartedness. In April, 1858, assisted by a younger brother, Mr. Cartier, at the eminent risk of both their lives, put out into the Lake in a small sail boat, in a very wild storm, and rescued Captain Charles Parker and a crew of four men from the scow *China* which had become unmanageable and filled with water. Fortunately, before the scow had reached the shallow water and the breakers, some two miles from shore, the Cartiers succeeded in taking the men safe into their boat, not, however, until the entire deck load had been swept overboard, the men when picked up being upon the floating cord wood. Another instance of Mr. Cartier saving life occurred in December 1857, and was recorded at the time of its occurrence. A wood scow became disabled in a storm and was seen by Mr. Cartier, by the aid of his glass, drifting to the North West, off Ticketytackey Point. At once Mr. Cartier put off with the small sail boat which he then had, to the scow, and succeeded in overhauling her some 15 miles from the Light House, and during a blinding snow storm. However, he succeeded in getting off the two men who were upon the scow which broke up and went to pieces a few minutes afterwards. A fourth case was in connection with the schooner *Wetzell*, which lost her main-mast and capsized off the American shore of Lake St. Clair, but afterwards righted and full of water drifted across the lake within range of the River Thames Light. Mr. Cartier and his brothers Charles and Frank, notwithstanding a strong North

West gale was blowing at the time, put out to the rescue of those on board the foundered vessel. This was early in the morning, the vessel being discovered when Mr. Cartier went to put out the lights in the Light House. After considerable hard work not unmixed with much personal danger the schooner was reached by the Cartiers, and three men taken off, each one of whom was so benumbed and disabled by the cold and wet that he was next to being totally helpless. So bad indeed were they that it was fully three weeks before they were in a condition to leave Mr. Cartier's house; and one of them, about a month after he did leave, died from inflammation produced by the privations he suffered on board the *Wetzell* during the night previous to being rescued by the Cartiers. Here, then, we have enumerated no less than four separate instances wherein Mr. Cartier, sometimes alone, at other times nobly supported by his brothers, has, at the eminent peril of his own life, succeeded in rescuing from certain death no less than eleven human beings. We think these facts which we have stated deserve more than a passing notice, are entitled to more than a careless consideration. Some months ago we noticed that the Royal Humane Society of England granted medals to two men named respectively Tinning and Berry, for having saved some lives off Toronto Harbor, and we were pleased to see their unquestionable pluck thus prominently recognized, and we feel sure that Mr. Thomas Cartier's repeated acts, similar in every respect to the one single act of Messrs. Tinning and Berry, have only to be fairly represented in the proper quarter to secure for them a similar recognition. Who will make a move in the matter? Why not our Town Council?—*Chatham Planet*.

Twenty years ago American built ships were to be found in every sea and American shipbuilding stood unrivalled. Now an American engineer, before the Congressional committee, confesses with bitterness that shipbuilding threatens to become a lost art among his countrymen. The cause of this decline is to be looked for in the substitution of iron for wood in the construction of ships. While wood was the material employed in shipbuilding the Americans had an unapproachable advantage over all competitors. It cost just as much now to build a wooden ship in an American port as it does to build on the Clyde or the Tyne an iron one, which will last twice as long, and will not need half the repairs; and it costs very nearly twice as much to build an iron one. A New York shipbuilder stated before the Congressional committee that an iron steamer constructed in Glasgow for £70,000 could not be turned out in New York for twice that sum; £14 a ton is the Clyde price for a steamer, the Tyne price is somewhat less, while £22 a ton is the lowest New York price, and for exceptionally fine steamers about twice that of the Clyde.

Several of the Martini Henry rifles are now being subjected to a series of practical tests over the army rifle ranges on Brown-down, near Gosport. So far, the opinion appears to be that the new weapon is very superior to the Snider, but that many of the details connected both with the weapon itself and its equipment are open to considerable improvement. The ammunition pouch, carried in front, is decidedly faulty in its arrangement.

The army estimates laid before the Imperial Parliament show that the army force is to be reduced by 12,500 men.

A negro Methodist preacher in Philadelphia actually took his text from "de pistle of St Paul to de Canadians."

A lobster landed at Greenock on December 30, measured 2 feet 6 inches in length from the point of the claw to the tail. One of the claws measured 11 1/2 inches in circumference.

The Army and Navy Gazette is glad to learn, from unimpeachable authority, that Lord Napier of Magdala, before accepting the command-in-chief, took steps to record officially, at the India Office, his entire disapproval of the proposed reduction of the European regiments stationed in India.

The same journal states that the battalions which will be brought home from abroad at the commencement of the next financial year will be the 1st battalion 19th Regiment, from the Cape; the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, also from the Cape; the 2nd battalion 14th Regiment, which is now on passage home from Australia; the 1st battalion 15th Regiment, from Bermuda; the 1st battalion 16th Regiment, from Halifax; the 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, from New Zealand; the 2nd battalion 20th Regiment, from the Cape; and the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, from Canada. None of these will be relieved. It is expected that the 7th and 19th Hussars will arrive in England from India in March. The former will probably be stationed at Canterbury, which, in consequence of its reduction, the cavalry depot will vacate.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 14th February, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

Regulation:

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

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, March 4 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor General in Council, in reference to the mode of Acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada.

1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.

2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the Power of Attorney.

3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General, and in the event of the power being to the agent of a Chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Board.

JOHN LANGTON,

Secretary.

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.

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Volunteer Review Office, Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.



J. YOUNG.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.— GREETING:—

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

By command.

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 14th January, 1870

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ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

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

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

Sub-lots Nos. 1 to 21, of Lot 33, Concession A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

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

By order, E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

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

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R. W. CRUICE.

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

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 933 near Malfait Lake, about 20 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 14 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to Station 513, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9, to Station No. 629, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepitssiguit—in length twelve one-tenth miles

Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15, to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18 1/2 miles in length.

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

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

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Section No. 370 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 193, about 2,600 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 21 miles

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from Station No. 250, on the Amherst Ridge, to Station 0, on the Ridge about a mile North of the River Phillip, a distance of about 27 miles.

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

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John, and Halifax, on and after the 14th of March next; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders" will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 14th day of April, 1870

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

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

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 20th January, 1870.

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STANDARD PERIODICALS

FOR 1870.

REPUBLISHED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK.

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2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

has just closed its 92nd volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company Printers.)

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

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of this Register will therefore contain the following:-

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including: 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '68 which led to Confederation. 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67. 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c. 4. The formation of the Local Governments. 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively. 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.

- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion. III. The Church in Canada. IV. Respects of Literature, Art and Science. V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences. VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c. VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons. VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

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