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CHAPTER XXXIII.

As the presence of the British troops at Savannah and Beaufort completely paralysed the forces under General Lincoln's command, and as their positions exercised a great deal of moral influence on the issue of the contest notwithstanding their rapacity, it became a matter of great importance to dislodge them. Governor Rutledge of South Carolina, Gen. Lincoln and Monsieur Plombieres, the French Consul at Charleston, wrote to Count d'Estaing at Cape Francois showing how easily the British army in the South might be cut off and how profitably the enforced inaction of the hurricane months might be employed, especially as there was no British fleet to encounter. As his recent naval check had not improved his reputation or prestige this afforded a fair opportunity to acquire laurels without risks and to win golden opinions for qualities he did not possess, he therefore sailed by the windward passage for the American continent—Admiral Byron being too busily engaged in refitting his disabled squadron at St. Christopher's to give him any trouble—two ships of the line with three frigates were despatched as soon as he got through the windward passage to announce his approach to the people of Charleston; and with 20 ships of the line, two ships of 50 guns each and eleven frigates having on board a considerable land force, he arrived on the coast of Georgia about the beginning of September; so sudden and unexpected was his appearance that the Experiment of 50 guns and two store ships fell into his hands off the bar of the Savannah river after a desperate resistance, and the Ariel of 24 guns on a cruise off Charleston shared the same fate. As soon as intelligence of Count d'Estaing's arrival reached Charleston, General Lincoln proposed to effect a junction with his troops at Savannah,

and a number of vessels of a proper draught of water were despatched to assist in landing the French troops.

The British commanders in Georgia were apprised of the approach of the French, on the 4th September their fleet consisting of 41 sail being seen to southward of Tybee plying to windward; information was sent to Savannah and measures at once taken to put the fortifications in a proper state of defence; the outposts were called in and Lieut. Colonel Maitland, commanding at Beaufort, was ordered to withdraw his troops and accompanied by Captain Christian of the navy with the ships and galleys under his command repaired in all haste to Savannah.

In the meantime Captain Henry, who commanded the British naval force at that town was taking precautions to render its services available in its defence. The landing marks on the shore which enabled vessels to pass the bar were removed, and the squadron, which consisted of the Savannah, Rose, Keppel, an armed brig the Germiane, armed ships with some galleys, was so stationed that it might return with safety towards the town when necessary; and this occurred on the 9th of October the French fleet came to anchor off the bar, and as the line-of-battle ships, from their draught of water, could not pass it nor come near the shore. The small vessels sent from Charlestown were employed in receiving the troops from the French ships and landing them at Beaubien in Ossabau Sound, an inlet of the sea some miles south of the mouth of the Savannah River. On the next day four French frigates entered the anchorage ground and the British naval force was obliged to move up the river to Savannah, where their guns were landed and mounted on the works, the mariners incorporated with the regular troops and the seamen with the artillery the Rose and Savannah were sunk across the channel below the town to prevent the French frigates coming up, and above some smaller vessels were sunk and a boom laid across to prevent fire rafts being sent down. The Germaine, armed brig, alone retained her guns, and she was stationed off Ygmirah above the town to cover the right flank of

the British lines, which had been greatly strengthened and extended.

As soon as the debarkation of the French troops was completed the Comte d'Estaing marched against and, without awaiting the junction of the American troops under Lincoln, summoned Gen. Prescott to surrender the town to the army of His Most Christian Majesty, boasting of the strength of his armaments the valor of his troops, and their last great achievement, the taking of Grenada, and holding Gen. Prescott personally responsible for the consequences which would follow resistance. As it was of the greatest consequence to gain time a civil answer was returned desiring twenty-four hours to prepare a capitulation. This was granted, as the surrender of the town seemed to be the only alternative to the French commander; but Prescott's object was to afford time for the junction of the troops under Lieut. Colonel Maitland from Beaufort, and 800 of those having arrived before the expiration of the truce, the Comte d'Estaing was informed the town would be defended to the last extremity.

The safe arrival of the detachment was owing to the skill of Lieut. Colonel Maitland—it was impossible to bring off all the force for want of boats, and as the lower part of the river was in possession of the French there was no other way of effecting it than by transporting the troops through a water course in the marshes known as Wall's Cut which for two miles was so shallow that the men had to drag the boats through mud.

The remainder of the garrison at Beaufort with the ships and galleys took up a position in Callibogie Sound, where by erecting batteries on the shore they rendered an attack a matter of impossibility and were not molested.

After the junction of Lincoln's army with the French some time was required for landing artillery and putting it into position. Owing to the scarcity of horses this was a work of considerable difficulty, and the 23rd of September had arrived before the combined armies were prepared to break ground nor did their batteries open before the 4th of October. During the interval two well

conducted sorties caused great loss to the enemy, the latest in order of them created such confusion that the French and American troops fired on each other for some time before the error was discovered. Their batteries opened with a fire from 53 pieces of heavy artillery and 14 mortars. A request was made by General Prescott that the women and children should be permitted to leave the town and embark on board vessels in the river, which should be placed under the protection of the Comte d'Estaing and await the issue of the siege. But this proposal, dictated by humanity, was rejected with insult. Fortunately the fire was ineffective—few lives were lost and little damage was done either to houses or defences. The combined armies numbered more than 10,000 men, of which 5,000 were trained French soldiers; the garrison consisted of 2,500 men of all arms, and by activity, devotion and courage they erected formidable works with the aid of a number of negro slaves, mounted over 100 pieces of artillery. The town being on the south bank of the river had a swamp covering the western face of the fortifications, while on the east and south were cleared grounds on which the French and American approaches were erected. As the bombardment failed to effect a surrender, a general assault by the combined armies was made on the 9th of October. Two feigned attacks were designed to draw the attention of the British to the centre and left while a strong body of chosen troops should advance on the British right in two columns, one led by the Comte d'Estaing in person, while the other, commanded by Count Dillon, should move along the edge of the swamp, pass the redoubts and batteries and get in their rear at the edge of the river. As the swamp was practically inaccessible the works defending it were not connected by lines and it was quite possible if the edge could be reached to penetrate without much loss to the town. The troops comprising the columns numbered 4,450 men; fortunately Count Dillon's column mistook its path, got entangled in the swamp and were unable to extricate themselves till daylight, and then under the fire from the batteries were unable to form. The Comte d'Estaing's column advanced against the Springhill redoubt, the extreme southwestern angle of the works, and owing to the darkness of the day approached very near before it was discovered, but such a tremendous fire was opened on it that its men fell in platoons—thrice they advanced to the ditch and once actually reached the crown of the parapet but a charge directed by Col. Maitland swept them from the works, the cross fire of the other batteries and of the Germaine brig which now came into action destroyed the formation of the column and it retreated leaving 637 French soldiers killed and wounded in front of the redoubt, and 264 Americans. In this assault Count Pulaski, a Polish adventurer who had taken

service with Congress, was mortally wounded, and d'Estaing wounded in two places. The French soldiers do not appear to have entertained a high opinion of the military qualities of the Americans, and their officers styled them *insurgents* in ordinary conversation and in written memorials. D'Estaing now offered to allow the women and children to leave Savannah, made an apology for refusing previously and laid the blame upon the American General Lincoln, but General Prescott very properly but politely declined.

The result of the assault determined the fate of the siege; the allies kept their lines till the artillery and heavy baggage was withdrawn and re-embarked when the siege was raised, the French retiring to their ships which were subsequently dispersed by a storm, d'Estaing with part of his fleet sailed for France the rest retiring to the West Indies; the Americans retreated to South Carolina. This was the termination of a siege which cost the allies 1,500 men—the whole loss of the garrison being 120—but the greatest loss sustained by the British was in the death of Lieut. Colonel Maitland caused by intermittent fever caught by exposure amongst those unwholesome marshes.

The siege of Savannah closed the campaign in the South, but it was productive of no advantage whatever to the interests of Great Britain, and is only another illustration of the total absence of all design manifested in the prosecution of the campaigns of the three great wars which England waged on the continent of America, and of the incapacity of her naval and military commanders. If *Fair-Weather-Jack* (Admiral Byron) instead of dawdling away his time at St. Christophers had followed d'Estaing to Savannah, there can be hardly a doubt but the French fleet would have been captured or totally dispersed—the safety of the French troops compromised while an expedition against Charleston would have resulted in their capture, a measure which would have put an end to the war—but Byron was not *Nelson*, nor *Clinton Wellington*—and through the stupidity of two men the British Colonies in America slipped from the grasp of the British Empire.

The campaign in the Eastern Provinces did not possess any interest during the year 1779. Early in March Admiral Gambier, who had succeeded Lord Howe in command of the North American fleet, was superseded by an active and enterprising officer, Sir Geo. Collins, who had distinguished himself by the activity with which he defeated all attempts of the American troops to annoy or capture any portion of Nova Scotia, and by the way in which he captured their privateers and secured the coasts and rivers of the eastern parts of New England.

Immediately on his arrival at New York he pointed out to General Clinton that an expedition to the Chesapeake would destroy the stores of tobacco by which the credit of Congress was supported and interrupt the

inland navigation of that system of water ways by which large quantities of salted provisions were conveyed to the middle Colonies for the subsistence of the American army. Clinton who had already weakened his army by detachments to the West Indies and Georgia could not furnish a force sufficient to warrant the occupation of a permanent position, but was in favor of a desultory expedition, always the ruin of British military operations in America. Collier, willing to be actively employed, accepted what he could get, and with 1,500 soldiers sailed on the 5th of May for the Chesapeake. Arriving on the 8th the vessels of light draught were sent up the bay, and on the following morning the fleet proceeded to Hampton Roads, a bay formed by the confluence of the Elizabeth, Nansemond, and the James Rivers. Some miles above its mouth the Elizabeth is divided into two branches, just below those branches on the eastern side of the main stream the town of Norfolk, then the principal commercial town in Virginia, stood, and on the opposite shore Portsmouth a village of some trade which was annually increasing. Upon the point of land intervening between the two branches stood Gosport, where a navy yard had been established. As a defence to all those towns and the navy yard a strong fort had been constructed on the western bank half a mile below Portsmouth, but as it was not quite finished troops were landed below it and the American soldiers assured that they could make no resistance, evacuated the fort in such confusion that they did not wait to strike their flag, leaving all their artillery, baggage and stores to the conquerors. A strong position having been taken by the army to cover operations, and Norfolk, Gosport, with all the military and marine stores, shipping, merchandize and provisions were either taken or destroyed by the British; detachments were also sent to Kemp's landing and to the town of Suffolk, at which places large quantities of stores and provisions were destroyed—the fort at Portsmouth was demolished and the Navy Yard burnt, the light armed vessels moved up the Chesapeake and destroyed several vessels, nine war vessels and 128 merchantmen and privateers were destroyed in this expedition, the value of which together with that of the towns burned amounted to over £500,000 sterling. The expedition returned to New York on the 29th May, being absent only *twenty-four* days, having more severely crippled the resources of Congress in that period than Howe, Burgoyne or Clinton with 20,000 soldiers in two years.

On the 30th of May an expedition directed against Fort Lafayette on Verplank's Neck and Stoney Point sailed from New York, the fleet being under the command of Sir George Collier, the land forces under Sir Henry Clinton.

It will be recollected that those points were taken in 1777; when the attempt to

create a division on the Hudson River in aid of Burgoyne was made, and that nothing but the imbecility of the naval and military authorities prevented the fleet sailing to Albany and effecting the primary object for which such an expedition should be undertaken.

The Ports were about 60 miles from New York and commanded the passage at King's Ferry thereby straightening the foraging operations of the British troops and restricting their supplies while they kept open the communication to New York from whence supplies of men and provisions were supplied to General Washington—they had been needlessly and foolishly abandoned immediately after their first capture, and the American troops had reoccupied and considerably strengthened the work—the object of the present expedition was to endeavor to draw Washington from his fastnesses on the western bank of the Hudson and compel him to risk a general engagement for the preservation of the posts, but that General knew well by experience the capacity of his opponent, understood his vacillation, and although no General in the scientific sense of the term, had sufficient patience to wait so that the expedition was as fruitless in results as any of the preceding. A division of the army was however landed seven miles below Fort Lafayette and the Commander-in-chief proceeded with the other within three miles of Stoney Point which stood on the western shore; as the works at the Point were unfinished they were at once abandoned by the American garrison, and as they commanded Fort Lafayette they were armed during the night of the 21st June and in the morning opened a hot fire on the Fort while General Vaughan invested it on the land side while the galleys and armed vessels were so placed as to prevent escape by water; surrounded on every side the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war. The whole loss sustained was one man wounded. After completing the fortifications at Stoney Point and putting garrisons into both Forts the fleet and army returned to New York—without prodding Washington to move or affecting the issue of the contest in any way.

An expedition was next planned against Connecticut—as before stated it was from this Province the recruits and provisions for Washington's army was principally drawn, and it was intended by occupying the Ports on the Hudson and destroying the towns on the sea coasts to check those operations, but as the pork, flour and cattle necessary for feeding the troops were collected in the interior and taken to Fort Edward, the head of navigation on the Hudson, the proposed expedition would not accomplish half its proper work—which could only be done effectually by occupying and commanding the whole line of the Hudson River to Albany. On the 4th July the fleet with troops designed for a descent on New Haven with the land forces consisting of 2,600 men under Major

General Tryon, sailed from New York; the fleet under Sir G. Collier. The town was taken possession of; all the artillery, ammunition and public stores and vessels in the harbour burned, but the town was saved although the conduct of the people hardly merited such a degree of consideration as sentinels placed on private houses to prevent plunder were fired on and wounded. The fleet next proceeded to Fairfield where the troops were again landed—a desperate resistance was offered and the town with all the public stores, vessels and every munition of war, or provisions, burnt and destroyed: Norwalk and Greenfield shared the fate of Fairfield, and an attack on New London was contemplated, but ammunition failing the fleet returned to Huntington Bay in Long Island. All this failed to move Washington from his position, the aid while inflicting lasting injury, made reconciliation hopeless and were valueless as military operations.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph thus describes the arrival of the steamer *Aigle* at Ismailia, on the opening of the Suez Canal:

By the time I had got my billet and found my quarters, it was getting towards evening and the sun was very low in the west. When I got down to the coast of the lake, where the crowd had grown denser and closer ever since I passed through it a couple of hours before, already the tide of public feeling had turned, and strangers were beginning to congratulate each other on the success of the canal. The reason of this change in popular feeling was manifest enough. At the Suez mouth of the Canal, leading into the lake, there lay two steamers of the Messageries Imperiales, which had come up straight from the Red Sea; and across the desert by El Guiar to the north, could see through a dark mass of smoke the tall masts of a vessel rising above the sand hills. From hillock to hillock, from group to group, the tidings had passed along that the masts belonged to the *Aigle*, and that the Empress of the French was on Board. No scepticism and no despondency could stand proof against the testimony of those taper masts which now with the naked eye you could watch moving slowly across the sandy horizon. The multitude so downcast an hour or two before by the anticipation of failure was now elated by the consciousness of success. Amongst the crowd there were few who had not some personal interest in the triumph of the enterprise whose final accomplishment had arrived, after so many years of delay, and difficulty, and hope deferred. Men shook hands with each other without cause or previous knowledge; cheers were raised from time to time and taken up heartily; people laughed, cheered and shouted by turns; and in many faces and many voices you could catch the symptoms of an excitement not far removed from hysterical passion. Surely, since the days when the Ten Thousand caught sight of the sea at last and shouted "Thalatta, Thalatta!" there can have been few emotions more vivid than those of the multitude on the shores of Lake Timsah as the masts of the *Aigle* rose clearer and clearer out of the pall of smoke.

On she came, winding slowly and surely through the turns of the Canal, and when

at last her hull came fully into view as she glided into the broad waters of the Lake, there was one loud, deafening cheer, which was drowned almost before it was begun by the roar of cannon. From the batteries on the banks the bang of the heavy guns came booming across the water; the sharp quick rattle of platoon firing followed, and the troops shouted with the hoarse, brief Egyptian cry, as the first sea-going vessel which had ever crossed the Isthmus steamed into the inland lake having on board the Empress of the French, the wife of the sovereign who, through ill and good report has been staunch in his support of the great enterprise which now stood tested, proved and accomplished. The last rays of the setting sun shone brightly on the low sand hills which surrounded the lake, upon the masts, and the groups of spectators clustered like ants on the bare black slopes upon the still blue waters, upon the flags which the *Aigle* fluted forth, upon the wide expanse of the desert stretching away into the far distance. And as the *Aigle* came on, the two French steamers which had come up from Suez passed out of the cutting, under which they lay moored into the lake. Then scarcely had the *Aigle* got clear of the straits ere she was followed by the *Leif* and then the Imperial Austrian yacht passed into view, bearing at the main-mast the yellow standard of the House of Hapsburg. There was a pause before any other ship had in sight; and meanwhile the night had come on, and the crowd, seeing that the Empress was not about to land, dispersed hastily. Of the thousand lights that twinkled forth at the dusk setting in, of the vast labyrinth of lights crowded with dusky figures in every variety of garb, of the fireworks, the fair, the strange wild gathering of many nations, and of the evening which followed the entry, I must write to you by-and-by. It is late, and yet from my hut I can hear the sound of music and dancing in the Arab encampment; the rockets are still soaring at intervals into the sky, lighting up the darkness with a parting gloam and flash. But to night I can tell you nothing beyond the one great fact. I have sent word to you hours ago by telegram that the Canal is a success and a reality.

An Englishman, calling himself Mr. Shakspeare, is now going about Paris begging for subscriptions, and representing himself as a descendant of the immortal poet. He is in possession of a letter of recommendation from the well known critic, M. Arsené Herbage, and gets a good deal of money.

In the old churchyard of Worth, Dorsetshire, is a tomb with the following inscription. "Benjamin Jesty, of Downshay, died April 16, 1616, aged 72. He was born at Yetminster, in this county, and was an upright honest man, particularly noted for having been the first person known that introduced the cow-pox by inoculation, and who, from his great strength of mind, made the experiment from the cow on his wife and two sons in the year 1774."

The Berlin papers tell a good anecdote of Bismarck. Not long ago the Count appeared at one of those balls where every one must pay a very high price. He there met his tailor. Kohlmeier, spoke to him freely, and asked him how the affair pleased him, whereupon the man of cloth, with a very serious face, replied, "It is pretty, your Excellency, but—somewhat mixed!" Bismarck tapped the tailor on the shoulder and pleasantly replied: "But my dear Mr. Kohlmeier, they can't be all tailors, you know."

LT.-COL. BRUNEL'S NEW DRILL.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

1st. Making reference to the Order of the 10th July, 1868, respecting the drill of this Regiment, Officers and Drill Instructors will hereafter observe and adhere to the accompanying modifications introduced during last year's drill.

2nd. The Lieut.-Colonel commanding has much satisfaction in directing attention to the Regimental Order of the 23rd inst, which was dictated by the Adjutant General, after his inspection of the Regiment on the 13th instant. The order referred to expresses his approval of the manner in which the various movements and changes of formation were then executed under the Non-Pivot system of Drill.

By Order.

GEO. BRUNEL,
Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, 10th Royals,
Toronto, Sept. 25, 1869.

NON-PIVOT DRILL.

Page 5.—

In sec. 1. The words "formation of fours" to be erased.

In sec. 3. Sub sec. (a) to be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

The company will be divided into sub-divisions, and the men instructed in the FORMATION OF FOURS as follows:—

The men of the even files will be taught that they are always to work with and form upon the odd files that stood on their right when the company was told off, thus No. 2 will work with No. 1, No. 4 with No. 3, No. 6 with No. 5, &c. In other words they will work with the file having the odd No. next lowest to their own.

When the company is told off the then right sub-division will always be made to contain an even number of files. The original left file of the company will always be made an even file and the file next to it an odd one, thus when a company has an odd number of files a number will be omitted as in a company with 21 files. In such a company the original right sub-division will contain 10 files, the remaining files will be numbered consecutively up to 19, then a number will be omitted, and the file next to 19 will be 21, and the last or original left file of the company will be 22. Number 22 will work with and form upon 21, but there will not be any file to work with or form upon 19 which will nevertheless move in all respects as if there were.

1. To form Fours from the Halt,

FORM FOURS

On the word Fours, the men will at once form Fours deep. To do this the then rear rank will step back a pace of eighteen inches. The odd files will then stand fast. If the odd files are on the right of the even files, the latter will step back and to their right forming in rear of the men of the odd files. If the odd files are on the left of the even files, then the latter will step forward and to their left forming in front of the men of the odd files.

RIGHT OR LEFT

After forming fours deep in the manner above described, the men will be faced to the right (or left) by the commanding officer giving the command RIGHT (or left)*

2. Forming two deep from Fours—From the Halt.

RIGHT (or left.)
FORM OR
FRONT.

On the word RIGHT (or left) the men will face in the direction named. On the word FORM or FRONT, if the men of the odd files are in front of the men of the even files, then the latter will step to their left and to their front the rear rank closing up. If the men of the odd files are in rear of the men of the even files, then the latter will step to their right, the men in the then front rank of the even files stepping back, those in the then rear rank standing fast. The then rear rank men of the odd files will close up.

Forming fours on the March.

FORM FOURS

On the word FOURS, the then rear rank will mark time one pace. If the odd files are on the right, the even files instead of stepping back will mark time one pace and will then step to their right. If the odd files are on the left, instead of the even files stepping forward the odd files will mark time two paces, and thus allow the men of the even files to form in front of them.

RIGHT OR LEFT.

The men will then turn to the RIGHT or LEFT as ordered.

4. Forming two deep from Fours on the March.

On the word RIGHT (or left) the whole will turn in the direction named. If the odd files are in front, the even files will move to their left, and the odd files will then mark time until in line. If the even files are in front, they will move to their right and mark time until in line. In either case the rear rank will close up.

To sub-section (b) add the following:—

In forming Companies on parade the best shots are to be selected for the flanks of sub-divisions and sections, and the men are to be taught that this selection confers as honorable a distinction as a sergeant's stripes. The telling-off of companies in sections is not with a view to forming a four deep square, nor with a view to a reduction of the front, but as a means only of selecting skirmishers when acting as Light Infantry. When the company has not more than 16 files it is only to be divided into sub-divisions.

Instead of proving the company by wheeling the sub-divisions, &c., it is to be proved

*Note.—If the men are to remain in a formation four deep the command RIGHT or LEFT will be omitted.

by ordering the sub-divisions and sections alternately to shoulder, slope, and order arms. This is to be done while the company is standing to its original front. The front will then be changed to the right about, and the company again proved in the same manner. Page 6.—

The words "On the March" found on page 7, should have followed the paragraph of instructions as to "Wheeling from the halt."

Page 7.—

After the word "circle," in the fifth line, insert:—

"the command will be CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT (or left), the wheel will then be only the eighth of a circle, and"

The last two lines in this page are to be cancelled.

Page 8.—

The rule laid down in sections 7 & 8 has no relation to the front of the Brigade or Division or to the direction in which the enemy is or is supposed to be. It relates only to the Company or Battalion, and means no more than that the Commanding Officer can at once determine his front and place his men accordingly without the delay incidental to countermarching.

Page 9.—

Sec. 14, sub-sec. (d) to be cancelled and the following inserted:

A Covering Sergeant will be placed in rear of the second file from each flank of the Company. In the absence of a sufficient number of sergeants, corporals are to be detailed for this duty.

Page 15.—

Deploying:—In the command to be given by the Captains of companies, instead of the words "Right (or left) Form," the command will be Right (or left) Front. The same modification of the command is to be observed with reference to forming line, on pages 17 and 18; with reference to forming and reducing squares, on pages 22 and 23; and generally in every case when a company moving in column of fours is required to form a front to the right or left. It is at the same time to be remembered, that when a company moving in column of fours is required to form two deep for the purpose of a temporary retirement, as when a battalion in line retires by companies in rear of the right or left, the command will be Right (or left) Form, as directed in pages 24 and 25, presently referred to.

Page 16.—

In forming line from open column, instead of moving by the diagonal march, the command will be to FORM FOURS RIGHT (OR LEFT) (OR OUTWARDS) &c. The officer on the leading flank of each company will then, on the command—QUICK MARCH, lead the company by the shortest line to its place in the new formation, the Captain giving the final command Right (or left) Front, &c.

Page 24.—

When retiring from line in rear of any named company, instead of facing the successive companies to the right-about and retiring six paces before forming fours, the companies are to form fours at once in the required direction, the leading files disengaging to the rear. Thereafter the company will move as directed in the Book.

Page 26.—

When a battalion in line advances from any named company, the Captain's com-

mand will be—Right (or left) Front—Forward, instead of Right (or left) Form—Forward.

RIFLE MATCH NO. 3 CO., 49TH BATTALION.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Knowing that you take an interest in anything pertaining to our Volunteers, I give you a few outlines of the Target Practice and Oyster Supper of Capt. B. H. Vandervoort's Company No. 3, 49th Battalion.

On the 14th inst., Capt. Vandervoort's Company No. 3, with an invitation to outsiders, met at the Town Hall, Sidney, (their Headquarters) to perform their finishing stroke of Target Practice and compete for some prizes that had been kindly forwarded for the purpose.

The following is a list of the prizes offered for competition:—

- 1st. A splendid Gold Pin, by Major Bowell.
- 2nd. A Valuable Album, by Captain B. F. Vandervoort.
- 3rd. ————Lieut. J. Caverly.
- 4th. A Valuable Book, Sergt. Vandervoort.
- 5th. A Pocket Book and Diary, B. Rose, Reeve of Sidney.
- 6th. A Pocket Book and Diary, smaller, B. Rose, Reeve of Sidney.
- 7th. A large volume on Domestic Animals, A. T. Ketcheson.
- 8th. A splendid volume, S. T. Willmot.
- 9th. A book, London Ancient and Modern, A. T. Ketcheson.
- 10th. Cash Fifty Cents, S. T. Knight.

I can assure you that there was a spirited contest. Although the rain caused the day to be very unfavourable, the shooting was the best I have seen here since the Company has been organized. There were only four or five outsiders. The bulls-eye was well riddled and the contest kept up until darkness, when the competitors and their friends proceeded to the Town Hall Cheese Factory, where a splendid supper of Oysters was served by Mr. John Moon. There was in all about fifty sat down, of whom about thirty were Volunteers, and if the night had proved propitious there would have been many more. The chair was occupied by S. T. Willmot, Esq. After supper the Chairman read a letter of apology with the bestowal of the prize above mentioned, from Major Bowell, M. P., regretting his inability to attend on account of other business; and from Major Cummings, stating that it would have given him pleasure to have met with them, but circumstances prevented it; and from Colonel Wm. Ketcheson, one of the oldest Militia Colonels now living, his age being about 88, a still hale and hearty old man. After supper the following toasts were given:

"The Queen." All responded by singing the National Anthem.

"The Prince of Wales, and Royal Family." Responded to by S. P. Knight, in a very appropriate manner.

"The Governor General." Responded to by A. T. Ketcheson in a style that gave great applause.

"The Army and Navy." Responded to by Sergeant Vandervoort and G. M. Ketcheson, in very enthusiastic speeches, accompanied by the song, "Our Flag has braved a Thousand Years."

"The Canadian Volunteers." Responded to by Captain Vandervoort and Sergeant Graham, in speeches that vividly depicted the life of a Volunteer.

"The Sidney Volunteers." Responded to

by Captain Vandervoort in a worthy manner, stating that encomiums had been given to the 49th when on Battalion drill, and that the Sidney Company deserved the marks of praise, received from the general officers of the day.

A large number of other toasts were given and ably responded to, such as the "Ladies," the "Dominion," the "Land of our Forefathers," the "Land we live in," &c., &c. The last given was our worthy Chairman, which was ably responded to, when the Chairman stated that he had now to name the several successful competitors for the prizes:—

- For prize No. 1—Charles Lawrence.
 " 2—Sergt A. L. Vandervoort.
 " 3—Captain Vandervoort.
 " 4—G. M. Ketcheson.
 " 5—Charles Lawder,
 " 6—Sergeant Graham.
 " 7—William Moon.
 " 8—Corporal Moon.
 " 9—John Whitten.
 " 10—Charles Zwiock.

After which thanks were given to Mr. Moon for the able manner in which he had served the dinner. Just as they began to disperse Col. Brown and Capt. Hamby arrived, but too late to join the volunteers and guests. It was raining torrents, and for nine miles these gentlemen of the volunteer force rode through copious streams of cold water to meet their brethren in arms. They were, however, invited by Capt. Vandervoort and a number of others, to Mrs. Bleecker's temperance house, where oysters and other refreshments were obtained, where song and speeches kept them until quite a late hour.

Yours truly,
TAYLOR.

Sidney, Dec. 18th, 1869.

HOW THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD WAS FORMED.

The following particulars of the Fenian Brotherhood are from a work entitled "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs," published in Boston, U. S.:—Smith O'Brien's efforts of July and September, 1848, having proved abortive, a schoolmaster in Skibbereen, named Mortimer Moynahan, James Stephens, and Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), organised a secret society called "The Phoenix," which, in a few weeks after its starting, numbered from 200 to 300 adherents. In a short time the society was pushed in Bantry, Kenmare, Castletown, Killarney, Berehaven, Dunmanway, Clonakilty, and Macroom, by the Skibbereen men; and into Kinsale and Cork by equally energetic brothers. Moynahan, who was connected with a solicitor, and used to accompany him to the sessions and the assizes, took these occasions for propagating the order, which he did as far as Kinorglin, in Kerry, while O'Donovan worked with great energy about Skibbereen and Roscarbery. They progressed so rapidly in numbers and spirit that an Irish-American was sent to give them military instructions. Meanwhile, a man of Kenmare, who had got possession of the facts relating to the society, conveyed the same to the Government. As a consequence, the Government made a descent on the society, and on the morning of the 8th December, 1858, upwards of thirty arrests were made in the Killarney districts. After being confined for some weeks, the prisoners were discharged; but true bills were found against seven, among whom were Moynahan and O'Donovan. These seven agreed to plead guilty to treason felony and be liberated, the pleading guilty being a condition of their liberation. But

the Phoenix Society was not dead. It had gradually become known as the Fenian Society, and under the leadership of Stephens, and by continual impulses from America, it became a widely spread organisation. O'Donovan Rossa, after being liberated, went to New York in 1862, whither most of his fellow conspirators had gone, but in a few months was recalled to Ireland by the death of his wife. Of course, relations with Stephens, Luby, and the other chief men, were resumed, and on the starting of the *Irish People* he became one of the registered proprietors. He was one of the first captured, and was brought to trial at the Dublin Commission on the 9th December, 1865. He conducted his own defence, bearded the judge, taunted the jury, and, after three days' trial, was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I have taken great pleasure in reading over, and have derived a great deal of information from the excellent letters of your correspondents "L. C.," "F. O." and "G. W." in regard to the present state of our Volunteer Force and our new Militia Act.

I was particularly struck with a paragraph in "F. O.'s" last letter in which he says that our only chance of a war is with the United States, and which war cannot come upon us in a hurry; this is just my belief, also, and don't you think, in view of this fact, that it would be much better to have no Volunteers at all, but a Militia drafted and called out only when war was imminent.

Call out yearly the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia and the Reserve also if thought best, and make it compulsory on them to drill say for one month under canvass; pay them according to their rank, and any officer or non-commissioned officer neglecting or refusing to turn out for drill to lose their commission, unless prevented from drilling by sickness; company officers to be furnished with and keep a correct list of the drafted men in their company limits, and furnish a copy of the same to their Lieut.-Colonel. Each company would by this plan have from nine to ten officers and non-commissioned officers well up in their drill, and who, if required, could in a very short time get out their company and have it in much better fighting trim than any of our present Volunteer companies. Our present system is not at all satisfactory either to officers or men, as only the willing ones have to do all the work a draft here would please all parties much better. I have been in command of a company for four years at an annual expense of \$100 to myself which is more than I can afford. The plan I propose would not be any expense to officers and an immense saving to the country in arms, ammunition and clothing. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will again trouble you with a more detailed sketch of this proposed plan for our Militia force which I know meet the views of a large majority of the Volunteer officers of the Province of Quebec.

Yours truly,
QUEREC.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Christmas has passed and the New Year is about to be ushered in. How many can review the past year with feelings of satisfaction, and how many will feel that the year just past has to them been a time fraught with peril, commercial catastrophes, unsuccess, ambition unsatisfied, bereavement, wreck, ruin. The Rich, God guide them, and the Poor, Heaven bless them.

A new year begins; maybe it brings with it peace and plenty, good will o'er to another. To those who have prospered—be charitable; and to those who have suffered reverses—have courage. May this new advent be one of prosperity to all. Courage, ye timid! Success is the sure attainment of all earnest conscientious workers.

Everybody seems to be holiday taking these festive times and our brave Volunteers are not backward in that respect. The school for cadets will not be re opened till the 12th January. Little or nothing is being done in the matter of drill, if we except the French Companies. The Chasseurs and Mount Royals seem to be always drilling and have generally full strength musters.

To the Chasseurs a *nom de Plume* for Mount Royals, or Mount Royal for Chasseur. Query. Who knows one from the other? who ever saw the two on parade together? and who believes they are two separate regiments? I understand great rivalry exists between the Mount Royals and Chasseurs but now they fraternize. The whole origin of the doubt of their being two separate and as fine companies of Volunteers as there is in the Province, lies in the fact that the evil of augmenting the strength of one from the other for parade drill and inspection is carried on, so I understand, though what the Mount Royals, with an actual strength of some 350 men and a brass band, want with a complement of Chasseurs I can't imagine.

Col. Labreehe, the drill instructor, puts them through in capital style, and the alacrity and precision of their movements show how much they are indebted to him for their precision.

Where is the Canada Military Asylum situated? A paper asserts that bazaars will be held in various parts of the Province in March next in aid of the above institution. Thirty Henry-Martin rifles having been received from England, will be distributed between the 60th Rifles, both Regiment and Rifle Brigade, for experimental purposes, and the officers commanding them have received instructions to commence practice with them on the 1st proximo, without reference to the distance of the range, and to make the best arrangement they can in selecting the range as near their respective barracks as is safe and practicable.

The Garrison Amateurs propose giving a complimentary benefit to Mrs. Buckland in

the theatre on the 3rd January. It is to be a stylish affair, as H.R.H. Prince Arthur will attend and the principal character in the leading piece will be sustained by Colonel Lord Alexander Russell.

Col. Stevenson commands what must be known hereafter as the Summer Battery, as in winter in their present state they are non-effective and useless. It appears the men have no overcoats, neither have they sledges provided for the heavy guns. At what little cost could all these be provided and the battery would then show itself often enough.

Col. Isaacson's resignation having been accepted it is presumed Major Martin will be promoted to the command. A fitter man could hardly be found, he knows his men and possesses their entire confidence, beside he has nominally had command for some time back.

The ball of the Rifle Brigade takes place on the 31st. B.

PRESENTATION.

We were much pleased on Monday afternoon at being present at the Militia Brigade Office, Garden street, when the officers of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery presented their Sergeant-Major with a handsome Christmas box, in the shape of a Silver Tea Service.

The gallant Sergeant-Major, as will be seen by the accompanying address, has won for himself the highest opinions from all ranks of the Brigade, and though with that modesty which always characterises true merit, he seemed to think that "virtue was its own reward."—his officers were of a different opinion.

Among those present we noticed Lt.-Col. Chandler, R.A., Lt.-Col. Cassault, D.A.G.M., Lt.-Col. Reeve, 8th Batt., Lt. Col. Panet, 9th Batt., Lt. Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major; Major Alleyn, 8th Batt., Capt. Chalmers, R.A., Capt. Roy, 9th Batt.; Lieuts. French, O'Callaghan and Uppleby, R.A., Town Major Pope, and the Colonel and Officers of the Quebec Garrison Artillery, the non-commissioned officers of the Q. G. A. and R. A., and some of the 69th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Bowen read the following address:

To Brigade Sergeant-Major John Smith, Quebec Garrison Artillery, late 10th Brigade R. A.

SERGEANT MAJOR SMITH.—The officers of the "Quebec Garrison Artillery" have asked you to meet them here to-day, that they may express to you their high sense of the valuable services you have rendered to the Brigade, both as Sergeant Major and Instructor of gunnery, during the last six

years. To a thorough knowledge of your profession and unwearied zeal in the performance of duty, you have added a firmness and tact in dealing with the Volunteers which few men possess, and which have won for you the confidence and respect of every man in the Brigade, while your high moral character has set an excellent example to the men, and reflects great credit on yourself and the corps to which you belong.

We wish it were in our power to add a good conduct medal to those which already adorn your breast and have been so gallant-

ly won in fighting your country's battles. No such rewards are open to us as Volunteers, but we beg your acceptance of this service of plate as a mark of our personal esteem, and a slight recognition of your long and faithful services in the Brigade.

Quebec, Christmas, 1869.
The address, which was signed by all the officers, and handsomely engrossed on parchment, was then handed to Sergeant Major Smith with the service, which consisted of a silver tea pot, coffee pot, milk-jug and cream ewer, with his initials engraved on each piece, and the whole standing on a large silver salver with the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO.

Brigade Sergeant Major John Smith by the officers of the "Quebec Garrison Artillery," in token of their personal esteem, and as a slight recognition of his long and faithful services as Instructor of the Brigade.

Christmas, 1869.
To this address the Sergeant Major made the following

REPLY.

Colonel Bowen and Officers of the Quebec Garrison Artillery.

It would be but a feeble expression of my feelings to say that this generous presentation has taken me by surprise, which it has done in a very high degree, from the fact that I never imagined anything I had done since joining the Quebec Garrison Artillery, merited such a high and valuable testimonial as that which you have this day placed in my hands. Having accepted the position which I hold in the Brigade, I felt I had assumed a responsibility to perform the duties of that position to the best of my poor abilities. This I have always endeavored to do; and Gentlemen, it affords me deep gratification to find that these exertions have met your approbation, an approbation more prized, more valued by me, as a man and as a soldier, than even the costly gift with which I have been presented.

My connection with the Brigade has been a very pleasant one indeed, aided by the kindness and support of its officers, and the attention and good feeling of its non-commissioned officers and men, the performance of my duty has been rendered not a tiresome and harassing task, but if I may be allowed the expression, a labor of love; and from my knowledge of the officers and men, I feel that should the day ever come when the services of loyal men are wanted, the Quebec Garrison Artillery will always be found to be the "right men in the right place."

Gentlemen, I accept your gift with respect and gratitude, and in after days when separated from one another, as in all probability we will be, the sight of it will call up recollections of many kind friends and many happy days. It will become an heir-loom in my family, and prove to the sons rising up around me, that duty performed to the best of their ability, no matter in what sphere of life, will always meet with appreciation and respect.

JOHN SMITH, S. M.,
Vol. Gar. Artillery.

The gallant non-commissioned officer was then warmly congratulated by his friends, and the meeting dispersed much pleased with this pleasant little episode in Volunteering.—*Quebec Chronicle*,

W. Mulligan and J. McDonald, quarrelling in their cups and on the platform of a North Avenue street car. Mulligan pitched out and crushed under the wheel.

RED RIVER.

Omitting the preliminary official verbiage the following is Her Majesty's Proclamation appointing Mr. McDougall to the Governorship of the North-west:—

"And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and on an Address from both Houses of Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the one hundred and forty-fourth section of the British North America Act of 1867, hath declared that Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory shall, from first December, in the year of our Lord 1869, be admitted into, and become part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the said address, of which Her Majesty has approved; and Rupert's Land and the said North-west Territory are admitted into the Union, and have become part of the Dominion of Canada accordingly. And whereas, the Parliament of Canada, by an Act entitled 'An Act for the temporary Government of Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory,' which is united with Canada, enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, by an order, or orders, to be by him from time to time made, with the advice of the Privy Council, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as to him should seem meet, to authorize and empower such officer as he may from time to time appoint as Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, to make provision for the administration of justice therein, and all such laws, and institutions, and ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein. Now, know ye, that we have seen fit, by our Royal letters patent, bearing date the 29th of September, in the year of our Lord 1869, to appoint the Hon. Wm. McDougall, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in our Dominion of Canada, and a member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of the most noble Order of the Bath, on, from and after a day to be named by us for the admission of Rupert's Land and our North-western Territory aforesaid, into the Union of the Dominion of Canada to wit, on, from, and after the first day of December, in the year of our Lord 1869, to be, during our pleasure, Lieutenant Governor of the North-western Territories; and we do therefore authorize and empower, require and command him, in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to the said command, and the trust we have reposed in him, according to the several provisions and instructions granted, and appointed him by virtue of our said commission, and Act of Parliament of Canada, before recited, and according to such instructions as have been, or may from time to time be given to him; and to such laws as are or shall be enforced within the North-western Territories, of all which our loving subjects of our said Territories, and all those whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent, and the great seal of the North-western Territories to be hereunto affixed, witness our trusty and well beloved, the Hon. Wm. McDougall, member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of our most honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our North-western Territories, &c., &c., at the Red River, in our aforesaid North-western Territories, the first day of December, in the year of our

Lord 1869, and in the 33rd year of our reign.
By command,
(Signed,) J. A. N. PROVESCHER,
Secretary.

THE AUSTRIAN TORPEDO.

In appearance this formidable weapon is like a fish, approximating more to the form of the sword-fish than the dolphin, with which it has been compared. But, besides a projecting snout it possesses a vertical and two lateral projections, all of which are triggers, and any one of which impinging upon an object with sufficient force explodes the machine. It has therefore, when in operation four chances of effecting its purpose—by the direct stroke in front, or the oblique on either side, or the hit above in passing under the bottom of any object against which it may be launched. It can be charged with any explosive material—gunpowder, cotton dynamite, or glycerine, and the explosion can be of such force as to drive a hole into the strongest ironclad sufficient to sink her on the spot.

But the novel and unique part of this invention is the means by which it can be propelled at any required depth below the surface of the water. State the depth wanted, and the engineer can make it go in a horizontal plane at that depth, towards any mark, at a maximum speed of ten knots an hour.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, in forwarding this description to that paper, thus describes the torpedo in operation:—"It was set off from the side of a boat about forty yards from the point of the jetty on which I stood, and after attaining a depth of some six or eight feet from the surface it kept, as near as I could judge, the same level and made three circuits, of from 100 to 150 yards each, round the boat, coming to the surface when its propelling power—compressed air—was exhausted. The water at Fiume is very deep and remarkably clear, so that, standing on the jetty, one could see the monster fish as it passed perfectly defined at the depth stated. Its course could also be seen by the bubbles of air coming to the surface in its wake at a considerable distance behind it."

THE PROSPECT OUT WEST.

We are continually hearing of the superior advantages of the Great West, over our own country as a field for emigration. Land agents and interested Railway Companies are in the habit of painting the prospects which await the emigrant in that favoured land, in colors of dazzling brilliancy. It will perhaps be of advantage to those who are likely to be led away by the misrepresentations of these parties to get a glimpse of the other side of the picture.

A few weeks ago DaKota County, in the State of Minnesota, held an agricultural Fair, on which occasion the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly addressed the assembled crowd, and among other things said:

"Our wheat has scarcely averaged fifteen bushels to the acre, and it is selling at from seventy-five to eighty cents per bushel. The price of labour and of living is high, our crops last year were small, and much of our wheat was sold at less than one dollar per bushel. Nearly all our farmers are I regret to say, deeply in debt. Many are owing for supplies furnished two years since, and at

least one-half are yet owing for groceries and dry goods bought last year. Our purchase of machinery has been very large, and mainly on credit. I am informed that the aggregate indebtedness of all kinds, of the farmers of this region, in Hastings alone, is considerably over a million dollars. The Sheriff of the county has been busy for two months past attaching growing grain and wheat in stack, and in serving writs of all sorts. Large numbers of our most industrious and worthy men who are the very life-blood of the community, will be unable to pay their debts with their entire crops and not a few will lose their homes."

An again:
"Every man in the State is asking himself, with more or less distinctness, what is the cause of this state of affairs?"

"We all perceive that the immediate cause of our trouble is the fact that our wheat costs us nearly as much as we sell it for. This means BASKERVILLE. From a careful calculation it appears that the total profit on our wheat not only does not support our farmers and their families, and does not pay the interest on the money invested in reapers, headers, sowers, threshers, ploughs, waggons, &c., &c., and in the unimproved lands in and around their farms; but actually falls short \$122,000 of repaying them the current rate of bank interest on the capital invested in their farms and horses; leaving them with no support, and with nothing with which to pay their old debts, or the two or three per cent a month accruing on borrowed money. I doubt if a more melancholy exhibit than this can be shown in any country."

"Our farmers are either struggling on the verge of bankruptcy, or are already engulfed in that terrible whirlpool."

"What of the future? The same causes will continue to produce like results if not arrested. The shadow of the sheriff's hammer hangs like the sword of Damocles over every household."

It is not always fair, of course, to quote a speaker against his own country. There are often times when, for the purpose of rousing sufficient enthusiasm to effect a reform, a native speaker will more mercilessly criticize the affairs and condition of his own country than the facts justify. But in the present case we see no evidence of this; the speaker was addressing an audience who must have been competent judges of the accuracy, or other-wise, of his description. The matters treated of were matters of fact admitting of very little difference of opinion with regard to them. And altogether the fair inference is, that the picture drawn is a substantially faithful representation of the actual state of things.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Some practical jokers among the company of a Chicago theatre amused themselves the other evening, by filling the blunderbuss used by one of the number in a piece called "The Sunday Hunter," with powder, wads, &c., nearly to the muzzle. On the piece being fired, the actor was rendered almost insensible by the concussion of the blunderbuss, and the audience was completely terrified by the deafening explosion, several ladies being so seriously affected that they had to be carried out of the house. To add to the confusion, the police of the precinct, thinking from the report that some terrible tragedy had occurred, rushed in at the different entrances to the theatre. The matter was eventually explained, and the play proceeded smoothly to its conclusion.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.
1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.

—Not yet having had time to revise our Subscription List, to the end that all in arrears may be struck off our books, we have come to the conclusion to send this and the next number to all our subscribers as usual.

—We beg leave to inform our subscribers in the Province of Ontario, that LT.-COL. LOVELACE is the *only* authorized Agent of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, to whom subscriptions will be paid, and his receipt will be binding on us. COL. LOVELACE is an officer of considerable experience, and we trust that the officers of the Force in the West will give him the same fraternal greeting as their brethren in the East have done.

THERE is at all times something sad if not regretful in leave-taking. It means the severing of old ties and associations;—stepping forward as it were from the light of the present into the darkness of the future; leaving halls where every face is familiar to encounter strange obstacles and unfamiliar things congregated beyond the usual circle of our life. Hope may nerve our hearts and fit us for the ordeal when looking back upon the lighted windows of the past through which we catch faint reflections of a scene in which we can no longer participate. It is like the mariner of old venturing forth upon an unknown sea, the storms, the shoals, the rocks, the many dangers of which he can only know by encountering; or, like the traveller in unexplored countries, he arms himself, naturally expecting enemies upon the untrodden path he is about to explore, yet, amid all this he bears with him the recollection of dangers and difficulties overcome, and, perhaps, triumphs achieved, in the former time. And, although he may never return to the familiar halls the sound of whose closing doors was as a knell upon his departing footsteps; and though the ship he has freighted with his treasure may never reach her destined port, nor the traveller ever return to recount the wonders he had seen, yet there may be satisfaction to those who remember him that, in his day, he did his duty.

It is thus I feel in taking up my pen for the last time to address the readers of these pages. During the time I have edited them it has been my fortune to meet with many members of the Volunteer Force of Canada and to form friendships with not a few

which I hope will never suffer abatement. Mutual good offices have given us a claim to each others regard, and the inspiration of their countenance was ever an incentive to the proper discharge of a high duty. I leave them with regret, but shall ever remember, when employed in a more active and exciting sphere of journalistic life, the gratification I experienced during my connection with the Volunteers of Canada as Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. It is, however, a pleasant reflection to know that I resign my chair to one who is able to fill it advantageously to the Force and with credit to the paper. The term of my editorship was to me both pleasing and profitable, and I shall ever retain a lively recollection of the kindness, courtesy and good-feeling ever extended to me when brought personally into contact with the Canadian Volunteers.

CARROLL RYAN.

THE first number of the fourth volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW contains the valedictory address of the talented gentleman who has conducted its editorial management almost since its first appearance in the ranks of Canadian journalism—himself a soldier, with an intimate knowledge of the routine of military life, and an enlightened appreciation of the intimate connection existing between science, its rapid development as applied to the mechanism of warfare and the necessary revolution in military organization, combined with rare literary powers, has enabled the REVIEW, under his management, to keep abreast of the progress of the day.

An opportunity of filling a more extended sphere as a journalist is the cause why his connection with the REVIEW as its chief Editor is brought to a termination, much to the regret of the *personnel* of that journal, and of no individual more than the one who is to succeed him in the Editorial Department.

It is not necessary to point out to the readers of the REVIEW the cause of Carroll Ryan's successful management, which was due to his own ability, the sauvity of his manners, and his intimate knowledge of the varied subjects with which he had to deal. The readers and correspondents of the REVIEW will assuredly join with his late associates in wishing him every success in the new field of labor which his energy has created.

It has been the custom of the conductors of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW to thank their patrons at the opening of each new volume for the generous support accorded to their enterprise, devoted as it is in all honesty and singleness of purpose to the noble object of diffusing correct ideas on military science throughout the Dominion, and endeavoring to secure for its *Representative Army*—the Volunteer force—the fullest possible measure of justice.

that its efforts have not been in vain its steadily increasing circulation will amply testify, and its career has hitherto been one uninterrupted success.

The change in its Editorial management will make none in any of its relations. The gentleman who succeeds to that department is well known to the Press, has filled a similar office previously, has received a military education, and has served for some years in the Royal navy and understands thoroughly that "England expects every man to do his duty."

Therefore, while all necessary indulgence on the grounds of difference in talent and ability is respectfully solicited, the earnest desire and effort to fulfil the paramount obligations to the country shall not be wanting, nor any means left untried to secure the confidence which the supporters of the REVIEW justly reposed in the late Editor.

For the rest it has fallen to the lot of the present Editor, through professional engagements as a Civil Engineer, to make himself acquainted with the principal topographical features of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario as well as obtaining an intimate knowledge of the people, their wishes, feelings, requirements and social condition, and as one of the effects of previous education this knowledge has been acquired for the purpose of making it of account in a military point of view, feeling persuaded that one of the chief wants of the Dominion is a good military force available at the shortest possible notice and the least possible expense.

That the present Volunteer force is the organization best adapted to the social condition of Canada admits of no doubt. That its position is not satisfactory, that reforms in the shape of proper remuneration for services rendered is imperatively demanded, and that justice requires a proper recognition of the services of those officers whose patriotic exertions have kept the force together, are propositions the truth of which the VOLUNTEER REVIEW is bound to maintain, and that all exertions shall be made to place them constitutionally before the proper authorities. At the same time the Volunteers should not be idle; the influence which they exert in their several constituencies should be brought to bear on their representatives, and an united effort made to place the national army on a proper footing.

As a military journal the REVIEW has no politics, belongs to no party, and knows no distinction below that of an United Empire and closer British connection. Its supporters may rest assured that every effort will be put forth to make it worthy of their continued support; and that all subjects connected with the military or naval interests of the Dominion, the development of its resources and the extension of its influence will be steadily and zealously advocated.

To those who have honored the REVIEW with contributions throughout its career the thanks of its managers are due, and it is

but right to assure them that the Editorial change will make none in the relations hitherto existing. In conclusion, the VOLUNTEER REVIEW knows no interests but that of the country, and acknowledges no power but that of the Queen.

On another page will be found a Regimental Order of the 10th Royals, dated Toronto, 25th Sept., 1869, in which additions to Lt. Col. Brunel's "Modifications of the Drill Book" are issued by order of that officer. It is highly creditable to the Volunteer force of Canada that one of its officers should be the first to reduce to practice so desirable a reformation as that embraced in the order before our readers and in the Drill Book previously issued. Lt. Col. Brunel is entitled to great credit for his modifications and although they do not entirely meet the full requirements of the case, yet they are a long step in advance with the prestige of being the first in the field.

The exciting events of the day is the situation in the Red River Territory—it appears that four or five hundred *half-breeds*, as they are rather contemptuously called, have organized a regular *Provisional Government*—to use the usual revolutionary formula in vogue with our neighbours over the line—in other words, usurped the functions of Government, sequestered its money and documents and actually placed the only legal authority there (Governor McTavish) under arrest. It is well known the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C. B., late Minister of Public Works, started overland through the United States territory last fall for the purpose of taking up his residence at Fort Garry till the Queen's proclamation, which was expected to issue on the 1st Dec. last, should put him in a position to act as Lieut.-Governor, he carried with him the material of a Council of Administration and had sent before him under various pretexts quite a staff of officials, was met on the frontier by an armed force and himself and Executive Council were obliged to retire to Pembina within the United States Territory where they remained at latest advices.

If there were no serious principles involved the situation would be sufficiently ludicrous at Fort Garry, Governor McTavish represents the legal Government so far, with M. Louis Reill and his confederates in opposition representing the Government of force; on the border Governor Macdougall with his Cabinet representing the Government of expectation. Amidst this trio of Governments the governed must have a busy time of it—while the *tout ensemble* forcibly recalls to mind the principal scene in the borlesque narrative of "How I became Governor of Cacouna"—and it would not be a surprising finale if some of them abandoned the cares of office in as great haste and with as little ceremony and regret as the great and illustrious Sancho abandoned Baratania.

The serious part of it is that a grave blun-

der has been committed somewhere—it is evident that the cause or causes which led to this complication does not exist on the surface, but are to be sought as all evils of the kind in actual or suppositious wrong.

There are three distinct causes alleged—First, the unpopularity (right or wrong) of Governor Macdougall and his Cabinet; Secondly, that advantage was taken of this feeling by interested parties in the United States, and that Fenianism is mixed up more or less in the movement; Thirdly, that the action of the employees sent on in advance of Governor Macdougall gave great umbrage to the people, and that the attempt at surveying their lands without consent asked or obtained has given great dissatisfaction. And that this very probably is the cause of discontent is evident from the very able letter of John Malcolm Reid to the Editor of the London *Free Press*, dated London, Dec. 16th, in which he says, speaking of the insurgent leader Reill,— "Emboldened by his kindly manner I asked him what was the ultimate aim of his government, he replied, when you reach Canada tell them our great thought is to resist being made Irishmen of." It is evident that the idea, rightly or wrongly, has been impressed on their minds that their landed possessions were in danger.

Our Canadian newspapers are filled with suggestions and grave apprehensions as to what ought to be done or left undone, there does not appear to be any reason for hurry, the country does not yet belong to the Dominion. Hon. Wm. McDougall is simply a private citizen and none of his acts can affect the question in any way. If his presence is likely to create difficulty by remaining at Pembina his character has been greatly mistaken if he remains there, and it is stated that he has made, or is about to make, a retrograde movement to better quarters.

When the territory becomes part of the Dominion it will be full time to consider what should be done. In the meantime the necessary preparations should be made to take possession of the country at the opening of navigation, and to this end steps should be taken to complete the communications from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, the total distance being 441 miles, of which 130 miles would be a Macadamized road, the remainder water.

The labor of 1,000 men for six months would go a long way towards completing the 40 miles of this road between Thunder Bay and Dog Lake and the 90 miles between the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods and Fort Garry. It would be advisable to have the men engaged on this work under military discipline, therefore it would be easy getting the requisite number amongst the Volunteer corps in the Dominion—their wages should be that given to ordinary laborers, viz., fifteen to twenty dollars per month and rations. They should be thoroughly armed and equipped. The option of settling in the country, with free

grants of land should be awarded, and they should be worked under their own officers.

The Royal Canadian Rifles are about being disbanded, it would be no hard matter to make an arrangement with the Imperial authorities by which the personnel and material of that corps could be passed to the government of the Dominion. As soon as navigation opens no difficulty could exist in placing them at Red River within six weeks from the day the order was issued at Ottawa by way of Lake Superior and the roads and chain of waters described. They should be kept there till civil government was quietly established, and as the period of service of the men expired let them have free grants of land to settle on.

It is not necessary to spill blood in any of those operations, but when the Dominion Government undertakes to organize the territory let it be done with a firm but gentle hand.

THE attention of the readers of the REVIEW is correctly directed to the very able, patriotic and statesmanlike speech of the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., at a public dinner at Quebec on the 23rd Dec. After speaking of his family and their connection with the ancient capital, the Hon. the Baronet says:—

"With regard to Quebec, in the opinion of many, it has seen better days. I do not think they look at its position correctly. Quebec is the principal city of British North America. (Hear, hear.) From it the British system was extended to the West. It is yet the key of that system. For long after the cession to England Quebec was the chief place, the other districts connected with it being the Chambly and Montreal. Up to 1810 or 1812 the latter was only a town of 9,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. What made Montreal was the western settlements. When colonization proceeded westward, a portion of Quebec trade was naturally transferred to the younger and smaller city. This is the law of nature and trade. (Hear, hear.) Quebec had and has, however, the best position during navigation. Formerly it was cut off from other parts of Canada during winter, and from England and the European continent. But up to 1830 it prospered greatly. Not by the lumber trade, but by the West India trade and the exportation of wheat and other Lower Canada grain grown west of Quebec. The settlement of the west, however, created a revolution; one trade left Quebec, but another, the lumber, took its place. So lumber was not the first cause of this city's prosperity."

And again:—

"Quebec has been to some extent spoiled by that easy trade in square timber from the Ottawa. It has produced more merchant princes than Montreal. It produces more men who can give up business and settle in England on large fortunes than Montreal. (Cheers and laughter.)

I would prefer to see the successful merchants remain with us. But we belong to an empire, and if a British subject in any part of it makes a fortune he should be allowed to spend it in any other part of it still under the British flag. I do not reproach those who do so, while noting that more Quebecers have been able to settle on real

estate in the mother country than Montrealers with all their advantages. If to-morrow I had the means, and could get myself out of this maelstrom of politics, I might be tempted myself to settle in London. ("No, no.") Quebec is still a great center of trade. It pained me last night to hear in the assembly that within the last year she had lost 30,000 citizens. ("No, no.") I believe it was an exaggeration. There is much vitality in this city. You keep well up to Montreal after all. You must consider the population of your suburbs, St. Sauveur and Point Levis. Quebec merchants should observe they will shortly have a new era opened to them. They will soon be in a position to be masters of the Fisheries (Loud applause.) My opinion is that 10,000 or 12,000 of the population of Quebec ought to be busy about the Gulf, Bay of Chaleurs and the other fishing grounds doing the work that the Maine and Massachusetts people are doing at present. (Applause.) The cod fishery has done much for the prosperity of those states, whose children have toiled in a region belonging to Quebec. This city will have to take to those fisheries soon as well as to manufactures. There is no place in the Dominion where labour for seven months of the year can be procured as cheaply as in Quebec.

"A VOICE—Give us foreign trade.

"SIR GEO. CARTIER—You have it. Look what my friend Mr. Stephens, of Montreal, has done. He started cloth factories at Cornwall, to which he had to bring labour from a distance, and, notwithstanding, can undersell the Scotch and English tweed-makers. (Applause.) The Manchester and Sheffield men reproached me in England with ever protecting this and other industries. I told them our maximum duties were fifteen per cent. the same as their own. Then how comes it, they asked, you can undersell us? We cannot make as cheap or as good tweed as Mr. Stephens sends to Manchester. The last public accounts show that Canada exported \$300,000 of woollen goods for the year principally to England and the United States. (Cheers.) You cannot create a trade with other nations against their will. Your only chance is cheap labour, and manufacturing better articles at a less price than theirs. Now, nowhere in Canada could this be better done than in Quebec. (Hear, hear.) Manufacturers frequently ask for protection. It is absurd, as is also the notion of extreme free trade. As to it, you must pay the amount of your duty to the Government by direct taxation. With extreme protection you destroy your foreign trade, as the Americans have done, and this again leads to direct taxation. We are not going to commit such a folly. We have adopted the proper policy of imposing merely an income duty, not a protective one. With regard to English labour, merchants here are paying 20 per cent. more for its products than five years ago. The change is owing to the trade associations in England which have put prices up to such an extent that manufacturers are obliged to mix silk with cotton and cotton with wool to sell at acceptable rates. They give you apparently the same article as before, but not a good one. As to Quebec, if Mr. Glover and others wish to start manufactories they need not commit the mistake of Mr. Stephens who went where there was no labour. They can get all they want in Quebec city, and this labour or population is the first element of wealth. If proper advantage has not been taken of it already it is not the fault of the climate or the soil of Quebec but of

its capitalists (applause.) Mr. Stephens wanted protection the other day. But when you protect manufactories you limit them to your own people. The United States do not export any quantity of goods because rendered too dear by protection. A number of consumers are thereby limited to the inhabitants of the country itself. We are on the eve, we may say, of the opening of the Intercolonial Railroad, when Quebec will take its true place as the *Cul-de-Sac* of the Dominion. I hope it will have through the gulf access to those fisheries which might be made immensely advantageous to her. Even in winter that trade might be beneficial. Fresh fish might be brought from the gulf to Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and other western places. Then this new trade with the Lower Provinces, which Quebec is now doing, might be increased. It properly belongs to this city. The merchants can do a great deal to further the prosperity of the country. Had it not been for the British merchants, England could not have maintained possession of those great colonies she has so long held, but must like Rome have lost them soon after their acquisition. The British merchant has gone everywhere to establish ties between the empire's various extremities. No sooner was Canada conquered than they were here with their merchandize, and they have helped to keep up the attachment to Britain. (Applause.) Fortunately we have the same spirit among us, which has kept Lower Canada a prosperous British Province. We are not Frenchmen here; we are Englishmen speaking French. What has kept us British? That commercial spirit which immediately followed the British army and created fresh and strong interests between us and England. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, I am sincerely thankful to you for this kind entertainment. I appreciate it because it comes from British merchants, and this phrase includes men of my own origin, because every merchant on this continent, who is engaged in commerce, has to deal with England; and because, as I said before, all born under the British flag here, have a right to the title of Englishman. I have great respect for that interest whose representatives I meet here to-night, an interest which has contributed so much to the prosperity of the Dominion and the various Provinces, and which is one of the most valuable and important that enters into the composition of any society. The Hon. Baronet resumed his seat amidst hearty and continued applause."

In reply to a speech of Mr. Withall, who complained that the Canadian commercial marine was at a disadvantage by being obliged to go to England for Sailing Masters' Certificates, as the Marine Insurance Companies would not accept any others, and declaring that some board should be established in the Dominion.

"SIR GEORGE CARTIER.—Said he had already brought this matter under the notice of the Right Hon. John Bright, President of the Board of Trade. Though a liberal in politics, he is not so liberal in other matters, however, he (Sir George) had secured the passing of an Act to amend the Merchants' Shipping Act, by which and under certain regulations certificates could be obtained by Quebec sailing masters empowering them to take a vessel to the West Indies or other places. He informed Mr. Bright and Lord Granville that Quebec captains or masters who could take a vessel to English ports and back were incapacitated by their

certificates from taking her to the West Indies or other foreign ports and back again, when the foreign ship masters could safely do so. It was only thus he could convince Mr. Bright of the reasonableness of his demand. Another matter he attended to in England in reference to the coasting trade. The Americans pretended to be the most liberal people in the world, but had not hitherto shown it. By the British Shipping Act, a foreign vessel could not go from one British port to another British port. A vessel had to touch a foreign port before coming back to a British port. We have become a confederation composed of several Provinces. The Americans have pretended that since the Union, notwithstanding our having been still a British Dominion in the eye of the Shipping Act, we are still distinct Provinces. It has been decided by American judges that their ships can go to Halifax and thence to Quebec, thus making two different ports, because they were two different Provinces. He brought this incident before Mr. Bright, who asked him:—Do you intend to act illiberally towards the Americans? He replied, No;—but we intend to treat them as they treat others. He then asked to what politics did he, Sir George, belong? He answered, "To your politics, I am a free trader and opposed to those Yankees who are protectionists." He said, "I admit they are rather exclusive; we have been waiting for changes for long years, but they have not shown any sign lately." Well, the British Parliament gave us an act to put into the hands of the Dominion, Navigation and Trade. It had amended the Merchants' Shipping Act, and it was only to solve the doubt that he brought the question before him. (Mr. Bright) He urged there ought to be an act to declare the Dominion formed only one British Province. At present, therefore, there was a law enabling the different British Provinces to regulate trade and commerce, and we wished to act in this matter hereafter as a single state. (Applause.)

How wonderfully careful the Quaker President of the Board of Trade is of American interests. Canada requires such men as Sir G. E. Cartier to open the eyes of those ponderous English politicians of the Manchester School as to the way the empire has been humbugged by the Yankees and their sympathisers.

This speech at the Quebec dinner was the best ever made by a Canadian statesman, and proves the speaker understood the interests of this country and Great Britain better than those occupying high positions in the Imperial Government.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The Christmas number of this beautifully illustrated paper is a marvel of skill. The illustrations are:—The Glad Tidings, Governor McDougall's retreat at Pembina; Cape Split; Bay of Fundy; Junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence; Christmas Eve; Home Scenes; Christmas; The Birth of Christ; Charity; Boars head feast of the olden time Christmas Party; Bell Ringers, while on the last page is a humorous cartoon fully equalling the best of *Punch*, entitled "Our Absent Friends."—A scene near Pembina.

It represents the interior of a tent just pitched, with a view in the distance of Indian wigwams before which some Indians are capering, brandishing tom hawks and rifles. Inside the tent Governor McDougall seated on a trunk with a look of severe determination, says:—"Gentlemen, here we shall stay until we can advance with safety into our own Territory." Mr. Provencher, seated on a trunk opposite with a rueful expression of countenance stops with a brandy flask from which he has been filling a tumbler to say:—"Oh! M. l'Governour the only plan with safety is to go home."

Mr. Begg with a fur cap, a sash with two revolvers and anxiously watching the Indians (trying to warm his fingers and practical withal) says:—"Provencher, my dear friend, when will you pass me that flask." The Canadian Illustrated News is well worthy all the support an enlightened public can give.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December is as usual replete with interest; its articles are:—John Part II; Mystery or Passion Plays, F. W.; Faber's life and letters; The Faroese Saga; Cornelius O'Dowd; Egypt and the story of the Suez Canal illustrated with a good map; Earls Dene, Part II.; The Government and the country.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for January, 1870, is full of interesting matter; it has four illustrations, a portrait of the late Geo. Peabody, one of the great French engineer, M. de Lesseps, a plate of a portion of the Suez Canal giving a far better idea of that greatest of all modern or ancient engineering works than any description could give, and the usual fashion plate for the month.

There is a very good article on the Suez Canal, a new tale and a variety of interesting matter.

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.

"ESS. W.," WINTBY, ONT. All the Second Class Badges won at the last meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association have been served out to the winners. If you have not received yours apply by letter to the Secretary at Ottawa, Lt.-Col. Stuart, Militia Department.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 1st inst.:—
VANKLEEK HILL.—Sergt. P. T. Saucier, \$3.
BELLEVILLE.—Lieut. J. A. G. Crozier, \$2.
ALMONTE.—Capt. Peter McDougall, \$2.
EEL RIVER, N. B.—Major McAdam, \$2.
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.—Charles Bloctin, \$2.
RICHMOND, ONT.—Thos. Good, jr., \$2.
EAST OXFORD.—Capt. W. Chambers, \$3.
NORTH RIDGE, ONT.—Capt. W. H. Billings, \$2.
PETERBOROUGH.—Lt.-Col. Haultin, \$4.
POINT EDWARD.—Sergt. R. Weaver, \$3.

HAMILTON.—J. A. Murray, \$2.50; Capt. J. J. Hebdon, \$2.

For the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

ON THE MIDNIGHT DEATH OF YESTERDAY

Draw near, if thou would'st see an old man die,
For the supremely solemn hour is nigh,
When the immortal spirit will be free
To wing its flight to immortality.

In this intensely solemn hour let all
Keep breathless silence, as his last words fall;
For they are full of import: to all of those
Whose duty now it is, his eyes to close.

See how he struggles with his fleeting strength,
But o'er it gains brief victory at length,
As his eye flashes with the herald light
Caught from the spirit ere it wings its flight.

List to his solemn, earnest tones, as he
Pours out in words of wisdom, passionately,
His warnings, and reproofs, and pleadings strong,
To the mixed multitude who round him throng.

Telling them of the far back, buried past,
Showing how virtue conquers vice at last;
Marking out life's deep quicksands and the sin
Which often gilds a bauble, foul within.

There, pointing to the Captain of life's host,
Urges that each, of Him, should make their boast,
As all who fight beneath His banners free,
Shall with Him live and reign triumphantly.

Imploring each to search at once within
And root out every hidden, darling sin,
Review the many blessings we possess
And raise our hearts to God in thankfulness.

Showing how His great love through Christ is
known;

How nature is His vast all-glorious throne,
Through which in tones of melody sublime,
He marks for us the onward course of time.

Urging us on to conquest that will crown
Our brows with fadeless crests of renown,—
Conquest o'er each rebellious tendency,
That noblest, most unfading victory.

But see, the old man falters, and the eye
Grows glazed, and fixed in soulless vacancy,
Sne spirit of the year is passed away
And his successor takes his place to-day.

Yes, Eighteen Hundred Sixty-nine, thou'rt dead;
Thy opportunities neglected fled!
Closed is the long account we have with thee,
Closed, till time fades into eternity!;

Then welcome to the new-born year, new time,
Farewell departed Eighteen sixty-nine,
Heaven's blessings on the new-born year,
On all of us, both far and near.

YOUR "OWN CORRESPONDENT."

Montreal, 1st January, 1870.

Few people here realize the amount of suffering and destitution prevalent in the United States. It is no longer the Paradise of working men and working women. Not only has the cost of living increased in greater proportion than the rates of wages, but the difficulty is largely experienced of getting work or wages at all. The cases of inability to find work are not isolated. They are common east and west. That of the printer who lately begged work of Horace Greeley is paralleled by thousands of others. From Chicago we learn that there are thousands of clerks and artisans out of employment. In New York, we are told, there are very many who know not how to obtain food or shelter. Canadians, who have gone to the States in the hopes of obtaining more remunerative wages have found their hope fallacious, and have been compelled to return to Canada sadder and wiser men.

THE NORTH WEST.

Much anxiety is now felt as to the ultimate fate of the North West Territory by those who look beyond the momentary difficulty and the more or less probability of some temporary patch work, allowing Governor McDougall to reach the capital or some part of the Territory over which he has been appointed to rule. All feel that unless the North West is open to emigration and trade, our new acquisition will be worse than worthless. Hence different plans proposed.

Some, looking only to the affront offered Canadian authority, and smarting under the would-be declaration of Independence by a few hundred half-breeds, think of nothing but coercion, the taking possession by force, military occupation, and *trampling down the Rebellion*. These, probably, have not computed the cost to the United States of their never ending Indian war, nor do they realize what expenditure of blood and treasure; what sacrifice of wealth, prosperity and progress such a policy would entail on a young country like Canada.

Others, optimists, will cause peace and contentment to reign at Red River with nothing more than a certain quantum of fluency of speech and their own matchless diplomatic talents. They would forever banish all heart-burnings and disaffection, and could only one effort of their oratory or a look at their heaving countenances be made accessible to the benighted inhabitants of the Far-west. They would see their country overflowing with milk and honey; Governor McDougall (or some other) would walk forth, on a flower strewn path, to take possession of a country where the golden age had revived—where feuds, ambitions, unworthy schemes and ugly passions had ceased to be known, and where every virtue was the lot of the thrice blessed inhabitants.

If we are to believe that "there is a great deal of human nature in man" both these plans would seem unlikely to permanently settle the North West difficulty so as to give full liberty to trade and immigration to work out the great destiny of our distant possession. The heart-burnings and spirit of revenge awakened by a relentless sword policy would be pregnant with as many future difficulties as the altogether going down on one's marrow bones and suing for terms from Mr. *Louis Riel* and the *Red River Republic*. The policy of Canada should be both calm and energetic—strong and merciful. Negotiations should no doubt be had recourse to, but a Military Force should give the moral weight of its immediate neighbourhood to these, and be employed in such a way as to impress on the minds of all that Canada must and meant to be recognized and obeyed in Red River. This Force well disciplined and kept in hand by a commander of sufficient experience and discretion, with enough of pluck not to be betrayed into rash or weak behaviour would go far to re-establish order and ensure the success of negotiations by making the half-breeds more moderate in their demands and allowing them to realize that, even could they be successful in an engagement, their inability to keep the field a long time, owing to want of means, must in the end give Canada the mastery. Again the moderation evinced by Canada not having recourse to the *Ultima ratio* when ready to do so would go far to restore a proper state of feeling

and be the strongest encouragement to the loyal population who could then organize a peaceful but fearless counter-movement. And if the preliminary negotiations should stipulate that this Force should not advance beyond a given point as long as Yankee intrigues, possible Fenian plots and local demagogue plans were carefully eschewed in Red River. A great and important step would have been taken towards having this North Western difficulty satisfactorily settled.

The principal objection to such a plan—and a very sensible serious one—is the cost of such an expedition. A very small force would make the country ridiculous, a very large one would cause such immense outlay! Well, one thousand men would be four hundred more than the half-breeds have been at any time able to muster in the field as yet, and vastly more than they could keep up for any length of time, and these one thousand men need cost Canada nothing or very little.

Whether or not troops are sent to the North West; whether or not Canada is to be recognized at Red River *during pleasure* by Mr. Louis Riel and his friends, owing perhaps to a most undignified, unwarrantable abandonment of our just rights, and to the admitting of all claims howsoever unreasonable—one fact seems uncontroversial:—we must have easy access to Red River on our own Territory.

Unless the North West gives yearly to our trade the several millions of dollars it gives to Minnesota or other western states, unless it is open to immigration from and through Canada, the £300,000 we paid for it will be indeed a bad investment.

Now, from the blue-book surveys published it appears that the cost of transport from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Fort Garry, amounts to some \$5 per 100lbs., whereas the Canadian route proposed would reduce the cost of freight to something under \$2 per 100lbs. Moreover the staple articles at Red River are much cheaper in Canada than in the Western States. As far as trade goes then the route once established the difficulty would not be to supply Red River from Canada, but to prevent charitable smugglers supplying Minnesota from Red River. As regards immigration in the cheaper country to live in with good fertile lands would of course secure a preference.

This political and commercial necessity for communication, on our own ground, with Red River territory, renders inexpedient the sending of Canadian troops, as proposed, to protect British interests (something after the manner British men-of-war are sent to the ports of countries in insurrection) and add the moral weight of their presence to facilitate negotiations.

There are 131 miles of road between Lake Superior and Fort Garry. The lowest estimate for roads, dams, &c., is one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. One thousand men (all told) would cost \$100,470 for six months—privates at 59cts. a day, rations included.

If it were desired that the troops should not advance further than the north-west angle of Lake of the Woods, they would then be at 90 miles from Fort Garry (the distance from Quebec to Kamouraska) and even without road the plain is passable for infantry and even on horseback. The cost of road to north-west angle of Lake of the Woods is set down at \$126,000, leaving a considerable margin.

Of course Government would have to make up the small pay of troops by grant of lands in the North West, but there are a

hundred millions of acres of good land—more than our grandsons, may be, will know what to do with. Why should not soldiers make that road and be paid out of what it will cost to make it? V. V.

THE HORRORS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

John W. Alexander, of Lexington, Ky., was bitten by a mad dog so long ago as the 20th of August last. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the wound until last Tuesday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland Lodge of Good Templars, he experienced, on taking a drink of water, a most unpleasant feeling in his throat. On Wednesday afternoon, when attempting to take a glass of water, he could not drink. He then suspected the cause of his sickness and determined to fully test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, sending the spoon flying through the air, and he fell back unnerved and wild and sick.

From Thursday morning he suffered terribly until the time of his death. He howled and snarled and barked like a dog. He clawed and scratched at the bed clothing until it was almost torn in shreds. Spasms and convulsions succeeded each other, racking his tortured body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a wild and rabid animal, and in this frenzy the veins swelled as if about to burst, and blood gushed in streams from the mouth and nostrils. The bed on which he was held down by strong men was saturated through and through by the crimson stream. He was conscious nearly the entire time, and devoted self-sacrificing; he firmly insisted that none of his agonized and weeping relatives should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid that he might injure them. His father, who had been absent, arrived just before his death, but on being told that he had come, he exclaimed: "Don't let him see me." At about two o'clock his sufferings become more intensified, and he screamed and shrieked, "Water, water! force it down me! Oh, death! hurry, hurry!" His attendant physicians, who had done all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, again administered chloroform most copiously, and its soothing and pain-deadening effects came with thrice blessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering, and the victim of hydrophobia escaped from his tortures at a quarter past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The Austrian iron-plated frigate *Salamander* has returned to Trieste from Orient, bringing five bronze antique cannon (of the middle ages), presented by the Sultan to the Bavarian government, which have been selected by Professor Essenwein for the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg.

It is announced that all officers on the general lists of the cavalry and infantry of the three Indian presidencies who do not qualify for staff employment by passing the higher standard examination in the native languages before the 1st May, 1871, are to be removed from the service.

An Irishman engaged in driving a donkey was one day at a loss for the wherewithal to pay toll. A happy thought struck him. As he reached the bar he unyoked the donkey, and transferred him to the cart, dragging the cart himself containing the donkey. The keeper of the bar accosted him demanding the toll. "Toll?" says Pat; "be jabers, ax the dryer."

CAPTAIN EDWARD ZEALAND.

We have already given in our columns the particulars relating to the melancholy death of Captain Edward Zealand. The intelligence of the sad event has created quite a shock among not only a wide-spread circle of intimate friends and acquaintances, but also among the citizens generally, to nearly all of whom his name must have been as familiar as a household word. Few, indeed, of the gallant old veterans, who, one by one are dropping off, leave behind them a more honorable record. To furnish in detail his early biography would be, to a great extent, to reproduce the history of the eventful times in which he lived. Born in the year 1795, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire (England), with the instincts of a true British sailor, he early conceived the ambition of a life on the ocean wave. While yet a boy he went on board a man-of-war with the determination of devoting his life to the naval service, and soon acquired the experience which the numerous marine engagements of the British fleet in the early part of the present century afforded.

He was one of the crew of the brig *Hop*, in the expedition which, in 1808, conveyed Sir John Moore and his army to Spain, and afterwards, in 1809, the ship on which he served went to the mouth of the river Tagus, and took on board the baggage of the 42nd and 95th Regiments, left behind them at the time of the retreat to Corunna. Shortly after landing Sir John Moore's troops in Spain, Zealand's ship was attached to Admiral Gambier's expedition to Copenhagen, which terminated in the surrender of the whole of the Danish navy. In the same year, when in Portugal Marshal Junot surrendered after being beaten in battle twice by Sir Arthur Wellesley, he was in the fleet which conveyed Junot and his army back to France, and in the following year he took part in the expedition which was sent to the Island of Walcheren, with a view to reducing Antwerp and blockading the mouth of the Scheldt, as also several other expeditions about the same time.

In the American War of 1812, when General Hull and his army were prisoners in Quebec, and as the result of treaty stipulations, it was decided to send them to Washington, Captain Zealand was one of the crew of the Royalist detailed for that purpose.

Sir James Yeo, at that time commanding the naval squadron, having made proclamation that volunteer seamen were wanted for service on the lakes, Captain Zealand volunteered. He was soon again in active service, his first action being the attack on Oswego and its capture. He was present at Sackett's Harbor, and shared in nearly all other operations on the lakes and St. Lawrence, until the peace of 1815. He then remained in Canada, and entered into mercantile business. In 1826, on the 4th June, the Canal at Burlington Beach being so far completed as to admit schooners to the Bay, it had been resolved to celebrate the occasion. Three schooners, crack vessels of their time, Captain Zealand commanding one, started from a point on Lake Ontario to compete for the first entrance. Captain Zealand obtained the lead, and had the honor of being the first to navigate a schooner into Burlington Bay, anchoring off the foot of James street, Hamilton being then a mere village of frame houses and log shanties.

During the rebellion of 1837 he was one of the party that organized for the purpose of crushing out the hostile demonstration on Navy Island in Niagara river. Crossing over to Navy Island, they cut from her moorings

the steamer *Carolino*, that had been engaged in carrying munitions of war from the American side, launched her out into the stream, and sent her over the Falls—Captain Zealand being the last man to leave her before she was cut adrift.

For many years he was actively engaged in ship-building and the lake trade. Two of the numerous vessels he in years past launched at this port were named respectively after his old ships—the *Hop* and the *Royalist*. Subsequently he carried on business as a wharfinger until a few years ago, when he retired from business altogether.

In 1861 he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Naval Brigade of this city; and though he declined, on account of his age, to assume command of the corps when pressed upon him, he nevertheless, insisted on being allowed to take his place in the ranks, and we believe his name is still on the roll of that organization. In the spring of 1866 he was foremost among those who shouldered their rifles in their country's defence, and regularly took his turn in mounting guard. He has always taken a very enthusiastic interest in volunteering; and his familiar countenance in the drill shed will be missed by many a volunteer. His kindly and generous disposition ever endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His attachment to sailors as a class in the community was manifested by the active part he took some years ago in the establishment of a Bethel Church near the Bay, and the zeal he has constantly evinced in its support. Nothing afforded him greater pleasure than in narrative to fight again the battles and go through the adventures of his younger days. A firmer and more enthusiastic advocate of British connexion never breathed, and the honor of being buried beneath the old Union Jack has more than once been indicated by him as one of his ambitions.

The melancholy occasion of his death has inflicted a severe blow upon a large number of sorrowing relations, and has left a blank in the community that will long be keenly felt by all.—*Hamilton Times*.

A NEW STEERING APPARATUS.

The final trial of Her Majesty's ship *Achilles*, fitted with the hydrostatic steering apparatus invented by Rear-Admiral Inglefield, U. S. N., took place on Saturday last. The ship went outside the Breakwater, at Portland, with a rough sea and threatening weather, and it is reported that the apparatus worked to the entire satisfaction of Captain Nolloth and the officers of the ship. By some mistake as to the time of trial, the inventor was not on board, but he can hardly require anything more satisfactory, for the helm was frequently put down, going at full speed, with a rapidity surpassing what has been hitherto done by any other form of mechanical steering apparatus. The Admiral has been more than five years at work upon this invention, and has spent a considerable sum of money striving against obstacles; many naval officers, and even scientific men, doubting the power the Admiral proposed to employ to perform the work, which, as shown on one occasion in the late cruise of the Channel Squadron, could with difficulty be accomplished by fifty men at the helm of the *Agincourt*. The Admiral's steering-wheel is almost a miniature affair, placed in the pilot-house on the bridge, and easily moved by one man—indeed, a boy could work it. This wheel acts upon a rod, which, moving up and down through five inches, changes the direction of the action of the

water-engine which lies upon the keel of the vessel, and is set in motion by the hydrostatic pressure of the water outside the bottom of the ship. By a well-known law this pressure is greatly increased in power, and is communicated by means of two pipes to two cylinders, arranged as hydraulic presses on either side of the tiller, at a distance of four feet from the rudder-head, thus dispensing with the necessity of a 15ft. tiller, with many fathoms of rope, large steering-wheel, and the presence of many men, all exposed to shot in action, but which, after all, in our large ships, are quite unequal to getting the helm over to its fullest angle when going at its utmost speed. The hydrostatic apparatus, on the other hand, has a small wheel for steering on the lower deck in action. Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Penn thought favourably of the invention, and so reported when called upon to judge of its merits. Since the *Achilles* has been fitted, the Admiral has received an order to supply his apparatus to a Turkish ironclad, building upon the designs and under the direction of Mr. Reed.

Despatches from New York dated Dec. 20 say, the U. S. frigate *Albany* arrived at this port yesterday morning from St. Domingo, laying on board Commissioners Porter, Ingolds and Sacket. These gentlemen have succeeded, in the name of the United States, in leasing from the Dominican authorities the bay and peninsula of Samana, for the period of fifty years, at the rate of \$150,000 in gold per annum.

The *Times*' special says that Mr. Motley has actually proposed the transfer of the Alabama claims negotiations to Washington, and that the proposition had been accepted by Great Britain. Mr. Motley has proposed to include the question of the neutrality of the seas also in the subject of negotiations, and that the British Government has accepted that also. No time is fixed for the reopening of negotiations—that will be left to future developments: but the basis is now so arranged that the submission of new propositions is merely a question of time. Under it England will be obliged to concede that the arming of the Alabama on the high seas was as much a violation of neutrality as though it had occurred in her own ports.

A rumor is abroad that the recent active transfers of firearms and munition from this city southward was with an ultimate reference to Cuba. New Orleans, Key West and Mobile are to be made a base of operations. Some of the leaders of the brotherhood are now said to be in Washington.

The departure of the ex-rebel ram *Atlanta*, from below Philadelphia, simultaneously with the Spanish gunboats from this city, has excited suspicion. She is really owned by Cubans, and intended to attack the Spanish fleet.

An ancient Frank cemeury has been accidentally discovered at Marolles (Pas de Calais). The yield has been hundreds of tall skeletons, vases, weapons, shields, and personal ornaments of various sorts. The arms include the Francisque, the Framée, and the Saramasax.

An Irishman was once tossed over a fence by a mad bull, and, recovering from his fall, and looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, whereupon Pat smiling at him, said—"If it was not for your bowing and scraping your apologies, you brute, fax I should think you had thrown me over this fence."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the Alabama claims question. It charges Mr. Fish with arguing that England should apply different principles to America than to any other nation; that Great Britain should have let the Union have had arms and refused them to the confederates, and should have legislated, if necessary, against the latter. If the Union army were unable to repress the rebels at home, England was much less able to check them here. War is always a heavy burden on neutrals, and the civil war in America was a particularly grievous calamity to England.

Times to-day republishes the card of the Harvard boat crew, which lately appeared in the New York papers, explanatory of certain matters connected with the international race in August last. The *Times* rejoices in this manly card, as an answer to all charges of English unfairness about the race.

The revised treaty between England and China had been signed by the proper officials of Government, but had yet to be ratified and accepted by other foreign Governments before it would go into operation.

The following are the important changes: A modification of the transit dues; opening of two new ports to trade and commerce, working of coal mines by foreign appliances as experimented in two places yet to be selected, a reduction of duty on native coal and other articles; the establishment of bonded warehouses; the navigation of inland waters by vessels not steamers, and the temporary residence in any part of the Empire by foreigners. The ports to be opened by the treaty are Wuchin, on the lower Yangtze, and Wanchan, on the coast of Bowed Ningpo and Puhchaur, both of which ports had been strongly recommended in all the memorials on the subject.

The Chinese Government had also agreed to employ an English Barister to frame a code of mercantile laws in conjunction with the Judge appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of England. The Supreme Court will govern all international civil suits. The advantages to be gained by the treaty are pronounced substantial and equally beneficial to the Chinese as to foreigners.

The Duke of Edinburgh received a cordial reception on his arrival at Shanghai, and was tendered the hospitality of the city.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British minister to China would shortly return to England, taking with him the new English treaty.

The steamship *China*, which arrived here yesterday brought 3600 cards of silk worm eggs from China and Japan for Lyons, France. They will be immediately forwarded to New York via the Pacific Railroad, for reshipment to France.

The following additional advices from China were received by s.s. *China*:

At the time Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister, left Peking for Shanghai, the French Minister was preparing for his departure.

New translations of the Buchanan credentials show that he was accredited to the western nations or lesser states, and had no plenipotentiary powers.

The Protestant and Catholic mission houses at Nanking had been destroyed by a mob. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

The arrival of Minister Low was anxiously looked for.

It was rumored that China had made large

concessions of territory on the north-west to Russia.

The reception of the Duke of Edinburgh and the farewell banquet to Admiral Eschepel were the principal events at Hong Kong. The Prince was received with great honor at Macao, and afterwards sailed for Calcutta.

The tea market at Foo Choo is quiet and prices nominal. Five vessels are loading for London and the *Resolute* and *Springfield* for New York. The *Jennette* has sailed for Boston with 475,000 pounds of tea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The steamship *China* arrived this morning, from Hong Kong Nov. 19, and Yokohama Dec. 2nd.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the late Tycoon, but he refused to punish the participants.

A treaty with foreign representatives had been ratified which will stop the trading of foreigners with unopened ports.

The English Minister to Japan had been notified of a plot existing among the Japanese to assassinate him.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The *Iberia* newspapers say Spain will fully settle the matter of the new constitution during the month of January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The funeral of the late E. M. Stanton took place to-day and was very largely attended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The heaviest earthquake ever experienced in Eastern California and Nevada, occurred about 6 o'clock last evening. The shock was felt with more or less severity at Sacramento, Marysville, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Iowa Hill, and other neighbouring towns. At Virginia City, Nevada, walls were thrown down, door bells rung and clocks stopped. The consternation was general. The shock was felt severely on the lower levels of all mines. The vibrations were north and south. At Bend, the shock was preceded by a low rumbling which lasted nearly two minutes, alarming the inhabitants. The express train bound West was detained an hour between Wadsworth and Reno, by large rocks and earth thrown on the track by the earthquake.

THE LATE LORD DERBY AS A SPORTSMAN.—In the new number of *Billy's Magazine* there is an article on the late Lord Derby as a sportsman, from which we glean some interesting traits. As a partridge shot he was, we are assured, "bad to beat," keeping his pointers in the days of long stubbles, and walking well after them, but exchanging pointers for spaniels when modern farming and closely shaven fields came into fashion. Even when gout kept him at home he took a keen interest, if there were guests with him, in each day's sport. He had the record of the bags brought to him after dinner, and read it out aloud, with a running commentary of pleasant banter. He was an excellent walker, and once made a journey on foot from London to Knowsley, or at least to Liverpool. It happened in this wise—Lady Derby was in too delicate a state of health to travel by the usual means, either by rail or road. Her husband therefore, fitted up a barge for her accommodation, and she was taken by canal Lord Derby himself walking the whole way along the towing path. After a time, however, gout sadly interfered with his pedestrian propensities. He cherished the traditional devotion of his party for good old port. Once a wine merchant sent him some Amontillado to try, with the recommendation that if he drank nothing else he would never be troubled with the gout. "I have tasted your sherry," wrote Lord Derby in reply, "and prefer the gout!"—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

The London *Times* publishes a summary of the half-yearly report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway for the period ending the 30th of June last. So far as the summary indicates, there are two features of special novelty or importance in the report. The following is the financial exhibit. Revenue for the half-year, £674,621, which is disposed of in the following manner:

Working expenses.....	£455,958
Renewal of permanent way and works.....	77,039
Loss on American Currency....	24,841
Interest on Postal Bonds.....	17,206
do on certain loans and debentures.....	18,277
Rents of leased lines.....	51,776
Interest on equipment bonds.....	10,799
Leaving a balance of.....	18,755

This balance, however, is subject to the claims of the Buffalo Company, after meeting which, the directors hope to be able to pay the interest on the first preference bonds.

The working expenses for the half-year were at the rate of 67.59 per cent. of the earnings, against 65.93 for corresponding half-year. The excess is accounted for by heavy snow storms, which, it is estimated, caused a net loss to the Company of £36,000.

J. Flynn, stabbed by C. Moore in a Baxter Street saloon.

M. J. Kelly, struck down by a slung shot on Second Avenue.

C. Bartram, shot and seriously wounded by a saloon keeper in Division Street.

M. Halloran, garotted at the corner of Second Avenue and 27th Street.

J. G. Plattner, severely wounded by a pistol shot from a highwayman at the corner of Rector and Greenwich Street.

W. Green, beaten about the head with a club at 76th Street and Tenth Avenue, "receiving several serious wounds."

Patrick Clark, carried homewards helplessly drunk from a 31st Street saloon, and dying from the effects of liquor on the way.

PEACE ON EARTH, &c.—The following is a partial record of Christmas day observed in New York, culled from the press of that city.

Ann Griffith, found dead in her apartment, North Street, with marks of violence on her head and body. Her husband accordingly taken into custody.

In the face of which trivial record of little unpleasantness we can find a peculiar appreciation of the *Tribune's* cheering assurance that "the day was more generally respected than hitherto, and that nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the great public."

Constantinople, in the hands of a civilized people, might become a whole empire in itself. In its present condition it is but a collection of Asiatic villages, interspersed with mosques, palaces and barracks. Athens is not a rich city, and never will be, but with its slender means, in the course of forty years, it has become a pleasant residence, has organized a university, having 1,000 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, well supplied with all the important periodicals of Europe. Athens makes the visitors regard it as a city of civilized people. Of Constantinople the contrary may be confidently asserted.

POOR ICE.—There is a general complaint of the poorness of the ice on the Ottawa and all its tributaries.

DROWNED.—A report has just reached the city to the effect that five teams of horses broke in near Syd Point, on the Ottawa, and were drowned.

The veteran, General Changarnier, well known to every one frequenting the French capital, is at work on his *Souvenirs Militaires*.

The semi-official *Invalide Russereprode* uses a recent article of the London *Times* on the subject of the armament of the Russian military forces, and adds the following remarks:—

"Russia is perfecting her military power in a degree belittling her dignity, and nobody can reproach Russia any longer with being backward when compared with the other European States. The quiet, systematic reforms of Russia's military power is, however, in glaring contrast with the feverish arming of a few other powers.

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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 his Register will therefore contain the following:—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
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 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.
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- 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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