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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870. No. 16.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

A second time during this contest the genius of Clinton had brought a British army to disgrace, and a British General's indecision hastened a catastrophe which ordinary prudence could have avoided.

The articles of capitulation were as favorable as could be expected, or indeed as the British General deserved or had any right to expect, they were as follows:—

Articles of capitulation settled between His Excellency General Washington, commander-in-chief of the combined forces of America and France, His Excellency the Comte de Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of the armies of the king of France, Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, commanding the auxillary troops of His Most Christian Majesty in America, and his Excellency the Count de Grasse, Lieut. Gen. of the Naval armies of His Most Christian Majesty, commander of the order of St. Louis, commander-in-chief of the Naval army of France; and the Right Hon'ble Earl of Cornwallis, Lieutenant General of His Britannic Majesty's forces, commanding the garrisons of York and Gloucester, and Thomas Symonds, Esq., commanding His Britannic Majesty's Naval forces in York River in Virginia, on the other part.

Art. I.—The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and seamen of His Britannic Majesty's ships as well as other marines, to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France, the land troops to remain prisoners of war to the United States, the navy to the naval army of His Most Christian Majesty.—Granted.

Art. II.—The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest and public stores of every denomination shall be delivered unimpaired to the heads of departments appointed to receive them.—Granted.

Art. III.—At twelve o'clock this-day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered; the one to a detachment of Americans, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers.—Granted.

The garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed in front of the posts at two o'clock precisely with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating a British or German march. They are then to ground their arms and return to their encampments, where they will remain until they are despatched to the places of their destination. Two works on the Gloucester side will be delivered at one o'clock to a detachment of French and American troops appointed to possess them.

The garrison will march out at three o'clock in the afternoon; the cavalry with their swords drawn, trumpets sounding, and the infantry in the manner prescribed for the garrison of York. They are likewise to return to their encampments until they can be finally marched off.

Art. IV.—Officers are to retain their side arms. Both officers and soldiers to keep their private property of every kind and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time subject to search or inspection—the baggage and papers of officers and soldiers taken during the siege to be likewise preserved for them.—Granted.

It is understood that any property obviously belonging to the inhabitants of these states in the possession of the garrison shall be subject to be reclaimed.

Art. V.—The soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and as much by regiments as possible, and supplied with the same rations of provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America—a field officer from each nation to wit: British, Anspach and Hessian and other officers on parole in the proportion of one to fifty men to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, to visit them frequently and to be witnesses of their treatment, and that their officers may receive and deliver clothing and other necessaries for them: for which passports are to be granted when applied for.—Granted.

Art. VI.—The General, Staff, and other officers not employed as mentioned in the above articles and who choose to be permitted to go on parole to Europe or New York, or any other American maritime ports at present in the possession of the British forces at their own option, and proper vessels be granted by the Count de Grasse to carry them under flags of truce to New York within two days from this date, if possible, and they to reside in a district to be agreed upon hereafter until they embark. The officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article. Passports to go by land to be granted to those to whom vessels cannot be furnished.—Granted.

Art. VII.—Officers to be allowed to keep

soldiers as servants according to the common practice of the service; servants not soldiers are not to be considered as prisoners and are to be allowed to attend their masters.—Granted.

Art. VIII.—The Bonetta sloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its present captain and crew and left entirely at the disposal of Lord Cornwallis from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aide-de-camp to carry despatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as he may think proper to send to New York to be permitted to sail without examination when his despatches are ready. His Lordship engages on his part that the ship shall be delivered to the order of the Count de Grasse—if she escapes the danger of the sea—that she shall not carry off any public stores—any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return and the soldiers passengers to be accounted for on her delivery.

Art. IX.—The traders are to preserve their property and to be allowed three months to dispose of or remove them, and those traders are not to be considered as prisoners of war.

The traders will be allowed to dispose of their effects the allied army having the right of preemption—the traders to be considered as prisoners of war upon parole.

Art. X.—Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country at present in York or Gloucester are not to be punished on account of having joined the British army.

This article cannot be assented to being altogether of civil resort.

Art. XI.—Proper hospitals to be furnished for the sick and wounded. They are to be attended by their own surgeons on parole, and they are to be furnished with medicines and stores from the American hospitals.

The hospital stores now in York and Gloucester shall be delivered for the use of the British sick and wounded. Passports will be granted for procuring them further supplies from New York as occasion may require, and proper hospitals will be furnished for the reception of the sick and wounded of the two garrisons.

Art. XII.—Waggons to be furnished to carry the baggage of the officers attending the soldiers and to surgeons when travelling on account of the sick attending the hospitals at public expense.

They are to be furnished if possible.

Art. XIII.—The shipping and boats in the two harbours with all their stores, guns, tackling, and apparel, shall be delivered up in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them previously unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for security during the siege.—Granted. ●

Art. XIV.—No article of this capitulation to be infringed on pretence of reprisals, and if there be any doubtful expressions in it they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptance of the words.—Granted.

Done at Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19th, 1781.

CORNWALLIS,
THOMAS SYMONDS.

Done in the trenches before Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19th, 1781.

G. WASHINGTON,
LE COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU,
LE COMTE DE BARRAS, (en
mon-nom, & celui du Comte de Grasse.)

The last act of this political tragedy was attended with much needless humiliation; the ceremony of the surrender was unnecessarily prolonged to give the troops of Congress the pitiful satisfaction of witnessing the humiliation of soldiers they were never able to encounter successfully. On the part of the French every effort was made to soften the misfortune of a gallant foe, and the sympathy displayed by the officers of the French army was gratefully remembered by the British General and his subordinates. The force surrendered amounted to 7167, including:

1 Batt. Guards.....	57	men and officers.
1 do Light Infantry....	671	" "
17th Regiment.....	215	" "
23rd ".....	257	" "
33rd ".....	250	" "
43rd ".....	317	" "
71st ".....	300	" "
70th ".....	715	" "
80th ".....	989	" "
	3,509	" "
Artillery.....	22	" "

Total British Soldiers....	3,831
Two battalions of Ansapch 1,017	officers and men.
Regiment of Prince Herede- taire.....	484
Regiment de Boso.....	249
Yagers.....	71
British Legion (Tarleton's Corps).....	111
Queen's Rangers (Simcoe's).....	720
North Carolina Volunteers.....	113

The remainder consisted of engineers, artificers, staff officers, and the officers of the different departments: the rank and file numbered 6039.

There was surrendered 38 pieces of field artillery, 15 howitzers, 23 mortars, 130 pieces of iron ordnance, from one to twenty-four pounders, 31 cannonades, 6 swivels, all the stores attached thereto, six stand of British regimental colors, and eighteen of German. The Charon frigate of 24 guns was set on fire and burned during the siege, as was also the Fairy of 28 guns. There were surrendered the Guadaloupe, 23; Bonetta and Valour, 24 guns each, and a privateer of 20 guns, besides 30 transports, 4 ordnance vessels, and 15 galleys, six private vessels and two Dutch prizes. The seamen surrendered numbered 840. During the siege the British had 156 men killed and 321 wounded.

On the very day this capitulation was effected Sir Henry Clinton sailed leisurely from Sandy Hook with 7000 of his best troops, and on the 24th arrived off the Capes of Virginia and remained off the mouth of the Chesapeake till the 29th, by which time he learned enough to assure even his dull understanding that another army had been sacrificed by his procrastination.

The British fleet consisted of 25 ships of the line, two 50-gun ships and eight frigates, that of the French 36 sail of the line besides frigates. In the hands of any other officer an attempt would have been made on the French fleet shut-up in the Chesapeake and unable to manœuvre, but Admiral Greaves was as great an imbecile as Sir Henry Clinton, and quite as incapable of conceiving or executing any movement outside the dull pedantic routine of his profession, as his action off Cape Henry, on the 5th of September, testifies. Neither was all the incompetence of British officers confined to New York or Yorktown; the Island of St. Eustatio was captured by the Marquis de Bouille on the morning of the 26th November, with a loss of ten men killed and wounded out of 400, which were all he was able to land, and to these 677 British soldiers surrendered by the mismanagement of their commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Cockburn. The French acquired treasure to the value of 2,000,000 livres and 68 pieces of artillery. The dependant islands of St. Martius and Saba were also captured.

The only compensation for these misfortunes was a successful cruise of Admiral Kempenfelt. Information had been received in England that a large convoy of transports with troops, stores, and provisions was getting ready at Brest to sail in December, the greater part being destined to reinforce the fleet under the Comte de Grasse, and the remainder for M. de Suffrein's squadron in the East Indies, the whole to be conveyed a certain distance by a squadron of ships under the Comte de Guichen. A cruise for and intercept this fleet Kempenfelt was dispatched in the beginning of December, with 12 ships of the line a 50-gun ship, four frigates, and a fire ship, being all that then were in readiness for sea. On the 12th of that month he got sight of them in a gale of wind when the enemy was very much dispersed, and at once determined to take advantage of the circumstance to cut off the transports by carrying a press of sail, in which attempt he partly succeeded. Fifteen sail were captured, two or three sunk, and more than half the others lost their voyage in endeavoring to escape. At day light on the 13th the Comte de Guichen, having collected his squadron, formed in line of battle to leeward with nineteen sail of the line, and two vessels armed *en flute*. but Kempenfelt did not think it prudent to risk an engagement, being inferior in force, and bore away for Portsmouth with his prizes, leaving the Agamemnon and La Prudenta frigate to follow the French fleet with a view of picking up any of the convoy that might chance to get separated. On the 25th December they made prize of five large ships bound from Bourdeaux to Martinique, having on board 1100 soldiers and 700 seamen, laden with brass and iron ordnance, military stores and provisions. The remainder of the convoy were so scattered and dispersed that only a few with two

ships of war joined the Comte de Grasse. This action closed the campaign of 1781, which was disastrous to British arms.

THE TWO ROUTES.

There are two routes from Fort William to the Lake of the Woods which have rival claims on public attention at the present moment. We are all most anxious that the coming expedition to Red River shall proceed by the easiest, cheapest, best known, and most expeditious line of travel that can be selected. It is generally supposed that what is known as Dawson's road presents on the whole most advantages. Certainly it is most before the public mind at this moment. But what if there be another route far better, less laborious, speedier to advance by, and in every way better adapted for our present purpose of forwarding troops? We say there is such a route, perfectly available from end to end, much shorter, and one that can be travelled earlier in the season than Dawson's road. We challenge disproof of our confident assertion that Pigeon river route is incomparably the best that can possibly be adopted in our present emergency. This route is most intimately known here. Every portage, every rapid, every halting and camping place, every semi-descharge, the circumstance of every day's travel, and every particular that can facilitate the passage of troops is accurately known. We hereby most strongly urge our authorities to adopt this route for one half at least of the expedition to Red River; and we do not hesitate to say that by Pigeon river one thousand men could travel at the rate of forty-five miles a day, and from Fort Francis considerably more. From fifty to sixty miles a day is not at all an unusual journey for a canoe carrying one ton and upwards, besides ten men a bow-man and steersman. It is fairly well ascertained that neither Dawson's road, nor that by Pigeon River will form the permanent line between Fort William and the North West. But for our present purpose the latter is beyond all comparison the most favorable. Let us give our reasons.

This route is shorter by one hundred miles than Dawson's. The portages are fewer, and far easier, and their length is generally shorter. There is a continuous line of small lakes which afford most convenient channels for navigation by small vessels; even steamers could run the greater part of the distance after the removal of a few very unimportant obstructions. The advantages of these lakes running as they do in an almost unbroken line are very great; whereas by the Dawson route out of a length of 240 miles there is only about 95 miles of lake navigation; the remaining 145 consisting of rivers of various velocities. The superiority of lakes arises from the absence of currents which in rivers impede upward navigation more than they assist the downward. Lakes are not subject to any sudden changes of level which occur on most rivers.—A high flood in a lake would be of no consequence, whereas in a river it would be dangerous. Long and straight courses may be obtained in lakes, and the steering of the craft is consequently easy, but on rivers owing to their windings and eddies steering is difficult. The lakes are all deep, free from shoals and rocks, wide, and yet not so wide as to be af

fects by winds. It was the route travelled for many years by the old voyageurs, and was only given up, it is said, on account of the length of the Grand Portage. In confirmation of this opinion we remark that "Charlo" the Iroquois Indian from Caughnawaga, who was the guide of the Red River expedition, and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan expedition, on both routes, and who made some forty journeys between Lake Superior and Red River, chiefly with Sir George Simpson, said he much preferred the Pigeon river route; and who was better qualified to judge than he? But we will now come to details of distances, impediments, etc., the whole way. On these points we necessarily possess most accurate information.

Troops, ammunition and stores can be conveyed from Collingwood to Grand Portage Bay by steamer. From that point where there is an American settlement, a good road traverses the portage the whole distance of a little over eight miles. Although this road runs through American territory it by the seventh clause of the Treaty of Ghent the portage is freely open to both nations for ever.

A sufficient number of teams to convey the entire baggage of an expedition across this portage can be easily sent forward from Collingwood. From the point where the portage ends the route lies along Pigeon river, and through a succession of lakes up to Mud Lake; but there are no serious obstacles at all, although at one semi-descharge canoe must be poled up stream. From Mud Lake and South Lake we go down, and although there are numerous portages, and rapids, yet none of them are difficult. From Gunflint Lake to Seiganagah Lakes there are rapids and places where canoes are let down by rope to keep them steady, but there is nothing to prevent a continuous advance. Between Knife Lake and Birch Lake there are portages the longest being 700 yards, and another 275 yards. At the western extremity of Basswood Lake there is a portage of 350 yards, and two others of 190, and 166 yards respectively. Put from this position onwards progress may be regular and steady to Loon Narrows, where there are two portages of 263 and 67 yards; and from these points forward through Sand Point Lake and Lac la Poudre into Rainy Lake there is only one portage of 127 yards just at the entrance into the latter. Along the whole of this distance excellent camping grounds are abundant, and making allowances for unavoidable stoppages we think that the distance might be easily accomplished in from twelve to fifteen days. We believe also that from Fort Frances ten days ought to see an expedition at Fort Garry. Now we come to the means of transport. The best appliances for this purpose are Freighter's boats. They carry from 5 to 6 tons; are sharp fore and aft like whale boats, flat in the floor for light draft, and are about 30 feet long. They are pulled and steered by sweep oars, and have a movable mast with a large square sail. They are manned by a crew of 7 men; are hauled over portages on their keel by the crew, and the goods are carried by the crew also. These boats are also better and safer than canoes for mixed lake and river navigation. If a sufficient supply of such boats could be procured in time, we should say, use them by all means. But as this is not to be expected now, and as the government have already ordered a large number of deep and comparatively heavy boats, which we expect to find sticking in the mud along Dawson's road, disorganising the whole expedition if it be sent that way, then we make another proposal.

Let the Government send up here from Caughnawaga and other points where they are easily procurable one hundred canoes not less than 24 feet long. "North" canoes carry 10 men each, with a bowman and steersman, and a ton or more of baggage. With these 100 canoes we are convinced that one thousand men with sufficient ammunition and provisions could be sent forward so as to reach Fort Garry in 25 days or less. Our suggestion is that while the boats and heavy guns are being forwarded by Dawson's route with one half of the expedition, these canoes with the other half should be dispatched with all speed by way of Pigeon River.

Every one of these canoes might be laid down on Pigeon River bank at the end of Grand Portage before the arrivals of any troops here. They might be subdivided into squads of ten or any number, and each squad placed under the command of an officer, immediately after the troops reached the spot. Thus no delay could occur. There is plenty of time to procure these canoes, and send them here before the ice breaks up. It is well known that portages soon become trodden out of all shape, especially in rainy weather. If the entire expedition be entrusted to one route then the injuries to portages, inevitable from the crossing of so many men and so much material, will seriously retard the entire advance. From Lac la Croix forward the services of a large body of Indians and canoes are readily procurable. The tribes of that region can muster 1000 fighting men, and their assistance would be invaluable.

It would be easy to secure regularity in the advance by ascertaining the sites of a convenient number of camping grounds beforehand. At these places all the boats of each squad could rendezvous; and thus the several portions of the expedition might be kept in communication with each other. For this purpose we would suggest. 1st. The Pigeon River end of Grand Portage whence the whole expedition would start. 2nd. Fowl Portage. 3rd. Moose portage. 4. West end of Watap Lake. 5th. West end of South Lake, on the height of land. 6th. The narrows at the end of the rapids between Gunflint Lake, and Seiganagah. 7th. Swamp Portage, end of latter named lake. 8th. Carp Portage, end of Carp Lake. 9th. West end of Basswood Lake after passing the rapids, at the 166 yards portage. 10th. Bottle portage, north-west corner of Iron Lake. 11th. The narrows near the point of meeting of Loon River, and Vermillion River. From this point the several boats could move on either independently of the other half of the expedition, or be directed to a site agreed upon for the junction of the whole on Rainy Lake. The obstructions being fewer, and the water way being more extended, perhaps the entire force would be advisably united. As, however, the portion advancing by Pigeon River would certainly be much more forward than the other, it might be best to move it on to Fort Frances, and there reorganize with the aid of the Indians who would be sure to flock in numbers to the spot.

Between Gunflint Lake and Seiganagah Lake, ropes will be required. But it is not necessary to enter into further details here.

We most respectfully urge the consideration of this suggestion, upon the Government. We are persuaded that much time would be saved. And if 1000 regular soldiers were once in the neighborhood of Fort Garry the country would be safe. Our military authorities are the best judges of the advisability of pushing forward one half of the expedition rapidly, leaving the other half to follow with the artillery. But it is a

question whether Dawson's road can be completed in time to be of much service either for the transport of boats or artillery early in the Spring — *Continued Enterprise.*

THE ARMY ESTIMATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

The *Standard* does not pretend to understand one argument used by Mr. Cardwell in justification of his policy in the case of New Zealand—the only colony which just now can gain or lose anything by that policy—that "one part of the nation would no longer fight the quarrels of another part, the result being even that peace has been brought to all, and not disrupted, as some gentlemen predicted." Is it then an admitted principle of national duty, under the Gladstone Government, that one part of the nation is not bound to fight for another part? Is Yorkshire not bound to help Cornwall, if Cornwall is assailed and in distress? If this is so, upon what pretence does Mr. Gladstone keep up even the semblance of British authority which is all that now exists in proof that Ireland is part of the British Empire? That "peace has been brought and not disruption," by the pursuance of this most high-minded and economical policy in New Zealand, is at least a premature saying on the part of Mr. Cardwell. Did he consult with the two New Zealand Commissioners before he spoke, or is this only an expression of the prevailing sentiment in Downing Street? As a matter of fact peace certainly has not been brought to New Zealand by any act of the British Government, but rather a new peril of war. And as to "disruption," that has already taken place in effect wherever the new colonial doctrine is applied. He will be an overbold prophet who ventures to affirm that, in the case of New Zealand, actual disruption will not take place in the next six months, and all for the saving of £50,000.

ANOTHER OLD LAND MARK GONE.—It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce in our obituary column to day the death of Thomas Hammill, Esq., of Auster, at the ripe age of 82 years. The deceased was brought to this country, by his parents, in infancy, eighty years ago, his father being a U. E. L. soldier. He identified himself in early manhood with the Tory or Conservative party, as now called, and continued his attachment to that party till his death. He was, up to the time of his decease, a member of the Episcopal Church, and had been a Church Warden during the long period of fifty-seven years. He was the father in law of Charles and James Foster, of this city. The number of his good qualities was legion, and he lived generally respected and esteemed, and died universally regretted.—*Hamilton Times, March 30*

MILITARY ITEMS.—Her Majesty has been pleased to grant Major General James Lindsay the local rank of Lieut.-General, while employed on particular service in Canada. Capt. W. T. Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Lieut. J. Fitzgeorge have been appointed as his Aides-de-camp. Lt. C. Rifles.—Major Sharpe has been promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase; also Lieut. George Trull Munro, to a Captancy, dated 1st April; Capt. Geraghty, Town-Major, has retired upon full pay, and to have the honorary rank of Major, from 1st April. Staff officers will appear in uniform at their offices, also any calling to see the Lieut. General at his office will appear in uniform after this date.

THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL.

One of the most interesting articles in the last number, *Hours at Home*, is that of Lorenzo Dow (probably a pseudonym) on the Darien Canal from which we take the following facts and statistics:

"The distance from New York by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta is 17,500 miles; to Canton, 18,500 miles; to Shanghai, 20,000; to Wellington, New Zealand, 13,740 and to Melbourne, 14,230 miles. From the same port to the same, by way of Cape Horn, the distances are: to Calcutta, 23,000 miles; to Canton, 21,500 miles; to Shanghai, 22,000 miles; to Wellington, 11,000 miles; to Melbourne, 12,720 miles; to San Francisco, 12,000. The first voyage from New York to the first named port, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, is longer by 4,100 miles than the distances between the same ports by an inter-oceanic canal; and by way of Cape Horn longer by 9,600 miles. If a ship could sail through the isthmus from New York to Canton, it would save over the route around the Cape of Good Hope 8,900 miles, and over that by way of Cape Horn, 10,900 miles; and if it sailed for Shanghai instead of Canton, there would be a saving in one case of 9,000 miles and in the other of 11,600.

"From official returns it appears that the trade of the United States that would have passed through an isthmus canal in 1856 was \$100,294,687, and tonnage to the value of \$92,874,250; a total value of nearly \$200,000,000 in gold.

"From English official returns of the year 1856, the value of the ships and trade of England that would have passed through the canal was \$190,649,554 in gold; and that of France, from official returns for 1857, \$67,210,609 in gold; a total of three millions of tons of shipping, and a value of more than \$450,000,000 in ships and merchandise would have passed this isthmus annually ten years ago had there been a way. Careful estimates from official sources show that if the trade of the world could pass from ocean to ocean to-day by the Darien, there would be a saving yearly of \$50,000,000 in gold, and that ten years hence this saving would amount to \$500,000,000 every year! a sum sufficient to build and thoroughly equip a ship canal that would answer all the requirements of the world's commerce for all time to come. We lose annually a larger sum by dishonest officials, we squander more in idle shows and superfluous offices, than would suffice to construct this great and enduring work.

A New York paper publishes some interesting details of the expedition now fitting out for the purpose of surveying a route for the proposed Canal.

It will be under the control of Lieutenant Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, of the United States Navy. The total number of men who will take part in the affair will number about 257, and the gunboat *Nipsic* will be the flagship of the expedition, and the *Guard* the storeship.

Besides the officers of the ships, a geologist, a botanist, a telegraph operator, a photographer, and a draughtsman, all civilians, have been detailed for the occasion; officers of the coast survey will also accompany the expedition, and act as assistants to commander Selfridge. The telegraph operator has been furnished with about eighty miles of wire. He has also forty cups of Gross's battery, the strength of which he considers quite sufficient to knock all the monkeys who may presume to occupy the wires for gymnastic purposes into the land where the spirit of all dead mon-

keys go. A full set of army signals has also been furnished. The flags will be used in the daytime and lanterns at night. Every scientific instrument necessary for the proper carrying out of the plans of the explorers has been secured and safely packed away.

A large quantity of beads, trinkets and various cheap articles, held in high esteem by the Indians, form part of the "treaty" cargo of the ships, and these it is the intention of the commanding officer to scatter among the savages with a lavish hand in order to secure their friendship.

The primary object of the expedition is to make a thorough survey of the isthmus and to discover, if there be any, the breaks in the mountain through which a canal might be cut. After all the preliminary preparations have been completed, two parties will start out to discover, if possible, the depressions in the mountains and to reach a pass which Dr. Cullen contends exists in the mountains and which has not as yet been discovered. Two lines of levels will be established from these points to wherever the depressions may be found, thence to the Savanna river at the mouth of the Lara.

In the meantime natives will be organized into gangs as labourers, and be made serviceable in rendering the passage of the explorers as easy as possible. Aid is also expected from the alcaldes, and the Colombian government will do its best to help the expedition in various ways. On the 21st inst. two gentlemen will proceed to Aspinwall to ascertain the correct astronomical position of Aspinwall and Panama, and the result of their investigation will of course determine the base of operations of the expedition. After the explorers shall have made a thorough survey and reconnaissance of the country, the vessels will proceed to the Gulf of San Blas, and thence exploring parties will set out to establish a line of levels and ascertain if that portion of the country is better adapted to the passage of canal than that between Caledonia Bay and the Bay of Darien. The expedition will be occupied for about six months. Commander Selfridge expresses himself confident that a line of levels will be established on the Isthmus, a thing which no other expedition has ever yet been able to accomplish.

Each exploring party will have a special telegraph wire of its own, connecting with the ships, and there will consequently be no danger of any one of the parties falling victims to starvation in the wilderness, as did many of Strain's expedition. The region to be traversed is very mountainous, and the ground is a complete network of undergrowth, so thick and strong that it would be impossible to make any progress through it without the aid of the axe. The Indians, who may at certain points prove troublesome, are said to be of a warlike nature, and although under the nominal control of the Colombian government have never been conquered by the white man. The distance from the point where the expedition will start—Caledonia Bay—to the Savanna river is forty miles, and after they shall have made their way to this stream, the men will follow its course to the Bay of Darien, where the United States steamer *Nyack*, which will leave the Pacific Squadron in proper time, will be in readiness to receive them. It may be mentioned that, besides the Savanna, the river Chauquanaque flows through the region through which the explorers will pass, and it is believed that it has water enough to keep a canal well supplied.

Commander Selfridge does not believe that depressions in the mountains will be discovered in sufficient extent to suit the

wants of a well constructed canal, but he believes, nevertheless, that the canal is a feasibility, and that tunnels of five or six miles in length could be cut through the mountains if suitable depressions were not discovered. The job would, of course, be a costly one, but he thinks that for \$120,000,000 a canal in every way suitable for the navigation of steam vessels could be constructed. As to its being a paying investment he has not the least doubt. He believes, however, that a canal with locks, except ordinary tidal locks, would not suit the wants of commerce, and in fact, would be in every respect a failure, and a failure that would cost over \$100,000,000 would be no joke, even in the nineteenth century.

The *Nipsic* and the *Guard* will leave this port some time this week, or at the latest during the early part of next week. In the meantime everything is being put in readiness for the big job ahead. The sailors are being daily drilled to the use of the carbine so that if necessary they may be able to depopulate the Indian tribes on the isthmus to a certain extent.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA.

THE SIX NATIONS—THEIR SITUATION AND EDUCATION.

(From the Report of Consul Blake to the State Department.)

Of all the tribes or bands of Indians in Canada, the confederation known as the Six Nations of the Grand River contains the largest population. Their historical celebrity began with the earliest explorations of the Hudson River, and their present advanced condition also invests them with peculiar interest. In 1868 their numbers were 2796, and they annually increase. They consist of portions of the kindred nations of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Oneidas, who once inhabited the valleys on the rivers and lakes of Central New York, including the Mohawk and Genesee; and were so powerful a confederacy that they not only overran the region afterwards known as Upper Canada, but carried their wars far and wide into the western prairies. Their young men tested their bravery and endurance by expeditions against tribes occupying remote Southern regions, and particularly against the Cherokees, whom they esteemed as foemen especially worthy of their best efforts.

To the five nations already enumerated have been added the Tuscaroras, who, although at an early period they migrated to North Carolina, are shown by tradition and language to be of the same original stock, and when driven from their southern hunting grounds, were admitted into the Confederacy, which from that time ceased to be "The Five," and was called "The Six Nations."

These Indians residing on the Grand River are the representatives and descendants of those aborigines of whom De Witt Clinton said they were peculiarly distinguished by "great attainments in policy, in negotiation, in eloquence and in war." They form the organization which eighty years before the American revolution held up their union as a political model to the English colonies.

I deemed the present condition of these Indians worthy of close investigation. Every facility for obtaining information regarding them was cheerfully afforded by their courteous Visiting Superintendent, Mr.

J. T. Gilkison, and in company with him I visited their principal school and was present at one of their councils.

About a mile from the town of Brantford we reached the Indian schoolhouse, established by the New England Society. It is a plain, substantial, three story building of brick, pleasantly situated on a farm comprising two hundred acres of fertile land. At the time of my visit the number of children in attendance, including both sexes, was eighty-two. They are taught, fed and clothed at the expense of the Society. None are admitted before the age of ten. The writing of several was very good, and their examinations in spelling were highly creditable. There is no attempt to confer more than a plain English Education, but provision is made for consecutive advancements to higher schools if the proficiency attained seems to justify them. The farmer of the establishment carefully instructs the boys in the work of the farm at all seasons of the year, taking a limited number with him into the fields and barns on all suitable occasions, and adopting specific work to each of them, subject to his inspection.

I regretted that horticultural instructions were not added to those of the resident farmer. At an expense almost nominal, a few ornamental trees, shrubs and plants would increase the attractions of the temporary home and its lessons to the young Indians; and by adding a nursery garden the children would also be instructed in the art of sowing, rearing, budding and grafting the fruit trees adapted to the climate. Much pleasant and agreeable interest would be excited, useful employment would be afforded, and permanent and practical ideas of a beneficial kind would thus be carried to many Indian homes, and secure material and profitable results, while the productions of the garden and nursery would nearly or quite defray the expense of the undertaking.

In addition to the common branches of education, the girls are instructed in the ordinary household work of the farm, including spinning and sewing by hand and on the machine.

It was found impossible to secure attendance sufficiently regular without boarding the children in the establishment. The parents of many reside at considerable distances from it. It is unquestionable that the influence exerted by the school has had a very beneficial influence on the farm and homes of these Indians.

In this school two or three of the children were undistinguishable from the whites, and many were evidently of mixed blood. I inquired from their teacher, who was a man of experience in other schools, whether, in receiving instruction, there was any applicable difference between the children of the two races. He thought that of the two the Indians were the quickest.

Here no attempt is now made to teach the mechanical arts, although at one time this was done. The project was not abandoned because the Indian youths manifested an insufficient aptitude for such acquirements. They preferred the independent life of farmers to that of confined and systematic mechanics.

The same remarkable New England Society, already far advanced in the third century of its benevolent and useful labors, maintains eight schools among the Indians of the Six Nations, besides two more schools in other parts of Ontario. It is a close corporation, and in some respects but little is known of it. By an ordinance issued in 1649, during the time of the British Commonwealth, it was constituted a corporation

under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in England." Under the same authority "general collection was made in all the counties, cities, towns and parishes in England and Wales," and lands were purchased with the money so collected. On the restoration the objects of the company were declared to be not confined to New England, but to extend also to "the parts adjacent in America."

The charter states the purpose of the Society to be "for the further propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst the heathen natives in or near New England and the parts adjacent in America, and for the better civilizing, educating and instructing of the said heathen natives in learning and the knowledge of the true and only God, and in the Protestant religion already owned and publicly professed by many of them, and for the better encouragement of such others as shall embrace the same, and of their posterities after them, to abide and continue in and hold fast the said profession."

Not far from the chief school established by this company, rises the spire of a neat and quaint little church, the oldest sacred edifice in the province of Ontario. It was built by Captain Brant and his brother Indians, who brought with them from the Mohawk Valley a large Bible and a silver set of communion plate, presented to them by "the good Queen Anne," and yet cherished as inalienable mementoes by the nation. The bell which called them to Christian worship in the wilderness of the Mohawk is yet retained for similar purposes on the Grand River.

The council house of the Six Nations, is a new and commodious building, about twelve miles from Brantford. In the proceedings held within it many of the old observances are yet retained. The chieftancies, as to times of peace, have been hereditary through the female line, but inherited not by the son of the chief; but the senior nominee of his daughter. "The ancient office of fire keeper is also continued. The act and the symbol of the act were both in his hands. He summoned the chief and actually lit the sacred fire at whose blaze their pipes were lighted."

I found about sixty of the chiefs present. Three or four of the number could not be distinguished from whites; but on the whole the Indian characteristics prevailed, and indicated less intermixture of races than might have been expected, after they had lived in proximity so long. In dress, cleanliness, intelligence and other marks of condition and character, the assemblage was at least equal to that of an ordinary town meeting in a good agriculture region. Two old chiefs wore gaily colored hats as turbans, and had loose coats with sashes, but there were no other approaches to Indian costume.

On all occasions of adequate importance, Mr. Gilkison, as the Visiting Superintendent, presides.

Before open discussion began, the chiefs "put their heads together" in small knots or parties throughout the room and consulted carefully. The subsequent speakers in public were understood to express the opinions thus formed in the minor circles. The proceedings were in the language of the Six Nations, but an able interpreter officiated when necessary.

The ancient and admirable characteristics of Indians in council yet prevail. Even when highly educated our own race seldom attains the absolutely unembarrassed fluency of language, the self possessed and easy intonations and gestures, and the quiet and dignified courtesy which distinguished the speakers. They spoke with the elevated air

of men who respect themselves and their hearts. To understand the full significance of such a scene, one must be an actual witness of it.

Having been informed of my object in visiting them, they appointed one of their number to address me. He did so through an interpreter, with equal ease, tact and courtesy, and expressed the most friendly feeling and a readiness to afford whatever information I might desire. When I had said a few words in reply he commended me and my countrymen to the care of the Great Spirit, and gave me to understand that he was deputed on behalf of the assembled chiefs to shake hands with me. He did so gracefully and cordially, apparently unconscious that the precedent might sometimes be advantageously adopted by assemblages more numerous and important.

After the formal meeting was over, a few Indians addressed me through one of their own number and an interpreter, informing me that they were pagans and yet adhered to their ancient institutions; holding the same opinions and practicing the same observances regarding religion and the Great Spirit as had been handed down to them through their forefathers from time immemorial or prehistoric. Like the other members of the nations, they know of the President or Great Father, and expressed pleasure in having seen a citizen of the United States. They assured me that although they differed on many points from the present majority of the people of their confederacy, they believed that the Great Spirit required them to do right toward all men, and said that they endeavored to inculcate and practice this golden rule.

The number of pagan Indians among the Six Nations on this reservation is about six hundred. Those who profess Christianity are chiefly Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists, but a few are Plymouth Brethren.

I return to Hamilton more deeply impressed than before with a sense of the capability of the Indian for civilization, and yet more clearly cognizant of the slow and almost imperceptible degrees by which alone an Indian population can ever be actually absorbed by our own race.

GOOD FOR THE PRINCE.—The *Bombay Gazette* says: "At Agra, the Da. o of Edinburgh is said to have enquired whether the city had a lunatic asylum. On being informed that such an institution would be of no utility in the place, he devoutly thanked Heaven, for wherever there was one they invariably took him there, and he always found the word 'welcome' in large letters over the entrance."

The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June, 1869, is published. About eighty-eight per cent of the total postal revenue is collected in Ontario and Quebec, which shows a falling off of about \$116,000 as compared with the previous year. This decrease is, however, entirely attributable to the diminution of forty per cent, in postal rates.

A VETERAN GONE.—There occurs amongst our obituary notices this week the announcement of the death, on Thursday last, of Joachim Fobert, of the Township of Dover, who was the last survivor, in these parts, of the celebrated and bloody battle of Lundy's Lane, which was fought under Generals Drummond and Riall in May 1814. Young Fobert was then only 17 years old, and was carried off the field, having received a gunshot wound in the forehead. He died aged 4 years.—*Chatham Planet*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

AGENT'S OFFICE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,
MONTREAL, 11th April, 1870.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR, has done me the honor of placing his name on my list, as a subscriber to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, from the 11th inst., and forwarded to me (through Colonel Elphinstone, V. C., of H. M. Royal Engineers) the amount of subscription for one year from the above date.

Yours dear, Sir,

Very faithfully,

ROBERT LOVELACE,
Lt. Col., O. I. V. Hussars,
Agent V. Review for the Provinces of
Quebec and Ontario, &c. &c.

Dawson Kerr, Esq.,
Proprietor V. Review,
Ottawa, Prov. of Ontario.

THE ATTACK IN COLUMN.

Opinions diametrically opposite have been given by the most distinguished military writers upon the subject of attacks in column, and both parties have founded their arguments upon examples furnished by former wars. Napoleon the 1st, following a system from which Jomini has since deduced his theory of military operations, generally concentrated a body of troops upon one point, and attacked in column. The Duke of Wellington, on the contrary, always deployed previous to the attack, and the battle of Waterloo is, perhaps, the only instance where his lines exceeded the usual formation of two deep. Wellington was never beaten! The French lost the battle of Esling by attacking the centre of the Austrian line in column. Massena's column shared the same fate at Busaco; Victor's at Barrosa; even the Spaniards broke two columns of the French army at St. Marcial. The repeated advances of Napoleon's columns at Waterloo, failed in their object; and although, at the close of that memorable day, the chosen columns of the Imperial Guard advanced with a determined bravery that would have done honor to the troops of any nation, the first volley from the British guards literally knocked them back with its shock; a second volley threw them into greater confusion; they waited not to receive the attack but suddenly turning fled in disorder. These facts naturally shake our faith in the column theories of Messrs. Bulow and Jomini. An undisciplined mob, or an army possessing little moral force, may be appalled by the formidable appearance of a column advancing to the attack, and give way from mere apprehension; but the several actions in Spain, Russia and Belgium in former wars, have sufficiently

exhibited that no such effect can be produced where courage and discipline are found united. Rogniat justly says, "Tout ordre est bon contre des troupes qui ne se défendent pas; il suffit de marcher. Si vos adversaires sont tellement lâches, que votre aspect seul leur fasse prendre la fuite, il ne s'agit que de marcher et non pas de combattre; et l'ordre le plus favorable à la marche est celui que vous devez préférer, sans perdre detemps a vous déployer; mais ceci ne s'appelle plus fuir la guerre, c'est poursuivre de la canaille."

Considerations sur l'Art de la Guerre, Chap. VI., p. 216.

THE GREEK FIRE.

The Greek fire, which gave rise to the Congreve rocket, is supposed to be the invention of some of the Arabian chemists; something like it is mentioned in Quintus Curtius; a proof, says Von Hammer, that the Arabians or Persians have more claim to the invention of it than the Greeks, is, that the principal ingredients named in the receipt are not originally of European origin, but of the interior Provinces of Persia and Arabia.

A report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting was issued yesterday. It states that recruiting is no longer done by deception and by drunkenness, a recruit who can prove he has been misled by a recruiter being now discharged. The recruit is, moreover, allowed to proceed without escort to his regiment, thus giving him every opportunity to avoid his military engagement if so inclined.—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1871.

The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1871:

Public Debt.....	\$5,972,955
Civil Government.....	661,675
Administration of Justice.....	322,266
Police.....	42,486
Legislation.....	418,448
Geological Surveys and Observa- tories.....	39,780
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics...	156,170
Immigration and Quarantine....	99,772
Marine hospitals.....	40,026
Pensions.....	54,956
Public Works and Buildings char- geable to capital.....	8,486,700
Do to income.....	180,000
Do to Railway Subsidies chargeable to Provinces.....	121,600
Ocean & River Steam & Packet Services.....	341,241
Penitentiaries.....	255,332
Militia.....	1,087,247
Light Houses & Coast Service...	337,826
Fisheries.....	100,208
Culling timber.....	69,990
Steamboat inspection.....	8,321
Indians.....	6,000
Miscellaneous.....	139,900
Collection of Revenues—	
Customs.....	508,831
Inland Revenue.....	135,200
Post Office.....	818,000
Public Works.....	903,702
Minor Revenues.....	10,000
Subsidies to Provinces.....	2,597,362
Total.....	\$23,915,917

Of this total the sum of \$9,479,600 is already authorized by the Statute.

We give the following detail of Public Works:

Intercolonial Railway.....	6,000,000
Nova Scotia Railway.....	69,200
European & North American Rail- way.....	5,000
Canals for works of construction..	344,000
North West Territory—for open- ing communication with establishing Government in, and providing for settlement of.....	1,300,000
Harbors and piers (re-vote \$25,- 000).....	111,500
Protection to Little Hope Light house, N.S.....	15,000
Public Buildings.....	652,000
Lachine Canal, waste pier, at head.....	34,000
Culvert River St. Pierre.....	16,000
Cornwall Canal (blank)	
Wollend Canal, deepening to Lake Erie level.....	86,000
Waste pier at Dunnville.....	27,000
Chambly Canal—houses for lock keeper.....	3,850
Rideau Canal—increase of water supply.....	12,000
Carillon and Grenville Canal (150,- 000) probable cost.....	250,000
Miscellaneous works chargeable to construction.....	15,150
Ottawa Parliament and Depart- mental buildings.....	63,000
Do do Library.....	100,000
Montreal Custom House.....	200,000
St. Johns, N.B., do.....	75,000
London, do.....	25,000
Toronto Examining Warehouse..	10,000
do Immigration sheds.....	10,000
Halifax Quinine Station.....	14,000
Post Offices—Toronto, Quebec London.....	155,000

The votes for subsidies to the Provinces were as follows:

Ontario and Quebec.....	1,830,825
Nova Scotia.....	451,895
New Brunswick.....	314,687

"READY AND WILLING."

It would appear from the following letter from Captain Rawe, addressed to Lt.-Col. James Brown, M. P., that the murdered Scott was a member of the Madoc Volunteer Company, every member of which is "ready and willing" to avenge his death:

"MADOC, April 2nd, 1870"

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—I have to inform you that the unfortunate man Scott, who has been murdered by the scoundrel Kile, was for some time a member of my Company and did duty with the Battalion at Stirling in 1868. He was a fine splendid fellow whom you might possibly remember as the right hand man of No. 1, and I have no hesitation in saying he was the best looking man in the Battalion—he was about six feet two inches in height, and about the age of twenty-five—he was an Orangeman, loyal to the backbone and a well bred gentlemanly Irishman. The men of the Company, with all of whom he was a favorite, deeply deplore his fate, and I think I can answer for my Company, No. 4, that they are ready and willing, both officers and men, to go and avenge his death.

"Yours, &c.,

"G. D. RAWE.
To Lt.-Col. Brown, M. P., "Ottawa."
—Intelligencer.

GREAT FIRE AT BOMBAY.—We have news of a great fire which occurred on March 24th Bombay, by which 200 houses and 2500 bales of cotton were destroyed, the estimated damage being 250,000!

In the issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 14th March last, at page 163, under the head of "Notes and Queries," will be found an article from our talented correspondent "G. W." on the use of *military titles* by Volunteer and Militia officers, which is characterised by the same good sense and gentlemanly instincts which have always characterised his communications. The subjoined article from the *Broad Arrow* of 26th March, displays in a striking manner the perspicuity and sound judgment of our correspondent:

"The custom of Militia officers to retain the rank of Captain or field officer at other periods than the time of training, is a custom which could not be considered more appropriately at any time than the approach of the yearly period of training. A correspondent enquires whether it is customary for a Militia officer who is a field officer or captain, to put his rank upon his address card. We answer that the custom is not universal, but that it is strictly correct, and the omission of a field officer or captain of Militia so to style himself at other periods than the annual training, leads to the suspicion that he is either ashamed of his rank, or impressed with the idea that as plain Mr. Jones, the Squire of the parish, he is, like Lord Castlereagh at Vienna, *bien distingué*. In a seaport town, and along the banks of the Thames, every owner of a barge and bumboat is styled "Captain"; and the same title is equally cheap in such localities as the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall. But there are differences even with the same specific title. Thus Sergeant Talfourd and Sergeant Jolly of the Marines are not precisely in the same social scale, any more than Captain Fitz Snider of the Rifle Brigade and Captain Jim Priggins, blacking manufacturer, and Commandant of the Stoke Pogis Volunteer Fencibles: The true rule for a gentleman to adopt is this—to avoid ostentation. Of the two prides we prefer the honest pride in a title to the pride which apes humility in dropping a title. If an officer is currently known as Captain Jones of the Blankshire militia, Captain Jones he should call himself and write himself upon his card. If on the other hand, he happens to be a respectable medical practitioner of military proclivities in a country town, it would be far more business like to dub himself "Doctor," than to glory in the title of Captain.

A meeting of the citizens of Ottawa, called by requisition to the Mayor, came off on Monday the 11th inst. at noon.

The Mayor presided; the gathering was not large, but it was respectable, as a rumor had got afloat that it was not so much sympathy with Scott's friends nor indignation at his brutal murder that moved the promoters of the meeting. The resolutions were moderate enough, elicited some good speeches and unmistakable confidence in the power and ability of Great Britain to protect her subjects and enforce justice. We give the resolutions in full:

Moved by Dr. Sweetland, seconded by R. Lyon, M.P.P., that in the opinion of this meeting the execution of Thomas Scott, a British loyal subject, resident in the Red River settlement, under the pretended sanction of a self-organized and totally illegal tribunal, deserves the unqualified condemnation

of the civilized world; this meeting wishing to mark its detestation of the atrocious crime thus committed, would respectfully but firmly demand that the British authorities should adopt immediate and decisive measures, whereby the perpetrators of the barbarous murder may be brought to speedy and condign justice, and that punishment in expiation of the heinous crime thus foully committed may be meted out to them.

Moved by Mr. Currier M.P., seconded by Mr. W. Pennock, that this meeting deems the present an opportune occasion to suggest unity of action between the British and Dominion Governments, as the mode best calculated to suppress the present revolt in the Red River territory, and while the meeting would deplore the necessity of an appeal to arms, still under the present circumstances, the maintenance of British rule in that part of the empire is of primary importance, and ought to be enforced at all hazards.

The third resolution was then read:—

That a hearty welcome be extended to Dr. Schultz and party, now in this city, for their manly and patriotic conduct in the North West in defence of British supremacy, and this meeting desires to express its sympathy with all loyal inhabitants of that country in their present and past unfortunate difficulties, and trust that, upon the restoration of law and order, this class of persons may receive, at the hands of the legally constituted authorities, such consideration in indemnity for losses sustained, as their respective cases may prove to have deserved.

After an able speech from Mr. McGill, M. P. for Hamilton, and three cheers for the Queen, the meeting adjourned.

"MAKING SHORT WORK."

"In conversation, the other day, Admiral Farragut expressed the opinion that the *Miantonomah*, ugly as she is, if she could get alongside of the *Monarch's* broadside, would make short work of her; and the Admiral was right," &c., &c.

We clip the above from a short article in the *Army and Navy Journal*, the American organ of the two great interests whose name it appropriates. We believe the mighty Admiral, who has been doing the lion for a year or more among the European continentals, spoke the truth when he recognized the unwieldy ugliness of the *Miantonomah*; but the value of his opinion as to what she would do under certain given circumstances, is altogether another matter. This monstrous scow, craft, or kraken, has about as much as she can do to float at all, and a very little additional weight would send her to the fishes. To say what she would do "if she could get alongside the *Monarch*," may serve to salve the wounded vanity of the naval heroes and navy-builders of the Republic, but it serves in addition to exhibit their spleen. The Admiral might just as well have said that "if the *Miantonomah* could only get alongside of the moon she would soon take the shine out of her." He might have said, too, with equal propriety, that "if the *Malakoff* could only get alongside of the *Miantonomah* it would make short work of her;" but you see the *Miantonomah* could not very conveniently fly to the moon, because she has no wings, and if she had, she would take a few thousand years to get there, that is, if she flew as fast as she now swims, while it may seriously be doubted whether under any circumstances the *Malakoff* or *Capo Diamond* could be persuaded to go in search of the American short work

maker. The *Monarch* obviously was not created for the express purpose of going alongside of the *Miantonomah*, there to await until it was convenient to the latter to "make short work of her," but was built to go round and round such things as the *Miantonomah*, deliver her fire, cut and come again, the which we devoutly hope she never will be called upon to do.—*Quebec Gazette*.

RIFLE MATCH.

A friendly rifle match was fired between 12 married and 12 single men, on Tuesday last. The married men were the winners by 14 points in an aggregate of 520 points. The following is the score:

MARRIED MEN.				
	200	300	400	TOTAL
Lt.-Col. Bog.....	424	343	230	—25
Major White.....	343	320	420	—21
Capt. Wight.....	432	323	032	—22
Capt. Johnson.....	333	324	334	—28
Sgt. Clarke.....	432	403	003	—10
Sgt. Faughan.....	443	433	330	—27
W. P. Reynolds.....	433	433	340	—27
Benj. Gillespie.....	343	433	022	—24
Niles Seeds.....	244	422	043	—25
H. N. Hubbs.....	233	203	002	—15
A. N. Vanblaricom.....	330	230	200	—13
Capt. Merril.....	443	033	202	—21
				267

SINGLE MEN.				
	400	300	200	TOTAL
Sgt. W. H. Seeds.....	443	333	323	—28
Perry Merrill.....	334	222	242	—24
Alex. Love.....	333	343	022	—23
Jno. Welsh.....	233	233	432	—25
Walter Chadd.....	423	200	300	—14
S. P. Wilson.....	144	323	224	—28
John Richards.....	333	333	043	—25
C. Gillespie.....	333	034	420	—22
Benj. A. Gillespie.....	403	022	003	—14
Sgt. Wm. McKee.....	043	024	033	—19
N. J. Dingman.....	334	302	000	—15
Ensign Tennant.....	234	232	000	—16

We are requested to announce that the same 12 single men challenge the 12 married men of last match to engage in a similar contest at 2 o'clock on Friday 15th inst. Rules and regulations same as last match. *New Nation, Picton.*

WASHINGTON, 6th.—The following message was sent to the House of Representatives today by the President:—"In answer to the resolution of the house of the 7th of March, relating to the fishermen in British waters, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers which accompanied it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds, will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in the British laws affecting the fisheries, with a view to preventing, as far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States of the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1818, the laws in force relating to the fisheries within British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of the fishermen of the United States. Signed, U. S. GRANT.

Corn is selling in central Iowa at thirty cents a bushel, delivered on the railroad. Wheat is very plenty, and worth only fifty cents. The general complaint there is, that there is too much produce and too little money.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV. 1870.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR..... PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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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 fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

The topic most prominent in the minds of the people is the new phase which the Red River difficulty has assumed, and the question asked is in what manner it is to be overcome? After what has occurred a peaceful solution is hardly possible, and the establishment of authority by force is the most certain as well as the most feasible plan. In any case the initiative must be taken by Great Britain, because the Northwest Territory belongs to her and never has been ceded to Canada. Therefore an expedition of sufficient force to render resistance impossible should be sent into the territory on the opening of navigation. No dependence should be placed on any aid which might be obtained within the settlements. The events of the farce, with its bloody termination, has demonstrated that the people are indifferent and would submit to Riel's despotism in the hopes of forcing concessions from Canada of such a character as to destroy her constitutional autonomy. It is very remarkable that the Riel party is not more than one-third in number of the

other settlers, and it argues either great cowardice or folly on the part of the majority to suffer such tyranny and oppression. At all events Canada must be prepared to enforce and support her own authority with such a force as will put resistance out of the question.

In addition to the regular troops which ought to comprise the Royal Canadian Rifles and the 60th Regiment, at least 4000 Volunteers should be ready to move at the earliest possible moment, and by judicious management they could be placed at Fort Garry within six weeks from the day they landed at Thunder Bay. In addition to this a reserve force of 4000 Volunteers should be in readiness to embark for that port on the day the main army had marched. The last division should be detailed to work on the new roads so that communications would be opened this year. There would thus be a main army and a reserve in support, whose assistance would be easily available. A line of telegraph from Ottawa to Fort Garry should be undertaken at once, and at the same time a winter road from the Nipissing road at Trout Lake, to the Northward of Lake Tamangamingue, should be cut out, Chantiers built at every ten miles, and a sufficient force established to provide for transit, telegraph and other purposes.

The actual cost of all this need not exceed \$500,000 without taking into account the stock necessary for working the road, which should be so far cleared that wheeled vehicles could use it in the intervals between opening and closing of navigation.

There are several gentlemen in Ottawa, Provincial Land Surveyors, who have a thorough knowledge of a great part of the country lying between Trout Lake and the head waters of the Winnipeg valley, amongst those are Lieut.-Colonel Forrest, Duncan Sinclair, Esq., and others, who would be qualified to guide any party of Engineers in laying out the line, which should be as near as possible that most available for a railway. Till some such plan is followed there will be no proper mode of communicating with the Northwest territory.

At present our mode of access is by way of Lake Huron to the head of St. Mary's River, a portage of one mile long brings us to Lake Superior, and thence on that lake to Thunder Bay; a march over Mr. Dawson's road of some 35 miles, and a boat voyage with some six or seven portages of 319 miles brings the expedition to Fort Francis, thence 90 miles by road to Fort Garry.

An expedition by this route need not encounter any very formidable difficulty. Canadian Volunteers are first rate axemen and unequalled in the construction of extempore bridges and rafts, a large supply of draft cattle is not a necessity of such a movement, provisions and other supplies could be collected at convenient depots, and those should be made, for the present at least, permanent posts. The boats built by the Government are capable of carrying thirty

soldiers each, and can be easily transported across the portages.

The writer of this article, with eight men and two Penobscot boats, transported from the lower landing at the Des Joachims to the mouth of the River Matawan, a distance of fifty-six miles, over two of the worst rapids on the Ottawa, and in the month of November, two and one-half tons of provisions and camp equipments in four days, making fourteen miles per day, and there are many people engaged in the lumbering establishments on the Ottawa who could do it in less time. A very simple calculation will show what time would be occupied in the transit of troops and provisions, taking that as the data. The weight of provisions transported exclusive of boats was 3600 pounds, sufficient for the party for five months, with an allowance of twenty per cent. for contingencies.

A judicious system of management and the requisite material for that is easily to be found by the Government will make this expedition a mere summer's pleasure trip.

As to the employment of the Indians it must be governed by circumstances. They have as good or a better right to be consulted in any arrangement which may be devised than either English or French half-breeds, and it is perfectly fair and right to use their services for the restoration of law and order, that is if the intriguing gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company have not already succeeded in alienating them, as they have done with the white settlers. All accounts concur in representing the Indians as loyal, and it should be the duty of the Canadian people to keep them so. Their services might be utilized by assigning the care of the various stations on the proposed winter road to them, under charge of white men, and they could be made in many ways available in preliminary stages towards a settled life and habits.

Whatever way this awkward affair may be settled Canada will be obliged to keep a military force at Red River for some time to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful evolutions and to establish her own authority, and with such a force communications must be open at all seasons.

If there is one feature of democratic license more thoroughly abominable than another it is that which brings the masses together at so-called indignation meetings, where the honest and often mistaken enthusiasm of the people is taken advantage of by the self-seeking and designing to work out their own mischievous devices. Of such character as this was the late manifestation at Toronto, where one of the speakers advised the people to mete out to the Red River delegates the fate which Riel allotted to poor Scott. That the latter had been heroically and barbarously murdered is beyond denial, but the arm of Great Britain is not yet shortened, nor her power to avenge and protect her subjects so far diminished

to as require aid from the mob of any city in Canada.

Neither has the Imperial or Dominion Government given the people any reason to imagine that they will be wanting to vindicate the honor of the Empire or to demand a stern reckoning for blood spilled without cause. Not only Riel but his *Adjutant General*, and the men comprising the court martial, must be taught that they will not be allowed to take the law into their own hands, and while enforcing that very wholesome lesson it would be as well that the Government of the Dominion had no cause to blush for the actions of their own people, for it would certainly be a travesty of justice to hang Riel at Red River for the murder of Scott, and let lynchers of the delegates go free. If, therefore, the people of Canada wish to have strict justice done in this case they will await with calmness and dignity the action of the Imperial authorities, and not seek to hamper or retard the course of justice by mere sensational displays. With the question at issue the Canadian authorities are prepared to deal, but the initiative must be taken by the Mother Country.

In fact Canada has neither right, claim, nor jurisdiction in the Northwest but what is derived through England, and consequently those parties who denounce the administration for apathy and lack of interest in the events which have occurred at Red River forget that Canada is perfectly powerless there, and that it would be all but utterly impossible up to the present, to convey a force there of sufficient magnitude to support her pretensions. The people of Canada would do well to leave "indignation meetings" to our neighbors south of 45°, that machinery being the necessary corollary of institutions by which people surrender their liberty for the privilege of voting a despotism every four years.

The *Oncida* disaster, deplorable as it has been, resulted from causes pointed out in the *Volunteer Review* at the time the first advices of it reached this country. Who ever was officer of the deck of the luckless coryette, by heedlessness and a want of presence of mind, if not ignorance of his duty, is without doubt blamable for the disaster. The *Army and Navy Journal* (United States) gives a diagram of the position of the vessels before and at the time of contact which simply proves that the luckless *Oncida* held her luff while passing directly athwart the bows of the *Bombay*, when the latter would be, if a sailing vessel, on the "port tack." The misunderstanding of the "rule of the road" has led to this fearful disaster, and although it has brought out in bold and unmistakable relief the discipline, chivalry and devotion of the American naval service, officers and men, it has left many homes desolate and cut off valuable and useful lives. While fully acquitting Captain Eyre of any blame as far as the collision goes, it was a

cruel, hard measure to leave the *Oncida* and her crew without such aid as might have preserved the vast majority of the gallant souls who found their last resting place beneath the waters of Yokohama Bay.

The *Army and Navy Journal* shows by the diagram that while both vessels must have sighted each other *end on*, the *Bombay* alone ported her helm in accordance with the 13th article of the Merchant Shipping Act, which provides "That if two ships under steam are meeting *end on* so as to involve risk of collision the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other. Article 14. If the ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision the ship which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way." Rule nine says "A has B on his starboard, B's green light exposed, A should see B's green light as well, both vessels should put their helms astarboard." In every one of those cases the *Oncida* was in the wrong, and it can only be imputed to the ignorance of the officer of the deck. She could not see the *Bombay's* green light when her helm was a port and she did not attempt to shun the collision till it was too late; the "hard a port" three minutes earlier would have saved her.

We do not blame Captain Eyre for his strict interpretation of the rule of the road, had he done otherwise and a collision been inevitable through any corresponding manœuvre on the part of the *Oncida*, the responsibility would be his; in other words, if he had "starboarded," which he was not justified in doing, the *Oncida* would have gone into him on the starboard quarter, the blame would be his. He acted as a good seaman, we wish we could add as a humane man also.

The general feeling relative to the wanton murder on the 4th of March last at Fort Garry finds expression in "indignation meetings" of which this city witnessed one exhibition on Monday last, 11th inst. It was however a modest affair compared with the *blood and thunder* assemblies in other cities, boasting superior intelligence and refinement. That such exhibitions are uncalled for the opinions of the leading journals in the United States amply testify, as they clearly point out that the people of no colony or dependency of Great Britain can be outraged personally or otherwise without sure and certain retributive justice being exacted from the offenders. The *New York Tribune* has the following:

"President Riel and the other Winnipeg rebels had better at once sue for grace and clemency, or else take refuge on the American side of the line. We have a despatch from London to the effect that the British Government is preparing to send out to the Red River Territory a military expedition 1000 strong, with a battery of steel guns, for the suppression of the rebellion. The force will have a long march to the Winnipeg region, after their arrival in Canada; but there is no doubt but they will smash

the Winnipeg rebellion out of existence very shortly after they reach the enemy's country. Riel had better take to his heels in season."

And this view is fully sustained by the New York *Herald*, a journal by no means favorable to British pretensions, but with still enough veneration for law and order to rejoice over the speedy retribution awaiting the rebels at Winnipeg:

"If the British send the expedition to the Red River, and back it up with one or more steel batteries—in other words, if they go into this thing as they generally go into a military row, as they went into that of Abyssinia—and if the United States Government make a strong post at Pembina, the whole Red River district will be claimed by civilization. All accounts agree in calling it a magnificent country. Protection to life and property is all that is required to make it an advanced but safe outpost of civilization. Now that Riel has taken to shooting citizens and playing the part of tyrant, it is time that a little wholesome law were administered in that region. On the whole, there is good cause for rejoicing in the fact that a new and valuable tract of territory is about to be added to the area of the civilized world."

Sentiments like the above put to shame the senseless enthusiasm which finds vent in so called indignation meetings, and has not sufficient stability to await the sure and certain action of the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

In most places these meetings were got up for political purposes, and an attempt to elicit a vote condemnatory of the acts of the Government. But the good sense of the people led them to the firm conclusion that if the honor of the country had been outraged the Executive was not to blame in any degree.

It is quite certain that active and energetic measures will be taken on the opening of navigation to restore order and law at Red River and to place Canada in legal possession of the Territory—if after that operation a repetition of such scenes will occur, then it must be ascribed to mismanagement.

The *Globe* draws a parallel between the expedition which shall restore order at Fort Garry and that of General Braddock against Fort du Quesne in 1755. It is something like Flucien's comparison of Monmouth and Macedon that there was a river in both cases. Braddock's expedition was one of the best considered and most scientific in a military point of view which that period produced, that it ended in disaster was due to causes over which the General could exercise no control, but had he been properly seconded the English standard would have been planted on Fort du Quesne and Canada conquered in two campaigns. Want of *Indians* was severely felt, and to it the disaster was partly if not wholly due. In the case of an advance on Fort Garry we shall be likely to take the *Indians* with us *en masse*.

In any case no half measures should be used, and 8,000 Canadian Volunteers should support whatever regular forces are sent there. A very well considered article from the *Enterprise* (Collingwood) points out a

second line of advance which will no doubt be considered by the proper authorities. Meantime the people should give the Government all the aid of their active and moral support and patiently await the issue of events.

Since 1866 Canada has been periodically annoyed by the movements of a gang of ruffians whose headquarters and organization are well known in the chief commercial-city of the neighbouring republic, by whose authorities they are not only protected but actually encouraged and their movements duly chronicled by the local press. The object of those scoundrels being simply plunder they should be shot down like mad dogs whenever caught, and their abettors brought to task at once for the open and flagrant violation of the law of nations which they have permitted. Our people are fearfully excited just now over the murder at Fort Garry, and have held various indignation meetings to point out the course which the Imperial and Dominion Governments shall pursue in the premises. But it would seem to us that a wholesome share of that indignation should be reserved for the acts of the people on our frontier who encourage bands of ruffians to enact the part of Riel with circumstances greatly aggravated, and as the promoters of those indignation meetings take upon themselves to point out the duty of both governments, a reminder which neither needed, would it not be just as well to point out to them that it would be worth while asking Jonathan what he means.

If the people of Canada are willing to submit to all the consequences and allow their neighbours to smite them on the one cheek they may be prepared to turn the other as quickly as possible and to surrender coat and cloak.

That the United States executive have done their best to prevent Fenian raids is not enough, they must be compelled to extinguish the fraternity altogether.

As noticed in our last issue Doctor Schultz and his guide Mr. Monkman, arrived in this city on Friday the 8th inst., followed on Saturday by Messrs. Setter, Driver and Mair, these gentlemen may be styled the *Red River Refugees*. On Monday night (11th inst.) Colonel de Salaberry, commissioner of the Canadian Government, with Father Richot and Alfred Scott, delegates from the insurgent council at Red River, arrived from Ogdensburg. His party was accompanied by two members of the detective force as a protection against mob violence, but their appearance here did not excite any unusual feeling and they might have passed on their way without exciting comment, in fact, since their arrival they have been moving about amongst our citizens as unnoticed and unmolested as they would be on prairies.

An attempt was made to have them arrested under a warrant issued in Toronto

at the instance of H. W. Scott, brother of the man so foully murdered on the 4th March at Fort Garry; but it would be very difficult to establish proof connecting them with the transaction while the question of jurisdiction would most probably upset the whole proceedings.

British fair play demands that a fair trial should be awarded to every culprit, no matter how heinous his offence, and that he should not be put on that trial without good and sufficient cause; what proof of actual fact Mr. Scott could bring against the delegates we are not aware, but think none could be got of a character to warrant judicial proceedings at present.

The Government will doubtless turn the presence of those gentlemen to good account, find out what is really wanted, and then proceed to put down with a strong hand a rebellion as senseless as ridiculous. The people of the Red River settlement have no rights apart from those of other subjects of the British empire, and they must be taught that rebellion against lawful authority is in no sense a vindication of those rights.

A strict enquiry into the conduct of every individual connected with this affair is necessary, and a commission should be at once appointed to make it.

On Saturday evening, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock an order was received in Montreal from the Militia authorities at Ottawa calling out Captain Muir's troop of cavalry for active service on the Frontier, and a full muster marched out at 10 o'clock on Monday for Huntingdon. The Hochelaga Light Infantry, Victoria's, Garrison Artillery, Mount Royals, and Chateaugay Battalions are also under arms.

It is said that the Fenians are assembling at St. Albans and other parts along the Frontier. About 4000 Volunteers are under arms, and it is probable more will be called out to repel the threatened raid. Energetic measures are being taken by the Government to meet the supposed danger. The cost to the country cannot be calculated by the mere money expenditure to meet those threatened raids upon a frontier little short of 800 miles in length. It is time the people of Canada asked the question—How long these periodical attacks from the territory of the United States will be allowed to continue? And it might be worth while considering whether two or three brisk campaigns similar to that of 1812-15 would not after all be cheaper than the petty hostilities inflicted on this country by a power at peace, as far as treaties go, with Great Britain. It is all very well for the Washington administration to advise the British Ambassador that a Fenian raid was imminent, and even indicate its possible locality. It strikes us that the representative of the majesty of England should require the aforesaid administration to put down the movement by force and suppress the organization out of

which it sprang or make it at once a *causis belli*. Along the whole of an extended frontier property must be deteriorated in value to an immense amount by the uncertainty attached to its possession, at the mercy of scoundrels who find a congenial home under the protection of the model Republic. But there must be an end to this, and the Canadian people should manifest their indignation for the faithless and shameful conduct of their neighbors as well as the neglect of the Imperial Executive, and take measures necessary to save their lives and property. This is a legitimate subject for indignation meetings, and we hope the people of Canada will take the hint, it will at once serve the country and give the orators an opportunity of displaying their patriotism.

For the information of Volunteers on active service the following is extracted from "The Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, approved 4th March, 1870," under the head of "Instructions for the commanding officers of corps," at paragraph 313.—"He (the commanding officer) will require the Paymaster to draw up a nominal roll of the men under his command with a column of remarks which will show when any man became non-effective. He will at the first muster parade, personally ascertain that each man is in possession of the articles of equipment below enumerated and will immediately report any deficiencies to the District Staff Officer.

- "1 rifle with small stores complete.
- "1 set of accoutrements capable of carrying at least 60 rounds.
- "1 knapsack and straps complete with canteen or great coat straps; if knapsacks have not been issued.
- "1 haversack.
- "Sixty rounds of ball ammunition.
- "1 water-bottle or canteen.
- "1 great coat.
- I change shirt flannel or cotton.
- I do pair socks.
- I do boots or shoes.
- Needle and thread.
- Knife.
- Piece of soap.
- Towel.

Should be in every man's knapsack provided by the men themselves.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevailed at about two o'clock on Friday, owing to a report that the Library at the Parliament Buildings was on fire. It turned out that the boards covering the walls put on about three years ago for the purpose of protecting the unfinished masonry from frost had caught fire from the sparks from one of the kitchen flues, and as they had been covered with tar they burned rapidly inflicting no damage beyond what might be covered by the destruction of the boards and colouring the walls of the building on the outside. As the Library is to be finished immediately it is some advantage to the future contractor to have those boards removed as they would not pay the cost of the operation.

The Court of Queen's Bench was opened at Ottawa on Tuesday the 12th instant, Mr. Justice Galt presiding. The bar was represented by Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., A. W. Richards, Q.C., James O'Reilly, Q.C., Messrs. Britton and Anderson. G. C. Reiffenstein was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences.

An Act of Parliament suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act was passed during the afternoon session of the House of Commons on Thursday the 14th inst., and the Governor General immediately attended for the purpose of giving the Royal consent. It is really too bad to have the whole business of the country convulsed in this way by a series of incursions openly plotted in the United States. This is the third time in four years that the Government have been obliged to resort to this extraordinary measure, and it is high time the people of Canada knew whether peace or war existed between this country and the United States.

The Red River delegates Father Richot and Mr. Alfred Scott were arrested on a warrant forwarded from Toronto yesterday as accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott on the 4th March last, and taken before Mr. Justice Galt on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Counsel for the prisoners, argued—

- 1st, That the charge alleged was no crime.
- 2nd, That the Police Magistrate at Toronto had no power to issue the warrant.
- 3rd, That the Ottawa Police Magistrate had no right to endorse the warrant.

The Judge liberated the prisoners on the grounds of want of jurisdiction, but they were immediately rearrested on a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate of Ottawa.

REVIEWS.

THE 21st No. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* contains some beautiful illustrations—amongst others one of Prince Arthur in winter costume. This periodical sustains the high promise with which it was started.

The *British Canadian* comes to us in a new dress and under a new name. "The *Port Hope Times*" is a journal of nine columns got up with great care in beauty of typography and excellence of literary arrangements, and may fairly challenge comparison with any local journal in the Dominion. The development of newspaper enterprise is a sure indication of increasing wealth and civilization, and we sincerely congratulate our contemporary, and the section he represents, on the decisive evidence it gives of progressive prosperity.

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

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

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.

CAPTAIN C. G., COROUBI.—In answer to your last Query—"The Regulations and orders for "the Active Militia," paragraph 123 says:—"A commanding officer's authority is paramount, whether on parade or at the mess "or in any other situation." And at paragraph 216—"During the performance of the "annual drill and on all occasions of active "service the undress uniform may be worn "by officers, and forage caps instead of "shakos by non-commissioned officers and "men." It would appear that the commanding officer has the power to allow or order officers to wear forage caps over full dress tunics, but this is limited to the battalion drill alone; it cannot therefore be contrary to the Queen's Regulations as those only apply to the army as a whole and in general terms; the new Regulations are however decisive as to the commanding officer's power.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* up to Saturday the 16th inst. :—

- ARNDRIOR.—Capt. G. Purvis, \$4.
- WALES, Ont.—Capt. J. J. Adams, \$2.
- LINDSAY.—Capt. J. McDermid, \$2.
- TORONTO.—Professor Henry Croft, \$4.
- ANCASTER.—Lieut. Wm. Dewar, \$4.
- LANDSDOWNE.—Lieut. J. A. Bradley, \$3.50.
- LISTOWELL.—Capt. D. D. Campbell, \$2.
- DURHAM, O.—Capt. John Macdise, \$2.
- INGERSOLL.—Ens. John Brown, \$3.
- CLINTON.—Major Wm. Stiff, \$2.
- TRAFALGAR.—Adj. John Kaitting, \$3.50.

EIGHTH BATTALION.—On Wednesday night, at the termination of the drill of this Battalion, a square was formed for the purpose of presenting to Color-Sergeant Hawkins and Corporal Scott, of No. 2 Company, two medals won by them at the late Company rifle-match. The medals were extremely neat and chaste, the one silver and the second bronze—both presented to the Company by Mrs. Morgan, wife of the gallant Captain, and were pinned by her on the breasts of the successful and envied marksmen.—*Quebec Chronicle*, April 8.

THE SHIRT TREE.—The accounts of travellers have made us well acquainted with the "bread tree," but it remained for the indefatigable Humboldt to discover, in the wilds of South America, a tree which produces ready-made shirts. We copy his account of the tree. "We saw on the Cerra Duida," says M. Humboldt shirt trees fifty feet high. The Indians cut off cylindrical pieces two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark without making any longitudinal incision. The bark affords them a sort of garment which resembles sacks of a very coarse texture and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear these shirts mostly in the rainy season; they have the form of the ponchos and guanacs of cotton which are so common in New Granada, at Quito, and in Peru."

CANADA'S BATTLE CRY.

BY JOHN KOBB, JUN.

To the West! to the West! come ye Volunteers
 In this Red River drama you're playing a part
 Huzza, huzza, to the breeze your banners unfurl,
 Let your names be emblazoned on Victory's
 scroll;
 For the war note has sounded—blood! blood! has
 been shed;
 Come avenge it, or fall by the grave of the dead!

To the West! to the West! let your voices swell
 out;
 Let Sandwich and Gaspe re-echo your shout;
 Drop the hatchet and yard stick, the paint brush
 and quill;
 If these rebels want fighting, we'll give them
 their fill.
 Though peace be our aim, yet the flag that we fly
 Shall no scoundrel dishonor, no traitor defy!

Let the "President" tremble with fear at the
 news;
 Let his centres and satellites shake in their shoes,
 We'll give their new Northern Republic a lift
 That will send all its friends and supporters
 adrift.
 At the old Royal beast they may mut and may
 rail,
 But they can't with impunity tread on his tail!

Let them spout annexation, let them threaten
 repeal,
 We'll give them a taste of Canadian made steel;
 Let them howl as they may, if war be their game
 We'll show them that we too can play at that
 name.
 We'll show Assinobolin she has friends far more
 true,
 Than any who rank 'mong her traitorous crew.

To the West! to the West! then like heroes we
 go
 Nor rest 'till we stand face to face with the foe
 We're ready, ay ready to do and to dare
 All the glory and danger we're willing to share.
 Up! Canada calls on her sons to a man,
 To the West! to the West! come who leads the
 van!

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

VII.

Early in April the Americans had concentrated a powerful force at Sackett's Harbour for the invasion of Upper Canada. Their flotilla, under the command of Commodore Chauncey, mounted 86 pieces of heavy artillery while the British naval force was lying unmanned at Kingston.

On the 25th April Major General Dearborn embarked at Sackett's harbour a force of 2000 American soldiers and sailed for York (now Toronto) the capital of Upper Canada which then contained about 300 houses, with a residence for the Lieut. Governor, a church, court house and gaol with several store houses. The defences consisted of two small batterys, two block houses and a block house on Gibraltar point; one of those forts covered two large barracks for troops. The armament of those defences was contemptible; the guns, being the old French pieces which had been rendered un-serviceable by knocking off their trunions in 1810, were mounted by Canadian ingenuity on gimbals, while the accidental circumstance of an unseaworthy armed brig, the Duke of Gloucester, being in port undergoing repairs enabled the garrison to mount a few six pounders behind temporary field works, but as the shore was open and assailable at all points all those works could be turned with ease and a landing effected out of gun shot; the garrison consisted of 600 men of all arms. At this open and defenceless port Sir George Prevost had ordered a frigate to be laid down and built and its con-

struction was far advanced on the 27th April when the American squadron with the iriyading force on board dropped anchor at about two and a half miles to the westward of the town and out of range of the batteries such as they were.

A heavy force was at once landed but were held in check by some 50 Indians and 60 of the Glengarry regiment; those in turn were compelled to retreat by the American General Pike landing with 800 men in their rear. The Americans were met and opposed by 210 men of the 8th and Newfoundland regiments and 220 militia soldiers who forced them back to the beach, but they in turn being reinforced by the 2nd division of the American troops the British were forced to retire under cover of the batteries; those insignificant works were now engaged with the enemy's schooners and were speedily silenced. Nothing, therefore, remained for General Sheaffe but a speedy retreat on the Kingston road, for if the enemy had succeeded in gaining that, which they might have done by a little exertion, the destruction or surrender of his whole corps would have followed, he therefore withdrew his men but not before the grenadier company of the 8th regiment had been cut to pieces; spiking the guns and laying a train to the store powder magazine, the explosion of which killed and wounded 260 men of the American army including amongst the former their General Pike.

The destruction of the ammunition, naval stores and the new frigate was effected by order of General Sheaffe who left directions with the resident militia officers to capitulate for the town.

The following is the official account of this affair:

Kingston, }
 May 5th 1813. }

Sir:—I did myself the honor of writing to your Excellency on my return from York to communicate the mortifying intelligence that the enemy had obtained possession of that place on the 27th of April. I shall now give your Excellency a further detail of that event. In the evening of the 26th information was received that many vessels had been seen to the eastward. Very early next morning they were discovered lying to not far from the harbour: after some time had elapsed they made sail and to the number of 15 anchored off the shore some distance to the westward. Boats full of troops were immediately seen assembling near their commodore's ship and aided by the wind they soon effected a landing in spite of a spirited opposition from Major Girvin and about 40 Indians. A company of Glengarry light infantry which had been ordered to support them was by some mistake (not in the smallest degree imputable to its commander) led in another direction and came late into action. The other troops consisting of two companies of the 8th or Kings regiment and about a company of the Royal Newfoundland regiment with some militia encountered the enemy in a thick wood. Captain McNeal of the King's regiment was killed while gallantly leading his company which suffered severely. The troops at length fell back; they rallied several times but could not maintain the contest against the greatly

superior and increasing numbers of the enemy. They retired under cover of our batteries which were engaged with some of the enemy's vessels that had moored nigher to the harbor. By some unfortunate accident the magazine at the western battery blew up and killed and wounded a considerable number of men and crippled the battery.

It became too evident that our numbers and means of defence were inadequate to the task of maintaining possession of York against the vast superiority of force brought against it. The troops were withdrawn to wards the town and were, finally ordered to retreat on the road to Kingston. The powder magazine was blown up and the new ship and the naval stores destroyed. Lieut. Col. Chewett and Major Allan of the Militia, residents in the town, were instructed to treat with the American commanders for terms. A statement of those agreed on with Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey is transmitted to your Excellency with returns of killed and wounded, &c. The accounts of the number of the enemy vary from 1500 to 2000. We had about 600 including Militia and dock yard men.

The qualities of these troops was of so superior a description and their general disposition so good that under less favourable circumstances I should have felt confident of success in spite of the disparity of numbers; as it was, the contest, which commenced between six and seven o'clock, was maintained for nearly eight hours. When we had proceeded some miles from York we met the light company of the King's regiment on its route for Fort George, it retired with us and covered the retreat which was effected without molestation from the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. H. SHEAFFE.

Major General.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, &c.

The loss in this action was 62 killed, 77 wounded, 10 prisoners and 7 missing, the total being 156. Amongst the killed was D. Maclean, clerk of the House of Assembly.

The capitulation entered into by Lt.-Col. Chewett was as follows: Terms of capitulation entered into on the 27th day of April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York in Upper Canada, to the Army and Navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on the parade and the naval officers and seamen to immediately surrendered on the parade.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States.

That all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That the papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them.

That such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

That one Lt. Colonel, one Major, thirteen

Captains, nine lieutenants, eleven Ensigns, one Quartermaster, and one Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, namely :

Lt.-Col. Chewett, Major Allen.

CAPTAINS.—John Wilson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thompson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, John Burns, William Jarvis, Quartermaster Charles Baynes.

LIEUTENANTS.—John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Bernel Van Ierburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarvis, Edward McMahon, John Wilson, Ely Playter.

ENSIGNS.—Andrew Thompson, Alfred Smalley, Donald McArthur, William Smith, Andrew Meran, James Chewett, George Kirk, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, George Denison, Darcey Boulton.

19 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 204 rank and file.

Of the field train department, Mr. Dumbar; of the Provincial navy, Capt. Francis Gauvreau, Lieut. Green, Midshipmen, John Ridout, Louis Baupre, Clerk James Langdon, one boatswain, 15 naval artificers of His Majesty's regular troops, Lieut. De Keven, one Sergt. Major, and of the Royal Artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered prisoners of war and duly accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

(Signed.)

G. MITCHELL,
Lt.-Col. 3rd Artillery, U.S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER,
Major and A.D.C. to Major Gen. Dearborn.

WM. KING,
Major U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT,
Lieut. U.S. Navy.

WM. CHEWETT,
Lt.-Col. 3rd regt., York Militia.

W. ALLAN,

Major 3rd regt., York Militia.

York, April 23th, 1813.

The foregoing agreement or terms of capitulation is approved of by us.

WILLIAM DEARBORN,
Major General.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY,
Commodore.

Throughout the action the American commander-in-chief carefully kept himself out of harm's way by remaining on ship-board. After the fall of General Pike there was no one to lead and the British were allowed to retreat at leisure. The American loss was 56 killed and 279 wounded.

They burned all the public buildings, and from some distance from the city, and carried away the Speaker's official wig from the House of Assembly, which was absurdly described by the Commodore as a human scalp.

The ship *Charleston*, from Greenwic, for Quebec, foundered at sea. Two of the life-boats containing the crew have reached the north shore of Ireland. The third boat has not been heard of.

THE ORIGIN OF "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The English national anthem of God Save the Queen—which was first publicly heard in 1745, after the defeat of Prince Charles on the fatal field of Culloden—was originally a Jacobite song, which was dangerous to sing within hearing of the authorities. When the Jacobites spoke or sang "the king," they meant "the king over the water," and the words still sung, "Send him victorious," imply clearly that the king intended was not the one who was already in England, but the one far away to whom the singers were loyal in his evil fortunes. A great deal of controversy has arisen as to the authorship alike of the words and music; but no satisfactory clue has been discovered for the elucidation of either mystery. If a prize had been offered for a national anthem, expressive of patriotic as well as dynastic loyalty, no competent critics would have awarded it to the author of the words, whomsoever he may have been. Yet this song, which grew rather than was made, is the richest literary jewel in the British crown, and may fairly claim to have been of more value to the House of Hanover than any standing army. God save the King, as originally sung at Drury Lane Theatre, shortly after the news arrived in London that the last hopes of the young Pretender had been crushed at Culloden, consisted of nine stanzas, or six in addition to the three which are now familiar to all of us. These three are the genuine Jacobite song, without the alteration of a word. The remaining six were strictly Hanoverian and Whiggish, and have long since gone to the limbo that is reserved for all literary rubbish. It was a fortunate accident, if it were not a profound piece of policy by which the present royal house took possession of the song of their enemies, and turned to their own glory that which was intended for their shame.—*All the Year Round*.

LORD THESIGER A MIDSHIPMAN.

"What, little Thesiger Lord Chancellor!" said the other, springing to his feet with great animation. "You don't say so? Climbing aloft came easy to him, it seems; and so now he is on the truck head, and got a Chancellor's wig on, eh? Well, I am right glad to hear it. Dear me," he continued, resuming his seat, "it seems to me only the other day he was sky-larking in the cock-pit, and up to all sorts of pranks and devilry. I recollect we once took a Spanish prize, loaded with cigars, snuff, and all sorts of raw and manufactured tobacco. Of course, we youngsters helped ourselves most liberally. The snuff was in bladders of the size of foot-balls; but as none of us used that, we amused ourselves by shying it about at each other. The captain's clerk, who messed with us, was a sneaking sort of fellow, and used to curry favour with him by reporting what was going on in the cock-pit. So, in order to punish him, one night Thesiger and I took one of these bladders, cut it open, and spread its contents gently all over his hammock. When he came below, and turned in as usual with a spring (for he was as active as a cat), he sent up a cloud of snuff that set him coughing, crying, sneezing, and swearing like mad; but the worst of it was, it nearly choked the whole of us middies, upon whom it had the same effect, and when the officer came below to inquire into the cause of the row, he tchee-hee'd and tchee-hee'd us bad as any of us; and as soon as he opened his mouth to speak, down went the snuff into his throat, and nearly suffocated

him with coughing. He could do nothing but swear, stamp his foot, and shake his fist at us. There was a precious row, as you may suppose; but the best fun of all was to see the youngsucking lawyer threatening to report the clerk for trying to stifle us all like rats, by attempting to conceal the snuff in his hammock. Dear me, how I should like to see him again."—*The Season Ticket*.

A CLAIMANT ON THE PEERAGE.—In the list of passengers by the steamship *President*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool in 1841, and was never heard from afterwards, appeared the name of Lord Fitzroy George (Charles Lennox, second son of the late Duke of Richmond. No doubt has ever been entertained that the young gentleman in question was really what he styled himself, and that he perished with every body else in that ill fated ship. But now a middle-aged man who signs himself "Lord Fitzroy Lennox," and dates his advertisements from Albert cottages, Battersea rise, announces himself to the world as the long lost brother of the present Duke, and begs any of his old friends who may be still living to come forward and identify him. He declares that he did not sail with the *President* but has passed thirty years of his life in obscure retirement, where or for what purpose he leaves to mankind to conjecture. He has been trying for five years to obtain recognition from the present duke or at least an interview with the family with which he claims membership. The dowager duchess, whom he styles his mother, and a long roll of lords, ladies and honorables whom he pants to embrace as brothers and sisters, are living, but give him no confidence; Burke's Peerage says he died in 1841, and dead he shall be. The case of Lord Fitzroy Lennox we must say is not a hopeful one. If mother, and brothers and sisters will not recognize in the grizzled gentleman of fifty the spruce lad who sailed away from England thirty years ago, it is hardly to be expected that the eyes of old friends will be any sharper; that the world will probably conclude that a man who could impose upon his family with a cruel story of his death has no business to come to life again at all.

The *Montreal Gazette* says one of the Government surveyors now employed on the head waters of Lake St. John continuation, of the Saguenay, has written to the engineers of the Gosford Railway, stating that a possible railway route has been discovered between that lake and Quebec.

San Francisco is filled with idle men.—Upwards of 5000 are supposed to be on the town—that is, to have nothing to do. The wages of every class is constantly dropping, and Chicago manufacturers and merchants enter the San Francisco market and undersell San Franciscans. The financial pressure is very great, and a panic seems imminent. Under such a state of affairs, San Francisco is a lovely place to emigrate to.

The United States War Department has directed the Signal Officers in its employ to telegraph whenever and wherever notice of the practicable force and direction of storms, to the sea coast and northern lakes for the information of the shipping. The storm signal will thus soon be as noticeable a feature at New York and New Orleans and Chicago and Milwaukee as it is in Liverpool and Hull. Why not extend the systems to the Dominion? It would be naturally advantageous—a reciprocity treaty, no one could find fault with.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times* admits that as the evidence stands it is unable to acquit the captain of the *Bombay* or to blame the American government and people for their deep resentment.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Carlton* from Greenock for Quebec foundered at sea. Two of her three boats containing her crew have reached the north coast of Ireland. The third boat is not yet heard of.

MADRID, April 6.—Order has been restored at Barcelona, Malaga and Salamanca, all disturbance growing out of the conscription suppressed.

LONDON, April 8.—Scott Russell in a lecture before the Institute of Civil Engineers, argued on the feasibility of the canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Bombay cotton *via* the Suez Canal, has been returned from Huddersfield to Jeddo as yarn, in 45 days; time required by way of Cape of Good Hope, 90 days.

Mr. Inman, one of the proprietors of the Inman line of steamers, says he thinks *The City of Boston* foundered from striking an iceberg when only two or three days out from Halifax.

PARIS, April 8.—A serious riot has broken out amongst the operatives of the iron smelting works at Fort Chambrault.

NEW YORK, 7th.—James Gibbons, President of Fenian Senate, has issued an official notification to the Brotherhood, warning them not to pay attention to any reports they may receive hostile to the coming Congress at Chicago, which will be held on the 11th inst., and will be the only legitimate representative of the Fenian organization.

WASHINGTON, 8th.—A special of the *Herald* has a sensational on the desire of the English cabinet to re-open negotiations with Mr. Secretary Fish on the Alabama claims.

NEW YORK, 9th.—Advices from the Darien expedition say that as yet no practical route for a canal has been discovered.

CHICAGO, 9th.—The Fenian Congress assembled in this city; about 250 delegates present.

MADRID, 8th.—The Duke de Montpensier was examined yesterday with reference to the late duel. He is under arrest at his own house and will be brought to trial on a civil process.

LONDON, 9th.—A telegram from Beyrout announces the death of Bishop Kingsley of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

The Anglo American Cable Company will run a cable direct from Valencia to Liverpool.

PARIS, 9th.—A ministerial crisis. The Minister of Finance having resigned owing to the refusal of the Emperor to allow the abrogation of his power to appeal to the people by the plebiscite.

LONDON, 11th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* censures Gladstone's shuffling policy on Irish questions and urges the instant despatch of frigates to the fisheries to watch the American war steamers.

The revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th March, amounted to £75,324,000 sterling.

MADRID, 11th.—A large number of arrests have been made in Barcelona since the revolt; the Duke of Montpensier will be tried to-morrow.

General Michael Kerwin, Fenian Secretary of War, has resigned, being dissatisfied with Gen. O'Neil's late proceeding.

MONTREAL, April 11.—On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock orders were received

from Ottawa by Capt. Muir, of No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, instructing him to turn out his men at once for active service on the frontier. Accordingly No. 1 troop paraded at the drill shed yesterday afternoon, received saddles &c., and were ordered to be prepared to march at ten o'clock this morning to the front. The troop turned out strong, only one being absent. The men were well mounted and ready for service. No. 1 troop it is understood, proceeds either to St. Armand or Huntingdon, most probably the latter.

The volunteers have been called out all along the Eastern frontier and have been under arms ever since Saturday, and it is probable that all the city corps will be ordered out at once.

The Government have received intimation that Thursday or Friday next was appointed for a raid on the Eastern Townships.

Not much excitement here.

A general shove of ice took place on Saturday, leaving the river nearly all open in front of the city. The water then rose rapidly, flooding cellars on Commissioners street, and basements of Griffintown.

NEW YORK, 12th.—The Fenians have left this city in large numbers for the avowed purpose of concentrating on the Canadian frontier.

QUEBEC, 13th.—The 69th regiment leaves for the frontier this afternoon.

TORONTO, 13th.—The Fenian Gen. O'Neil is said to be at St. Albans and the leaders of the threatened raid are quarrelling over the funds.

The Goderich battery of artillery has embarked on board the *Prince Alfred* at Collingwood; the parts threatened by the Fenians are between Hemmingsford and Frelighsburg.

Letters from Pembina of 24th March state that Robinson, the editor of the rebel organ *New Nation*, has been appointed United States vice-consul there.

The following intelligence was received from Rio Janeiro *via* Lisbon:—President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead. He was surrounded, and refusing to surrender, was killed by a Brazilian lancer. The mother, sister, and children of Lopez, together with Madam Lynch, have been captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops, who has put this finishing stroke to the war, has received from the Emperor the title of Viscount Pelottas.

NEW YORK, April 10th.—Within the last few days great numbers of men, supposed to be Fenians, quietly left this city by train, going towards north and west. It is stated that during the last three days thousands of persons, among them well-known Fenians, left by the Erie R.R. in squads of twelve to twenty-five persons. These squads are under the charge of subordinate officers, while superior officers accompanies them in disguise; that arms, ammunition, &c., taken along in the shape of baggage is a well known fact. Also that sailors are amongst them, gives colour to the surmise that an expedition to Canada is proposed by some of the great lakes.

At Chicago the Fenian Congress is said to be transacting its business with closed doors. It is supposed they are engaged in revising their constitution, but the impression prevails that an excited discussion is in progress on the subject of an immediate raid on Canada.

MONTREAL, 4th.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur on Saturday evening gave a Children's Ball, at his residence, Rosemount. About 200 were present. It was a brilliant affair.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 14th April, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER, 13.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Welland Canal Field Battery.

To be Brevet Major, as a special case:

Captain Richard S. King, V. B.

14th Battalion, "The Princess of Wales' Own," Kingston:

To be Quarter-Master:

Lieutenant Henry James Spriggs, M. S., from No. 1 Company, vice Rees, promoted.

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant James McKay, M.S., vice Spriggs, appointed Quarter-Master.

No. 6 Company.

ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 1, of 12th November, 1869, read "Frederick Samuel Rees," instead of "Frederick Smith Rees."

Confirmation of Rank.

The undernamed officer having obtained the necessary Certificate of qualification is hereby confirmed in his rank from the date of his Certificate:

Lieutenant Charles Lyon Fellowes, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, G.S., from 26th January, 1870.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

To be Major, provisionally:

Captain Adam Dickson Shirreff, from No. 2 Company.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Samuel Upham McCulley, M. S., from late 1st Battalion Northumberland, Militia.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant:

Alexander Stoddart Templeton, Gentleman.

To be Quarter-Master:

Lieutenant James Gray, from No 2 Com-
pany.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,
A. G. of Militia.
Canada.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Madras for
Colombo on March 27.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, April 16, 1870.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



ORDNANCE LANDS:

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

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

On lot letter N, Rideau Front—Sub lots 1 and 2,
on lot 31, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 3, 4,
5 & 6.

On lot 33, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans
of the sub lots on lot 33, Con. A, and on Rear
Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day
of sale (13th May) at the Office of the Ordnance
Lands Branch of this Department, and at the
Auction Room of J. Bermingham, Auctioneer,
York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

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

Department of the Secretary of State,)
Ordnance Lands Branch.)
Ottawa, March 31, 1870.) 11-121

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

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

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

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year.

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Letters at the risk of the Publisher.

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



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and
extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2,
forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-
sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of
about 26 miles.

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

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

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

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

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec,
and will extend from the Easterly end of Section
No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station
No. 633, about one mile above the boundary line
between the Counties of Rimouski and Beauve-
nure, a distance of about 20 miles.

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

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly
end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec,
down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and
thence across the River Restigouche to Station
No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in
the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of
about 94 miles, including the bridge over the
River Restigouche.

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

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

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and
terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be ex-
hibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ot-
tawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in
Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, New-
castle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday,
the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and
6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday,
the 23rd April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18,
19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tues-
day, the 10th day of May next.

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

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

F. GROSS,

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,
36 Victoria Square, Montreal.

SURGICAL MACHINIST, Inventor and manu-
facturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physi-
cal Deformities.

Gross' Artificial Limbs (Royal Letters Patent
January, 1869). Gross' Chest Expanding Stoo-
l Shoulder Braces, a very superior article for per-
sons who have acquired the habit of stooping.

A large and varied assortment of India Rubber
Goods, including

AIR CUSHIONS, CAMP BLANKETS,

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

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

Montreal, March 11th, 1870.

12-6m

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer
of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Col-
lars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels,
&c. Military equipments in general. Government
contracts undertaken, and promptly executed.
19-13.

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Dally Street, next to the Court House. Pos-
session given immediately. Apply at this
Office.
Volunteer Review Office.)
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING
PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at
this Office.

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

PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

WM. P. LETT,

Division Registrar,

—in the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870.

12-61

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

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