

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

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



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, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

No. 8.

THE REVOLT OF THE British American Colonies 1764-84.

CHAPTER XL.

Having thus got rid of a pretended friend, but in reality a dangerous foe, Great Britain had now, in addition to her rebellious subjects, all Europe openly or covertly in arms against her.

The French opened the campaign of 1781 by a renewed attempt on the Island of Jersey; on the night of the 6th January, some 2000 men, under the Baron de Rullicourt, landed at the Baie de Violet and marched against St. Heliers, the capital of the Island, seizing all the principal avenues of the town before the inhabitants were aware of their landing. The Lieut. Governor Major Corbet was made a prisoner, but not before he had time to send expresses to the stations occupied by the troops assigned for defense of the Island. Meantime the alarm had spread and the militia of the Island, which have long been famous for their efficiency and *esprit de corps*, began to assemble rapidly. The French commander compelled Major Corbet to sign a capitulation for the surrender of the Island, although it was represented to him that no act done by a prisoner could be binding; Elizabeth Castle, the principal fort, was then summoned to surrender under terms of the enforced capitulation, but the officer in command peremptorily refused, although the French (placing the Lieutenant Governor in front of the column) advanced to the gate, but were fired upon and compelled to retire.

After the capture of the Lieut. Governor the command devolved on Major Pierson, who assembled the troops and militia and advanced on the town seizing the heights above it and driving in the French piquets. A summons was sent to him by Baron de Rullicourt demanding his surrender according to capitulation, but was answered unless the French troops laid down their arms they would be attacked in twenty minutes—at

the end of that period a furious attack on all the approaches was made simultaneously, and the French driven at once into the market place—the French General, with a refinement of cruelty very unusual in modern warfare, kept the Lieut. Governor by his side during the whole action, but the Baron de Bullicourt being mortally wounded the second in command surrendered—the gallant Major Pierson was killed in the moment of victory.

The garrison at Gibraltar was greatly straitened for provisions and fuel, but great difficulty was found in relieving it. A Spanish fleet of 30 ships of the line under Don Louis de Cordova was cruising off the coast of Portugal, a French fleet of not much inferior force was nearly in readiness to put to sea at Brest, and all the force which the British Ministry could spare consisted of only 28 ships of the line under the command of Admirals Darby, Digby and Ross; this fleet with a heavy convoy bound for the East and West Indies sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th March, and having waited at Cork to receive the transports with provisions and reinforcements steered for the bay of Cadiz, into which the Spanish fleet thought fit to retire without risking an engagement and was blockaded by Admiral Darby, while the provisions and stores were conveyed to Gibraltar by the division of the British fleet under Sir John Lockhart Ross; and this important fortress was a second time relieved in the face of an overwhelming force.

While the British fleet was absent on this service the French fleet of 21 sail of the line, under the command of the Comte de Grasse, sailed from Brest for the West India station, where a very inferior squadron left by the Comte de Guichen when he sailed for France at the end of the preceding summer had been most unaccountably suffered to exist by the British Admiral. It is just possible that the complications brought about by Clinton's intrigues with Arnold at New York may have had the effect of detaining Sir Geo. Rodney there at a distance from the scene of his legitimate duties, and that his subordinates were unable or unequal to the task of finishing the war at a blow. Sir George

however had returned to his station before the declaration of war with Holland, and the vessel which brought advice of the rupture, also brought instructions to commence hostilities against the Dutch West India possessions.

The Island of St. Eustatia claimed the first attention, not from its actual value but as being the depot of merchandise from whence the rebellious colonies and the French islands received their supplies—of small extent and rocky soil with no natural productions of utility the island was of no value except for its situation as a commercial depot—it was particularly inaccessible having only one landing place, but it was not garrisoned or armed when Sir Geo. Rodney and General Vaughan appeared before it on the 3rd February. It was surrendered on the first summons with a Dutch frigate of 36 guns, five sail of armed vessels, and 150 sail of merchantmen with merchandise to the value of £1,600,000 sterling, and a fleet of 30 ships richly laden which had sailed two days before for Holland with their convoy, a ship of sixty guns commanded by an Admiral was also captured. The surrender of St. Eustatia was followed by that of the Islands of St. Martin, and Saba and the Dutch colors having been kept flying on the forts for some time after the surrender a large number of Dutch, French and American vessels were destroyed and taken.

The Dutch had formed settlements on the Rivers Demarara and Issequibo on the Spanish Main, a squadron of British privateers belonging to Bristol attacked and cut out all the Dutch shipping in both Rivers, while the colony surrendered to the Governor of Barbadoes.

Intelligence of the sailing of the Brest fleet having reached Sir G. Rodney he despatched from St. Eustatia Sir Samuel Hood and Rear Admiral Drake to windward with 18 ships of the line to endeavor to intercept the Comte de Grasse and bring him to action before a junction could be effected with the squadron already at Martinique. On the 28th April, being off Fort Royal Bay, the French fleet was discovered and a general chase to windward commenced. It appears that both

fleets were anxious to avoid an action, and engaged in most elaborate manœuvres, during which the French squadron at anchor in Fort Royal Bay sailed out and effected the desired junction. On the 29th a partial action took place between the van and centre of the British fleet and the French fleet, the former losing 36 killed and 161 wounded, while two of their vessels were terribly shattered; the latter lost 119 killed and 150 wounded which may be accounted for by the vessels being crowded with troops and overmanned. After the action the British fleet bore away for Antigua, the French gave chase, and on the 30th endeavored to cut off some of the British ships which had suffered in the action, but Sir Samuel Hood with the van bore down to protect them, and the Comte de Grasse having ulterior objects in view did not deem it advisable to bring on a general action, but hauled his wind and bore away for Martinique.

In the whole management of the operations of this war the British Generals and Admirals appear to have been governed with the same fatality, they were never able to appreciate the right time to strike a decisive blow, nor the true objective point at which it should be delivered. Instead of fooling away valuable time with Clinton's plots at New York, Sir George Rodney should have returned to the West Indies when he found the Count de Guichen had sailed for Europe, and struck a blow at the French squadron left at Martinique; his whole force should have been launched against De Grasse's fleet and a general action forced before it could make Fort Royal. One day of a Nelson would have changed the destinies of the rebellious colonies and placed the prestige of Britain beyond challenge.

An attempt was made by a French force under the Viscount de Dumas (well known in the old French war of 1754-64), acting under the orders of the Marquis de Bouille, to gain possession of St. Lucie on the 11th of May, but the place was ably defended and the expedition failed.

Another expedition against the island of Tobago, under the Sieur Blanchelaude, who being reinforced by the Marquis de Bouille, compelled the surrender of the island by burning the plantations. On the first intelligence of the French attack on this island Sir Geo. Rodney despatched Admiral Drake with six ships of the line, three frigates and some transports with the 69th Regiment and some other troops to its relief, but the Comte de Grasse having appeared before the island with twenty-five ships of the line, the British Admiral (whose instructions did not warrant running any risk before a superior force) returned to Barbadoes. On his arrival Sir Geo. Rodney sailed with the whole British fleet to the relief of the island, off which he arrived on the 4th June but found it had surrendered on the 2nd, the troops and militia having maintained a vigorous defence against an overwhelming force from the 24th of May.

Had Sir George Rodney sailed at once with the fleet, instead of despatching a squadron, he would have relieved the island and brought on a general action. Judging of his ability in strategy and actual conflict the results could not be doubtful, and would have saved his country much loss and humiliation; but he was a jolly *bon vivant*, very indolent and careless, consequently it was useless to look out for energy or enterprise. An unsuccessful attempt to decoy DeGrasse into a general action off the Grenadilles ended the operations for the present; the French Admiral's plan of operations being to capture the British West Indian possessions in detail, and therefore although he had five sail of the line more than the British he carefully avoided a general action as tending to disarrange or frustrate the plan proposed of cramping and humiliating Great Britain.

Whilst the French fleet was engaged in those operations in the West Indies, the Spaniards were employed on the continent of America in completing the conquest of the Floridas. An expedition from Havana was placed under the command of Don Bernardo de Galves; it consisted of 6000 men with a large train of Artillery and convoyed by some ships of war; arrived off Pensacola on the 9th of March. The British force in West Florida did not consist of more than 950 men, composed of British regular soldiers, German auxiliaries and militia, those being concentrated in Pensacola were invested by the Spanish army, and notwithstanding the disparity of force the Spanish General demanded a reinforcement—after some time they arrived consisting of part of the garrison of Mobile, who marched across the country to Pensacola, and 3000 men brought from Havana by Don Solano, with fifteen ships of the line, augmented this vastly preponderating force. A brave defence, protracted beyond all expectation, was made, but the explosion of one of the principal magazines and the failure of ammunition compelled General Campbell to surrender the Province to the Spaniards.

In Europe the combined forces of France and Spain laid siege to the Castle of St. Philip, the principal Fortress in the island of Minorca, they were commanded by the Duc de Crillon, and consisted of 10,000 Spanish troops and 6000 French. On the 20th August this force landed and invested the Fortress, but the defence made by the garrison protracted the fall of the place until the month of February, 1782.

The combined fleets of France and Spain amounting to 70 sail, fifty being ships of the line, after convoying the armament designed for the conquest of Minorca in the Mediterranean, altered their course and sailed for the coast of England with orders to fight the British fleet. Arriving off the mouth of the Channel they extended themselves in a line across it from the islands of Scilly to Ushant. To oppose this mighty armament the British Ministry could only provide 21

ships of the line under Admiral Darby, who was then cruising in the Channel and was obliged to take shelter in Torbay, off which the combined fleets shortly after appeared, and the Comte de Guichen with the second in command of the Spanish fleet Don Vincent de Dios were eager to attack, but a council of war held for deliberating on the subject over-ruled them by a great majority. What ever may have been the reasons adduced such a decision was particularly fortunate for Great Britain, as there can be no doubt but the result would be the destruction of the fleet and the loss of her naval supremacy.

As has happened more than once when the imbecility of her statesmen and commanders were unequal to the task of successfully defending her, the elements fought for Great Britain, the autumnal equinoctial gales damaged the combined fleets and compelled them to seek the harbors of Brest and Cadiz without any advantage commensurate with their great display of force, while Admiral Darby was enabled to leave his anchorage at Torbay and look after the homeward bound trade which luckily enough did not begin to arrive till the enemy had been out of the Channel, by which time Admiral Darby had 30 sail of the line at sea for their protection.

Great Britain owed her defenceless position and her naval power the humiliation inflicted thereon to the factiousness of the Opposition in Parliament, the want of ability in the Ministry, and the total absence of energy, zeal or enterprise in her naval commanders, most of whom had obtained their positions by seniority, adding to their ordinary stupidity the senility of extreme age.

As the war had extended to the principal maritime powers it became necessary for Great Britain to convoy all her trade, a squadron consisting of an old 80 gun ship that carried no heavier metal than a fifty, an old 60 gun ship that had been condemned and dismantled but was lately refitted, two 71 gun ships, one of 64, one of 50 and one of 44 gun ships with four frigates: this was placed under the command of Vice Admiral Hyde Parker and sent to the Baltic for the protection of British trade as well as to annoy the Dutch. On his return to England with a large convoy, on the 5th of August, being off the Dogger Bank, at daybreak a Dutch squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Zoutman having a large convoy bound for the Baltic under his protection, was discovered steering nearly the same course as the British. The Dutch squadron consisted of one ship of 74, one of 68, one of 64, two of 54, one of 50, one of 44, five of 38, and one of 24 guns with two cutters. At 4 a.m. Admiral Parker placing the convoy in charge of Capt. Sutton of the Tronton frigate ordered him to bear away for England. The Dutch Admiral prepared for action by ordering his frigates and convoy to leeward of his squadron and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack under easy sail. At 6 a.m. the British formed line ahead at two cables length and made

sail in chase, and at 8 a.m. having arrived within pistol shot to windward without the enemy having fired a gun, an action commenced which for determination and steadiness on both sides has been in few instances surpassed—there was no manœuvring nor even an attempt at it—but owing to some little confusion at the commencement of the action occasioned by the fall of spars the British ships did not succeed in taking their proper place in the line and were unequally matched. After a furious cannonade of three hours and a half Vice Admiral Parker hauled down the signal for battle and lay to for the purpose of repairing damages. The Dutch Admiral also lay to and both fleets were busily employed in repairing the injuries received in action. The loss on the part of the British was 109 killed and 462 wounded—the ships suffered in yards and masts while their hulls testified to the accuracy of their enemy's fire. The loss on the part of the Dutch was more severe—their squadron was obliged to bear away for the Texel—the *Hollandie*, a 60 gun ship, sunk with all her wounded on board, and the loss sustained exclusive of killed and wounded on board her alone amounted to 142 killed and 403 wounded. The Dutch claimed a victory because the British had no trophy beyond the flag of the *Hollandie* to show, and this had been taken off the vessel after she sank it did not amount to anything as an evidence of triumph; however the substantial advantage remained with the British, the Dutch being obliged to return to port and the sailing of the Baltic fleet indefinitely postponed. It was also stated that their entire loss was over 1200 men.

The following circular was received by the Ottawa Board of Trade from the Guelph Board of Trade. It as well as the answer explain itself.

To the Secretary of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

SIR:—At a late meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade of Guelph, the subject of our present trade relations with the United States was under discussion, and the following resolution adopted:

"We think the time has come when unity of action should be sought on the part of the various Boards of Trade of the Dominion, with a view to bring this subject before the Legislature at its approaching session in February, and if our opinion be concurred in, to memorialize the Government to legislate in accordance therewith."

While earnest advocates of general Free Trade, we cannot shut our eyes to the suicidal policy of continuing to receive the products of our powerful and wealthy neighbors free, while we, the poorer community, are excluded from their markets by a heavy tariff on ours. We have, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, magnanimously opened our markets to them, and allowed them to navigate our canals and river St. Lawrence, and use our Fisheries on nearly equal terms with our own subjects, yet several years of this liberality has failed in bringing about a renewal of Reciprocity, and to all appearances so long as we continue to thus favor them no more may be expected in that direction.

We are disposed then to advocate the imposition of similar duties on all American

products entering Canada for consumption. as is now or may hereafter be levied on ours by the United States, and that such regulations may be enforced as will protect our Fisheries from being encroached upon by all foreigners, that the navigation laws may be so framed that American vessels may pay a fair toll on passing our canals. We believe if this policy had been adopted years ago we would ere now have had a fair Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbors, and that such would advance the prosperity of both nations, and tend to allay much of the jealous and angry feeling now existing on both sides.

We are further instructed to request you to communicate to us at an early day the action taken on this subject by your Board.

JAMES GOLDIE, President,
Geo. ROBINSON, Secretary & Treasurer
Guelph, 14th Jan., 1870.

To the Secretary of the Guelph Board of Trade.

SIR,—In reply to the circular of the Guelph Board of Trade asking for co-operation in endeavoring to lay before the Legislature of the Dominion the subjects of our present trade relations with the United States, and the folly of any longer continuing a policy by which the surplus natural products and manufactures of that country are brought into competition with those of Canada by what may be called a system of premiums and bonuses in the shape of heavy and almost prohibitive duties in their favor.

The Ottawa Board of Trade have taken your circular into serious consideration, and have determined to give all the support in their power to carry out such a system of discriminating import duties as will prevent unfair competition, and to this end a memorial has been prepared asking the Legislature to impose on coal, salt, petroleum and all articles of American manufacture the same duties as are now levied on corresponding articles of Canadian products and manufactures in the States, and also to deprive the people of the United States of liberty of fish in or navigate Canadian waters on equal terms with British subjects.

While deeply deploring the necessity for inaugurating a war of tariffs we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the conduct of the United States authorities has tended to create a bitter feeling towards that country in the minds of the Canadian people, especially as it has been well understood that the hostile tariffs were imposed not alone for fiscal purposes but to force annexation on Canada, and, therefore, to prevent if possible the spreading of a feeling of hostility to the States, the action which your Board of Trade has inaugurated ought to meet with unanimous approval.

While steadily advocating the true principles of free trade we will not allow it to be made the means of political and commercial destruction, and as Canada is not dependent on the United States for any commercial or other advantage, it is desirable that the current of our trade should be diverted in the Direction of Great Britain and her Colonial possessions. This Board have, therefore, included in their memorial to the Legislature a desire that a reduction of import duties on British and Colonial manufactured goods be effected as discriminating duties in favor of that object.

Looking to the position of the Maritime Provinces, and acknowledging the great politico-economical principle that the fiscal duties of a country should be levied off its surplus labor savings and not of its necessities, the Ottawa Board of Trade could not

consent to advocate the imposition of any duty whatever on agricultural products, breadstuffs, or provisions; in all other matters they are prepared to give the Guelph Board of Trade the active support and sympathy due to their enlightened and energetic action in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yr obt. serv't.,
G. H. PERRY,
Member of Council and Sec'y. pro tem.

RED RIVER.

The *Telegraph's* special, dated St. Paul, 12th, states that the convention summoned to meet at Fort Garry on the 25th ult., assembled. After two days spent in preliminaries, on the third day they got to business. Riel spoke in favorable terms of Smith's commission and instructions, and James Ross appeared as an advocate of reconciliation with the Canadian government. Finally Donald Smith was called on. He received quite an ovation from the delegates, and was addressed in something like a speech of welcome by Riel. Riel remarked that now that Canada began to respect them, they were not unwilling to meet her fairly and justly.

Smith in reply suggested that the exact demands of the convention should be made known to him, in order that he might say to what extent he might promise compliance.

Riel then moved that a Committee of three English and three French delegates should be appointed to draw up the proposed document. The committee then adjourned till a future day.

The State of Illinois now has 5,185 miles of railroad, of which 4,708 are open for business, costing, with their equipments, \$115,567,548.

The Halifax *Chronicle* says, there is a farmer living at Douglas, Hants Co., who is 103 years of age, and who is still hale and hearty. Nova Scotia is a great country for centenarians.

MILITARY.—The Senior Military Officer in Canada, in notifying the death of Lieut. General Sir C. A. Windham to the troops, says he is sure all ranks will join with him in mourning the loss of this distinguished soldier, and requests that all officers will evince their respect for his memory by wearing mourning for one month.

MILITARY PROMOTION.—The many friends of Capt. F. B. Leys, District Paymaster of Volunteers, will be glad to learn that he has been promoted to the rank of Major, the promotion dating back to Dec. 27, 1869. Major Leys is a careful, painstaking officer, and is much respected by those who have had military business to transact with him. Personally, as a citizen, Mr. Leys has the good opinion and good will of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*London Free Press*, February 7th.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1869, 254,637 emigrants arrived in the United States from various parts of the world. Of these, 96,841 were Germans, 68,632 were Irish; 41,537, English; 24,683, Swedes; 10,411, Scotch; 3,153, Swiss; 1,024, French; 1,342, Dutch; 2,673, Danes; 2,537, Norwegians; 1,540, Italians; 1,032, Welsh. The commutation fund, or \$10 tax per head for all emigrants paid by the captains of vessels to the American Government, amounted in 1868 to \$538,480.50, and for 1869 it amounts to \$650,000.

THE COLONIES.

ii.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir:—In my last letter I contended that the colony which is most exposed of all was defensible in case of war, and that on the grounds of military expediency it would be more to the advantage of England to defend than to retire from Canada. Let me now look at the alternative of the case: that Canada is given up, and that the whole Confederation in any future struggle is neutral. This, it is to be kept in mind, involves the consequences that on no part of the Atlantic coast north of Bermuda, nor on the American side of the Pacific Ocean, would England possess a single harbour where she could coal, or refit a vessel, or obtain supplies. To repair damages a ship must return to England, and if the United States were left free to operate with all their power against Bermuda, how long could that Island be held? Being within easy access of the United States, it must, at all events, however guarded against reduction or actual capture, be closely blockaded, and for all effectual purposes would be useless. If Bermuda fell how long would the West Indies remain British? And might not the contagion extend to Australia and other colonies of the empire? If Canada were abandoned on the ground that she was difficult to defend, would the Pacific or Australian colonies not claim the right to be neutral. In the language of Lord Grey, "the policy of abandoning a part of our colonial empire could scarcely be adopted without giving so great a shock to the feeling of confidence and security in the remainder as greatly to increase the difficulty of maintaining it." England would thus be deprived of active allies, numbering nearly seven millions of people, all over the globe, and her enemy would gain immensely in the means of inflicting injury on her commerce in every sea. And what of the fact that Newfoundland is within six days steaming of Ireland? If all the ships of England are to be withdrawn from the American possessions, that Island at once becomes a safe base of operations against Ireland whence men and munitions of war could and would be despatched as opportunity or the chances of success warranted.

To sum up, therefore, in such a war, if the policy of abandonment is to be followed, England loses whatever advantage is to be found in the alliance and active support derived from Canada alone of half a million of fighting men, of whom 70,000 are as hardy seamen as the world can produce; of the employment of a very large share of the enemy's resources and men in difficult and exhausting expeditions; in having no harbours to repair and coal her ships and to fit out expeditions within easy access of the enemy's country, and of so being able to harass a coasting trade which extends from Maine to Cape Horn and from Cape Horn to the Columbia River. She relinquishes besides, all hope of executing what some regard as a strategic operation possessing elements of probable success—a descent on California by a force drawn from India and collected at Vancouver's Island; and above all, she risks alienating the active support of every other possession and turning them, if no worse befalls, into the condition of neutrals; and she furnishes a safe footing to a hostile force on an island less than six days' sail from Ireland.

It is true that by the course of abandonment she would avoid some strain on her own resources, but as the men for defensive

operations and the transport and commissariat would be mainly found by Canada, whose power to supply them is increasing every year in an enormous ratio, England's contribution would be chiefly in those things of which she would have a superabundance, and could not employ elsewhere,—viz, munitions of war, ships, experienced officers, and a sufficient contingent of regular troops and disciplined seamen to support the militia and naval reserves of the country. If the policy were to limit the war to the defence of England itself, the protection of the commerce of England at sea, and the inflicting loss on that of the enemy, the area must necessarily be confined to those parts of the world where England possessed harbours for refitting and stations for coal.

But it may be said—granted that a war may be carried on so as to inflict heavy loss on both, and that the absolute conquest of Canada by the United States might be resisted, yet that a war at all with such a nation is an evil so mighty as to call for the removal of all possible occasion for it; that the existence of Canada as a British territory is a source of danger both to herself and the Empire, and that apprehensions of the consequences to Canada prevent England from taking ground on issues with America becoming her national dignity and honour!

Let us try the fairness of this argument by the test of history. Have any of the causes which have threatened war been attributable either to the position, the acts, or the policy of Canada? The Oregon boundary dispute, the San Juan affair, the Trent affair, the enlistment question, the difficulty respecting the Island of Ruanan, the Alabama depredations, would all have occurred, and possibly have been followed by less pacific solutions, if Canada had never existed.

It is true that during the Confederate war difficulties of a serious character occurred almost daily, which called for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of the Colonial Government, and which, if that Government had erred, might have involved England in the alternative of a war or the humiliation of an apology. Bodies of men in the interest of the Southern Confederation endeavoured to make British America the basis of hostile operations against a friendly Power, and though many in Canada, exercising the undoubted right of individual opinion, sympathized with the one side or the other, the action of her Government under these trying events was such as to call forth the repeated and grateful acknowledgments of the United States for the faithful performance of her international duties.

Thus far, therefore, and that, too, under circumstances of such delicacy as are not likely to recur for many years, the position and acts of Canada have not proved in themselves a source of danger. May it not be asserted that the policy of treating the larger colonies to assume the functions of nationality has been unwise, and that those functions—even when the independent exercise of them is devolved on the colony—may be discharged in entire harmony with the general interests of the empire.

Is it in her existence there? The answer may fairly be found in the facts which I think warrant the assertion that the United States are conscious they have territory enough and more in actual possession than they can consolidate during the life of this generation: that future accretion would be an evil, even if entailed on them in the course of nature; doubly an evil at the price of war, and an immeasurable one at the price of a war with England.

I believe I am justified in saying that while

the American Republic, at least the statesmen of the present day, would not object to receive Canada if in process of time she were, with the assent of England, to negotiate for admission, yet they are too sensible of the hazard, of the character of the resistance that would be offered in the case of certain calamities, or in ultimately successful, which a war with England would entail, to encounter them for the sake of the acquisition of Canada. In the interests of peace these statesmen desire to have the means of proving to the American people that an attack on Canada is an operation so hazardous as not to be undertaken but on motives so cogent as to warrant their encountering the whole power of Great Britain, and that, in short, the attempted subjugation of Canada means war with England.

If there be truth in these views, and that the possession of Canada will be but a subsidiary incident, if an incident at all, in any future strife, may we not hesitate in giving credence to the oft-repeated idea that to her position is attributable what some call the spiritless policy of England in reference to the Alabama dispute?

May we not rather appreciate any state of things which induces either party to pause before entering on a strife which, if ever it does arise, will be one of which none can tell the end nor foresee the consequences? It cannot be said that in reference to any one of those past disputes the honor of England so far has been furnished. The elements of time and friendly discussion are often more potent than the sword.

If such arguments bearing on the supreme consideration of common peril, have any force as respects Canada, they hold doubly true in regard to all the other colonies, because none are exposed to the special danger to which the Dominion is subject.

We have now to consider the further objections of the disseverance party embodied in the words *profitless and burdensome*.

Let us take the case of Canada, again, as the one against which this charge has been most frequently made. It is said that the amount expended on the military and naval establishments is a heavy charge on the English tax-payer; that Canada will not raise the revenue by direct taxation, but imposes high duties on English manufactures, and gives them no advantage in their markets over those of any foreign nation; that it even asserts the right of negotiating with the United States as an independent Power, in relation to their mutual commercial intercourse; and that so little is England disposed to interfere with what Canada thinks best for its interest that she is prepared to stand by and let it make such treaties, to the partial exclusion of her own products that it obtains guarantees for objects in which it alone has an interest, and that, in fact, tested by the balance sheet, it is of no advantage whatever; but, on the contrary, is a source of recurring expense to the mother country.

How far are these charges true? The last occasion on which I am aware that the colonial expenditure was investigated was by the Parliamentary Committee of 1859. According to Mr. Merivale, who analyzed the items of expenditure enumerated in that report, the net outlay of Great Britain in times of peace, deducting imperial expenditure for military purposes on such fortified posts as Malta, Gibraltar, &c., was about two millions, of which one-fourth might be apportioned to the North American Colonies the most expensed of all.

On reference to the army estimates for last year I cannot make out that the expenditure especially chargeable on Canada

being a military station, such as for barracks, works, transport, &c., exceeds 100,000L sterling beyond the ordinary vote for regimental and other charges, which would be incurred no matter where the army was. And in Nova Scotia, even including 70,000L charged for works, such outlay would appear to be about the same figure, making 200,000L for all British North America.

These items, of course, admit of discussion, but it is well known that a great reduction in the national outlay for such purposes has been made, and a Parliamentary inquiry would tend to ally impressions unfavourable to the colonial aspect of the case.

Let me now recall some facts that have recently occurred as bearing on this charge of a selfish desire for military expenditure and of a dependence on Imperial strength which is doing so much to wound the sensibilities of those vigorous offshoots of the empire, and to create prejudice and false impressions at home.

From what causes did the danger to Canada spring which Imperial troops were sent to meet? Not internal commotion; not difficulties with natives; no complications with the United States of Canada's creation. They were the Trent affair, the threats and actuality of Fenian invasions, which were only directed against Canada as a stab at England, and which had the elements of a revolutionary movement against Great Britain rather than the character of internal disturbance. Canada cannot be said to have hesitated in assuming her share of duty in either case. The Fenian invasion and the necessity for continual vigilance have involved an outlay of many millions of dollars. It raised her Militia estimates from less than 80,000L sterling in 1857 to about 400,000L sterling in 1867,—an expenditure which represents but a small fraction of the real cost to her. The direct vote of Parliament was supplemented by municipal, local, and personal subscriptions, by the individual and ready sacrifice of the men who went to the field, and untold losses were incurred by the stoppage of all industrial and commercial pursuits, the harvest even in many cases being neglected for the more pressing duty of the hour.

She provides barracks at a heavy expense for Imperial troops; she pays for the use of arms lent by the Imperial Government, even when those arms are intended for and used in defence of Imperial interests. She equips gunboats to resist attacks avowedly aimed, not against Canada, but English supremacy, and with a view of complicating English relations with a Power, a war with which both acknowledge to be one of the greatest calamities to which they are exposed.

All this, and more, she has done without a murmur, because the one impulse from Halifax to Lake Superior was to make common cause with the empire. She has arrogated no special credit to herself for these sacrifices, because her feeling, her duty, and her interest alike impelled her to them; because she was fully sensible of the many advantages she derived from being a part of the English nation—of the consideration and security it gave her; and above all, because when a common danger threatened, there was no hesitancy or demur on the part of England to shield her from it.

If we refer to arrangements of a more pacific nature, it will be found that Canada, though occasionally with a murmur, has been left greatly to her own unaided efforts. Witness the existing postal conventions. England has for years subsidized lines of steamers to the United States, and by heavy payments sends the whole mail matter of

Canada past her to a foreign country, compelling her, at a serious charge to her people, and with an equivalent advantage to the American Exchequer, to pay the inland postage to the United States on bringing the mail matter back to Canada. Matters went on contrary to her remonstrances, until she was actually forced to create a line of steamers of her own in partial competition with those sustained by England, and pay a subsidy varying from 40,000L to 80,000L a year to maintain them, to no portion of which England makes any contribution.

As respects her trade relations with the United States, and the charge that she would be ready to admit American products on terms more favourable than English, and that she might do so without any interference by the Home Government, very great misapprehension has prevailed. In all her negotiations with that people Canada has steadfastly adhered to the fundamental condition that there must and could be no discrimination against England or English products, and I may doubt, judging from what has recently occurred, whether any Colonial Minister would consider Canada so completely emancipated from Imperial control as to justify him in abstaining from interference were she to have taken a different course.

I am far from wishing it to be inferred that free commercial intercourse would not be mutually advantageous to both countries. Canada could, if she had been disposed to set the principle of not discriminating against England at naught, and to listen to those who held the commercial advantage in higher estimation than patriotism or the practice of sound principles of economy, have made satisfactory arrangements for reciprocal exchange of products with the United States; but she preferred in the past, as she prefers now, to submit to minor drawbacks of this character rather than adopt a policy which would be in direct hostility to English interests, and have a tendency to weaken a relation which she prefers to maintain even at a tenfold greater sacrifice.

The course she did take has not, it is true, been wholly fruitless of good. The geographical position of Canada towards the manufacturing states of the Union must always give her such an advantage over the more distant places of production in the Western States as nothing short of prohibitory duties will counterbalance; hence her export of timber to that country has increased since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty by nearly three quarters of a million sterling or 44 per cent. on the total. In the articles of wheat, coarse grain, and in most others, except coal, flour, and agricultural products, there has been no falling off of export.

The heavy duties levied on Canadian staples on entering the United States have stimulated the exportation of these staples to other foreign markets, and Canada is rapidly developing a trade with the West Indies and Central America, which was formerly done through United States channels. It is a mistake then to suppose that Canada is dependent on the markets of the United States, or that her exclusion from those markets can exercise any serious influence over her political future. The period of trial has passed, and, whatever fiscal policy the United States may hereafter pursue, Canada will find profitable outlets enough for her surplus products.

One word with reference to the charge, so repeatedly made against her, of raising her revenue by the imposition of Customs' duties and not by direct taxation. In a new country direct taxation as a means of State revenue is simply impossible. Few

men go to a colony who can exist at home, and for one or two generations it is with most colonists a struggle for existence. There are no realized fortunes from which an income tax could be levied, no great successions in respect of which legacy duty could attach; the transactions whether of commerce or of daily life, are too limited to yield any substantial return upon stamps; but many of the colonies, where circumstances admit of it, are reducing their import duties, as they can find new sources of revenue from internal taxation—for example, in Canada, the revenue from Excise in 1857 was little over 25,000L sterling, or less than 2 per cent. of the total revenue, it is now over 600,000L sterling, or nearly one fourth of the total revenue.

Having already extended this letter unduly, I reserve my closing observations bearing on objections which apply to all colonies until to-morrow.

I have the honor to be,
Your obed't. servant,
A COLONIST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Captain Cook and Ensign Phillips who have been recently appointed to the old Brockville Rifle Company, (No. 1, 41st Battalion), entertained the Company at supper in the Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening last. In addition to a fair turn out of the men the following officers were present, viz: Lt.-Col. Atcherly, D.A.G., Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M., Lt.-Col. Crawford, Major Cole, and Capt. and Paymaster McDonald, 41st Battalion. Lt.-Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion, and W. Fitzsimmons, M.P.P. The table was laid with much taste, and the room decorated with flags, transparencies, &c., and reflected much credit on the entertainers. After doing ample justice to the good things provided, the usual standard with several Volunteer toasts were proposed and responded to by the several officers present. The proceedings being brought to a close about 9 o'clock by all singing the national anthem. This being the oldest and one of the most efficient companies in the Province, the people here feel a deep interest in its continued prosperity, and doubtless the energy of Captain Cook, assisted as he should be by his subalterns and non-commissioned officers, will insure a continuance of that high state of efficiency so long enjoyed by his predecessors.

On the same evening the Free Presbyterian Church held their annual soiree in the Town Hall, on which occasion the Hon. A. N. Richards gave a very interesting account of his trip to Red River with Governor McDougall. The audience seemed to enjoy that portion where the party had to leave before breakfast most amazingly.

Ex-Judge Malloch, one of the oldest residents of the town, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. He was in his usual health the previous day and took his customary walk to the Grand Trunk depot, to see the arrival of the express, which he

had seldom missed for many years. Thus, one by one the old inhabitants are dropping off, and the town is becoming as it were populated with a strange people.

The annual trotting races in connection with the Brockville Trotting Club, came off on the ice during the past week, and were attended by the usual number of "fast men and horses" blacklegs and gamblers, (the latter being principally from the neighbouring states.) The first days' race was won by "St. Lawrence Maid" of Ottawa, the second by "Dutchman" of Belleville, the third by "St. Lawrence Maid." Thus the Yankee horses, or rather their owners, had to be satisfied with second and third prizes.

February 14, 1870.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

General Wyndham's funeral last Saturday was a very unostentatious one, but one, it is understood, that was conformable to the expressed wish of the late deceased. The funeral services were held in the military chapel, Gosford street, and were dismal in the extreme. Inside the chapel all looked bare and cheerless; there was no attempt at decoration, no music, and the building was cold, cold, there being no heat to take the chill off the frigid atmosphere. About two o'clock H.R.H. Prince Arthur, the officers of the garrison, and various prominent men of the Militia and Volunteer departments arrived. General Wyndham's son sat just immediately behind the coffin and Prince Arthur in the next pew in the rear of Mr. Wyndham.

The coffin, which was enveloped by the Union Jack, the sword and hat of the late General surmounting it, was then placed on an ammunition sleigh which was drawn by six fine black horses; the General's horse, with boots in the stirrups reversed, being led in the rear.

The pall-bearers were Col. Martindale, R. E., Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G. M., Col. Gibbon, Col. Wolseley, D. A. G. M., Hospital Inspector Gen. McIlree, Col. Lord Alex. Russell, Lieut.-Col. Harwood, D. A. G. M., Lt.-Col. Fielden, 60th Rifles, and Col. Dyde. Among the mourners were Mr. Wyndham, son of Sir Charles, and Surgeon-Major Smith, Montreal Cavalry, Col. Brydges of the G. T. Brigade, Col. Theodore Lyman and many other officers of the Staff and Volunteers were also in the procession.

The order of the procession was as follows. The P. C. O. Brigade (the firing party) marched first, then the band, next the officiating clergymen, followed by the body on a gun carriage, surrounded with Cols. Lord Russell, Harwood, Martindale, Bolton, Gibbon, Fielden, Wolseley, Dyde, and McIver, as pall bearers. Genl. Wyndham's son accompanied by the chief mourners came next, followed by the horse of deceased, led by two soldiers; then the officers of the volunteer and regular forces, in the last

rank of which H.R.H. Prince Arthur took his place.

The former part of the afternoon was very stormy, gusts of wind driving the falling snow in all directions. On arriving at the cemetery the sun burst out through the heavy clouds and the remainder of the day was beautiful. The coffin was then placed temporarily in the vault, three paring volleys were discharged by the Rifle Brigade, and thirteen rounds by the artillery. The remains will be taken to England in the spring.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur trudged on foot all the way through to the cemetery and met with little or no recognition *en route*. Unpretending and unassuming, as usual, it was a touching sight to see a Prince of the royal blood on foot amid storm and snow meekly and reverently following the remains of his chief to their resting place.

Being Saturday a great number of country people were in town and were much gratified by the sight of H.R.H. and several would hardly credit your correspondent when the Prince was pointed out to them in the plain dress of a military subaltern, and walking "like other men."

Some Volunteer companies were not represented. The credit of the Victorias was upheld by one officer, Capt. Bethune, and the Chasseurs had but one representative. The Hochelagas were well represented by their officers, as was also the Grand Trunk Brigade.

Modification in the Militia Bill are anxiously looked forward to as part of the work of this session. Volunteering is, in spite of the cold water thrown upon it, shows still some signs of life, and a little encouragement will soon awake it into activity again.

It is a pity to notice from time to time the exultation of certain local papers here on anything tending to throw ridicule on our submissive Volunteers. Such conduct is reprehensible and ungentlemanly, and can have no good results; a straight, sound joke is relished by everyone, but senseless ridicule is worse than twaddle. Ignorance and an unpolished mind are the root of these miserable attempts at witticism, and they only disgust the reader and offend the object. I allude to a paragraph that appeared in the *Montreal Star* last week, reflecting in a sneering manner on the veracity of a Volunteer officer, and in which the name of H.R.H. was mixed up. It is better to pass by such without comment, but indignation at times must find vent.

Arrangements will be perfected so that the Militia Departmental Offices will be moved to the Drill Hall by the first of May next.

The Mount Royal Rifles complain, through the columns of a contemporary, that they have not been paid what was due to them on the 22nd of December last.

The cleaning of the snow from the roof of the Drill Hall is no sinecure, several

men are constantly engaged, and the immense quantity thrown down has almost completely blocked up the street on either side.

It is to be hoped that at this session some enquiries will be made as to the squandering of public money in giving military instruction to young cadets, who take the experience and knowledge they have gained to Rome, together with \$50 to help to defray their travelling expenses thereto. Are not military cadets compelled to take the oath of allegiance? If so, why cannot they be prosecuted for violating their oath? The Minister of Militia should give the matter his serious attention as it is rousing harsh comments throughout the country. Are we to serve as a training school for the Pope or any other potentate? Nova Scotia and even Great Britain has been calling attention to this matter which threatens to breed angry feelings and dissensions amongst us.

The military cadets assume a very slovenly air and appearance on the streets which ill contrasts with the dignity of the profession which they pretend to follow. One would imagine that there were certain days when the red coat only was necessary, other when the military pants were indispensable, and so on. The attire all throughout is unfit to clothe gentlemen, but that is no excuse for the appearance they present. B.

ST. JOHNS ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The St. Johns Garrison Artillery Company, Major Drumm commanding, accompanied by their brass band, were inspected on Thursday evening, the 3rd inst. in the Town Hall. They turned out in full numbers, [49 out of 51 men] and presented a very fine appearance. After having been put through a number of manual platoon exercises and company movements which they performed in a most creditable manner, they were addressed by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Brigade-Major inspecting officer, who said he must compliment them not only on their numbers, appearance, and efficiency, but on the favorable report which he had received from their commander, as to their regularity at the weekly drills, and the interest which they all had taken in obtaining their present efficiency. While he was well satisfied as to their efficiency in the infantry drill, he felt happy to learn that they were well up in their big gun drill, and he would have much pleasure in sending in a very favorable report of the company.

Major Drumm then thanked Col. Fletcher and staff, for their presence and encouraging address to the battery. He also thanked the men for their strict attendance at the drills of the past year, and the manner in which they had received and obeyed all commands; and said he felt more than repaid by the kind remarks of the Colonel, for any little inconvenience which the duties of the company may have occasioned him.

The band then played God Save the Queen. Three rousing cheers were given for the Queen, three for Col. Fletcher and staff, and three for the officers of the Company.

Jeff Davis is hard at work as President of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. Gen. Braxton Bragg is the company's agent for New Orleans.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PARIS, 6th.—In the case of Henri Rochefort no appeal having been taken, the sentence becomes final. The ministry are determined to put it into execution, and the defendant has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities.

BOSTON, 5th.—Prince Arthur and Minister Thornton attended Trinity Church this forenoon. The chief purpose of the Prince in visiting Boston, is to attend the funeral of the late George Peabody, and pending the obsequies, he feels called upon to decline accepting more than the simple courtesies extended by private individuals.

BOSTON, 7th.—H. R. I. Prince Arthur enjoyed himself an hour on State Street this afternoon. He received visitors, including a large number of ladies at his hotel, but declines all public demonstrations.

NEW YORK, 7th.—Mr. McLeary Brown, of the Chinese Embassy, arrived at the Westminster Hotel, yesterday from Washington. He states that he left the ratification of the treaty with the Secretary of State; that he saw President Grant, who expressed himself pleased that matters had terminated so well.

LONDON, 7th.—The Hindoo European Telegraph Company have just completed their line from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wires and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c.

MADRID, 7th.—It is understood that the treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish Republics will be signed immediately.

ROME, 7th.—The Ecumenical Council will soon deliberate on the opportuneness of a discussion on the dogma of Papal infallibility.

PARIS, 7th.—Evening.—Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the north-eastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends and partisans are assembling in great crowds in that quarter, and serious troubles are expected.

PARIS, 8th, 10 p.m.—At noon to-day tranquility had been restored in all districts where disturbances arose last night, and up to this hour the city has remained quiet.

LONDON, 8th.—Parliament was opened to-day. The Queen's speech was read by commission, Her Majesty excusing herself on account of recent indisposition.

PORTLAND, Me., 9th.—The ship *Monarch* has received orders to sail for Portsmouth, England, direct, and will leave on Saturday or Sunday, without going to Boston or New York.

LONDON, 9th.—The papers this morning comment variously on the Queen's Speech, and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday. The "Times" thinks the weak point in the Ministry is the timid policy on the Irish question; though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians, and the promise to urge vigorous legislation. The "Daily News" (Radical) only refers to the Speech, and the debate which followed, to urge the ballot as the panacea for the national grievances. The "Standard" (Conservative) considers the Government responsible for the violence in Ireland; yet it has failed to protect life and property there.

John Bright has gone to the mountains of Scotland to recruit his health.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A *World's* correspondent has had an interview with Senator

Sumner and obtained his views on the topic of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. The Senator is strongly opposed to recognition as the case now stands, and gives as one reason, that it would instantly involve us in a war with Spain, and as a consequence, a financial crash would ensue that would shake the pillars of the Government to their very foundations, besides, he is not sure as to which would come out first best in the event of a contest between the United States and Spain. Mr. Sumner believes, however, that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within 10 years, and that we shall also absorb Mexico, the West Indies, and the whole North American continent. He says we have a moral right not only to this continent but to the whole of this hemisphere, and we shall acquire both.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—At a mass meeting held at Fort Jarry, Winnipeg, on the 21st ult., a letter was read from Sir Jno. Young, Governor General of the New Dominion, in which he says: "the people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions; that titles to every description of property will be guarded, and that all franchises that have existed, or which people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued or liberally conferred."

A message from Earl Granville to Sir Jno. Young was also read, to the effect that the Queen had heard with surprise and regret that certain misguided persons had banded themselves together to oppose by force the entrance of the Lieutenant-Governor into our territory at Red River. Her Majesty does not mistrust the loyalty of her subjects in the Settlement, and can only ascribe to misunderstanding and misrepresentation their opposition to a change so plainly for their advantage. She relies on your Government to explain the misunderstanding and conciliate the good will of the people of Red River. The despatch concludes thus: The Queen expects from her representative, that as he will always be ready to receive well founded grievances, so will he be ready to exercise all the power and authority she has entrusted to him in support of order and the repression of unlawful disturbances.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* opposes the Government proposition for promoting emigration to Canada.

The Admiralty office will sell a number of war steamers at Lloyd's at the close of February.

WASHINGTON, 11.—In the Senate to-day, Gen. Sherman introduced the following preamble and resolution:—"Whereas the United States observed with deep interest the civil war now existing in Cuba, and sympathise with its people, as with people of all American nations and colonies, in their effort to secure independence from European power. Therefore, be it resolved, that the United States recognise the present existence of the state of war between the Kingdom of Spain and the Colony of Cuba, waged on the part of Cuba to establish its independence, and the United States will observe strict neutrality between the belligerent parties, as is their duty under the law of nations." Gen. Sherman said, he desired to call the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the fact that the people of this country would not much longer tolerate the cold indifference of this Government towards Cuba.

LONDON, 12th.—Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty explained that the recent cruise of the ironclads was undertaken with the intention of testing how they would work together as a squadron. He said the

adoption of the Whitworth guns by the navy was uncertain.

PARIS, 12th, 10 p.m.—There have been still further arrests by the police of persons engaged in the recent plot to assassinate the Emperor.

BERLIN, 12th.—Count Bismarck closed the Prussian Diet to-day with a speech. He regretted the opposite spirit which had manifested itself in the Upper Chamber, and promised an extraordinary session soon. He made no reference to foreign affairs.

PARIS, 13th.—M. Tourvielle, the friend of M. Victor Noir, and witness of his death, has been discharged from custody. The other editors of "La Marseillaise" are still in prison. Rochefort is not allowed to see his fellow prisoners. A proposition to impeach the Ministry was sent last week, by Rochefort, to a deputy, to be introduced into the Corps Legislatif, but the Chamber refused to hear it, and after the sitting the deputy sent it to the President of the Corps.

LONDON, 14th.—The weather yesterday was intensely cold throughout Europe. At Paris the thermometer indicated 30 degrees below freezing point. The Elbe is entirely closed to navigation on account of the ice. The practice of the Oxford and Cambridge crews is to-day suspended for the same cause.

MEXICO, 14th.—The Council have under consideration the subject of the dethronement of the King.

NEW YORK, 13th.—The steamship *Anglia*, Anchor line, has arrived from Glasgow. She reports that on the 12th inst., she passed the schooner "Monita," of St. Johns, N. B., water-logged and abandoned. Her crew was probably saved.

The Cuban Junta here report that the insurgents who were furnished with arms by the steamer *Anna* were attacked eight miles from Neuviitas by the Spaniards. The Spanish troops were defeated and their general wounded.

Three steamers left this port during the past week for Havanna, via Nassau, one of which had on board 31,000 Remington rifles.

The steamer "Ville de Paris" arrived this evening.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Winnipeg *New Nation*, of Jan. 28th, says the Red River convention met at Winnipeg on the 25th inst., and after three days session, decided to draw up a list of rights demanded by the people, and submit it to the Canadian Government through Donald Smith, the Canadian Commissioner, as a basis of their becoming a part of the Dominion of Canada.

LONDON, 14th.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Carnarvon moved for copies of the correspondence with Canada and other colonies with regard to the recall of the troops. He desired that the colonial question should have careful attention. He favoured a confederation, of which Albion would be the centre. He commended Canada for her consistent conservatism, and deprecated the theory that our colonies should be allied, but be independent countries.

Lord Lytton called attention to the prospects of New Zealand, and thought that colony was about to enter on a prosperous career.

A contemporary seeing that every newspaper copied from every other, is getting anxious to find out who originally writes the items.

A canoe crossing the river at Quebec on Friday was cut in two, and sunk with a valuable load. Six men narrowly escaped.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR..... Proprietor.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 7, VOL. IV.

Table listing contents of No. 7, Vol. IV, including Poetry, Leaders, Rifle Matches, and Miscellaneous items with page numbers.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

ONE of the gallant veterans who fought through the war of 1812-15 suggests "That it would be a just tribute to the army and navy and veteran militia of 1812," to publish the despatches of the commanding officers engaged in each action, and such other information as would tend to illustrate so glorious a period of Canadian history. The readers of the REVIEW are requested to send any information, personal or otherwise, which might be in their possession relative to that war. And the biographies of any of the surviving veterans as would throw light on those transactions connected with any branch of the military or naval service would be highly acceptable.

In another column will be found the second letter of "A Colonist" to the London Times, in which the consequences of the loss of Canada to British interests are fairly and graphically stated—as depriving her of the active support of over 4,000,000 of good subjects—of all strategical advantages, and exposing her most vulnerable points to aggression in the event of hostilities by having Newfoundland converted into a base of operations against Ireland.

There is, however, another consideration which is without the scope of "A Colonist's"

letter. It is the fact that in the event of the loss of Canada Great Britain would at once be removed from the position of a first-rate to that of a fourth-rate power. The reason is obvious, because it would involve such an additional burthen on her resources that her people would be totally unable to bear it. In the maintenance of a naval force not only sufficient to cope with that of all the nations of Europe, but with that of America also. The United States having no power to hold her in check on this continent would, as a matter of policy, endeavor to wrest from Great Britain her naval supremacy, as that would involve her commercial superiority, and with the consequences which "A Colonist" truly points out as sure to follow the alienation of Canada, such a matter would not be by any means either remote or difficult.

England's commercial greatness is due to her national resources, notably iron and coal, and to her peculiar insular and geographical position her naval supremacy was assured before the successful rebellion of the Thirteen Colonies called the United States into existence. The progress of mechanical science, almost wholly due to the enterprise, ability, and genius of her sons has revolutionized the mode of communication throughout the world, and has assisted in developing the resources of other countries as well. Therefore, in the main elements of national and commercial wealth, iron and coal, the United States is many times richer than Great Britain, and it only needs those political revolutions which the advanced Radicals of the latter country are endeavoring to bring about, to give the necessary impetus to the development of that wealth and resources which would inevitably supplant her commercial greatness and level her prestige in the dust.

If the progress of disintegration, as "A Colonist" clearly points out, is once inaugurated (and if the policy hitherto followed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies is persisted in) the climax so well described is sure to be attained with unexampled rapidity. The magnificent British Empire will have dwindled down to Great Britain and Ireland, and what their place would be in the economy of modern nationality would not be hard to determine.

English politicians are apt to forget that the whole wealth of Britain has not been drawn from that little island alone, but from the activity, energy, and daring of her people, enabling them by force or fraud to monopolize the traffic of the world. Her greatness began in conquest, and history is not slow to teach a lesson in the fate of those countries which have receded from such a course. There was little pause between grandeur and decline. Great Britain has no cause whatever to complain of Canada—loyalty, duty and obedience has been paid her. The pitiful cry for economy has been got up

by her own politicians, but it is of that kind which is justly denominated as the penny-wise and pound foolish system, instead of a comprehensive measure to relieve the country of its surplus population and strengthen its position by placing them in the Colonial possessions. Messrs Gladstone, Bright, Cardwell & Co., was to save £200,000 sterling per annum by withdrawing the troops from British North America and imperilling the very existence of the Empire. And this precious scheme is what their admirers call statesmanship.

Some time ago the *Pall Mall Gazette* discharged its conscience at the expense of the unlucky Colonists by suggesting a series of questions and answers in the shape of Hugh Peters' shorter Catechism, one of the prominent questions being "Don't you levy an import duty on our manufactures for your own benefit and to our loss?" At which weighty discharge from such a *great gun* the unfortunate offshoot from British stock was supposed to be logically annihilated.

"A Colonist" endeavors to remove any evil impressions which may arise regarding the Canadian practice of levying customs duties, and he does this effectually by showing the impossibility of Canadians resorting to the true principle of direct taxation. But it is evident that the fact of the consumer paying import duties is overlooked by him and unknown to the sage of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. If, as has been asserted, the author of those letters is the Hon. Sir John Rose, Canada may well be proud of her advocate. The letter undoubtedly fully portrays the true position of affairs and the feelings, as well as the aspirations, of the people of this country.

We have repeatedly urged similar views, especially as connected with the question of the defence of Canada, her true commercial policy and her closer affiliation to the Mother country. And it is a subject of profound congratulation to us that principles on which the existence and prosperity of the Empire depends, has found such an able expositor as the late Minister of Finance.

GENERAL SHERMAN, the hero of the *Modern Anabasis*, appears to be anxious to acquire notoriety as an United States Senator in meddling with the affairs of other countries. His motion on Cuban affairs is an invitation to the Senate to legalize a breach of neutrality, which can only be met by Spain in one way, and that will be a declaration of war. With their navy unequal to a contest with a fourth-rate power, the heavy debt incurred in the late war, the difficulty of finding allies or sympathisers, and the more than possibility of finding foes will probably make such of the Senate as have not been conversant with the pleasant pastime of *hummia*, cautious in following the General's lead in a project which will surely end in trouble, and may carry unpleasant consequences in its train. It is particularly saddening to see a

man who has achieved a brilliant military reputation lower himself by such clap-trap buncombe as his resolution of the 11th instant.

The council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, at its meeting on Wednesday the 9th inst., adopted a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States of a very significant character. It appears that a circular was addressed by the Guelph Board of Trade asking for united action in preparing a petition to Parliament pointing out the very great injustice inflicted on Canadian interests by permitting American manufactured goods and produce to be imported free (or comparatively so) of customs duties, while they levied import duties on all articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada of so heavy a character as to seriously interfere with trade, and while this prohibitive tariff was in operation they were permitted to use our fisheries and inland navigable waters on equal terms with British subjects. The circular suggests that all this should be changed, that a reciprocal or corresponding duty should be levied by Canada on all articles of American produce or manufactures; that they should be deprived of the privilege of the fisheries and navigation, and it is plainly stated that the treatment of the interests of the Dominion by the United States has engendered a feeling of irritation and bitterness in the minds of the Canadian people which it is useless to ignore and dangerous to neglect.

In reply the Ottawa Board of Trade states that the imposition of those duties by the United States was not only unnecessary in a fiscal point of view but were intended to subserve a political purpose—the forcing of annexation on the people of Canada; sympathisers with the Guelph Board of Trade, acknowledges the danger arising from the growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the States, and trusts it may be arrested by the measures suggested: but that inasmuch as the true principles of political economy forbade the application of taxation to mere necessities, therefore the Ottawa Board of Trade could not go for the imposition of any duties on provisions or breadstuffs, and they would desire to have a decrease of import duties on British and Colonial produce and manufactures in order to direct Canadian trade in that direction. They will, therefore, consent to a duty on coal, salt, petroleum, and all manufactures therefrom or otherwise belonging to or produced in the United States.

As both Boards of Trade are ardent supporters of free trade doctrine and principles it evidence gave provocation to find them calling for the imposition of higher import duties, and clearly proves that Canada, in her commercial relations, is practically independent of the United States, and that all the efforts of the latter will fail to divert the feeling of the people or any portion of

the traffic of the country from its legitimate channel. It must be confessed that the feeling of the people is a source of considerable danger, especially as that feeling is widely spread amongst the agricultural population, by far the largest portion of the population. But Canadians do nothing hastily, and even their anger is guided by reason and common sense; but of one fact the politicians of the United States may rest assured they will neither be coaxed nor coerced into annexation, and of this the action of the commercial corporations furnish ample proof.

The following article on the traffic of the Erie Canal illustrates the advantages accruing to Canada from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. It proves that the boasted capacity of the United States for self sustenance is all nonsense, and that prohibitive tariffs have failed in keeping even the transport of the local trade in the hands of the American people, and that trade prostrated beyond all precedent has been beaten into Canadian channels by fiscal regulations, imposed for a totally different purpose. In order to restore this trade it is proposed to have the Erie Canal bought by the Government of the United States so that the tolls may be lowered, and by building a *ship canal* around the Falls of Niagara, connect the upper and lower lakes with the greatest enlargement of the Erie Canal at Oswego. But cargo once placed in Lake Ontario will seek the outlets with the least transshipment, and that will be by the St. Lawrence. The Erie Canal not being susceptible of any enlargement because its present capacity is sufficient to exhaust its summit supply of water. It follows therefore that the Dominion Government should enlarge the St. Lawrence Canals, and the letter copied from the St. Catharines *Constitutional* gives weighty reasons for the enlargement of the Welland. As a policy required by the circumstances of the times the enlargement of the frontier Canals, and the construction of those necessary to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa and French Rivers should receive prompt attention from the Government.

"Through exorbitant tolls and bad management, the traffic on the Erie canal has been steadily decreasing for several years, and if reform, which is generally recognised and deplored, be not promptly augmented, a blow will have been given to the commerce of this port from which it will not easily recover. The rates are now so high that, considering the saving in time, it is as cheap to ship by rail as by canal. The shipments by rail have, therefore, increased greatly, the canal being the loser. The amount of wheat carried through the canal in 1869 was 4,510,471 bushels less than that of 1868, and 12,333,975 less than that of 1866. The railroads have gained the greater portion of what the canal has lost, but not the whole of it. The business of the Welland Canal has increased almost at the same rate as that of the Erie has decreased; while the per centage increase in the receipts of wheat and flour at the port of Montreal is

still greater, and indicates that the high rates on the Erie has benefited the Canadians. Thus, the receipts of wheat, including flour reduced to wheat at Montreal last year, reached the grand total of 12,174,565 bushels, an increase of 5,890,661 bushels over the previous year.

"The receipts of wheat (including flour reduced to wheat) at the five leading primary markets of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, during the past year, reached 117,517,064 bushels, an increase over the previous year of nearly 70,000,000 bushels. But of this vast aggregate, most of which sought an outlet for exportation, only 45,007,108 bushels reached Buffalo by lake; 28,612,357 bushels were shipped by canal to tide-water, and perhaps 20,000,000 bushels were otherwise conveyed to market. This shows an immense diversion, and the necessity, as we have heretofore repeatedly pointed out, of making a very large reduction in the canal tolls, in order to retain the trade of the West.

"The convention lately held at Rochester to consider the best means of restoring to the canals the traffic thus diverted, passed a series of resolutions, declaring that the contract system is grossly corrupt; that the power of making repairs must be given to State officers, and provision made against the possibility of breaks and delays; that the tolls should be reduced, and that it will be expedient to fund the canal debt for a period of eighteen years to that end. A bill to meet the objects desired is to be submitted to the Legislature, and that body will be derelict in its duty if the causes of the decline thus clearly defined be not promptly remedied. As matters now stand, the usefulness and convenience of the canals are impaired, and the best interests of the States jeopardized.

"In this connection, we may add that a proposition has been submitted, and is now under consideration by the House Committee on Railways and Canals, looking to the purchase and ownership of the Erie Canal by the Government, on the condition of assuming its debts. The object is to secure free navigation between the east and west, which can be done by building a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, which proposition is also before the committee. Under the laws of the State, the tolls can not be abolished so long as there is any indebtedness of the canal, and hence the proposition to turn these thoroughfares over to the Government. As to the policy of such a movement public opinion is divided, so much so indeed, that the chances of its success may be regarded as doubtful."—*New York Shipping List.*

At three o'clock on Tuesday the 15th inst. His Excellency the Governor General opened the Third Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by a speech from the throne, in which the bountiful harvest and the increasing trade and wealth of the Dominion is noticed in fitting terms. The complications in the North-west territory are deplored, and hopes held out of a peaceful and speedy solution thereof, while the following measures are to be laid before Parliament:—An Act for the Government of the North-west Territory; An Act for settling the Franchises and regulating elections to the House of Commons; An Act to regulate the Coasting Trade; An Act on Banking and Currency; An Act for establishing

a Court of Appeal; and An Act for regulating and taking the Census in 1871.

The finances are stated to be in a healthy condition. The loyalty of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government a larger number of Volunteers than required by the quota. The efforts to encourage immigration were satisfactory, and a large increase may be looked for. His Excellency's tour through the Provinces adverted to as affording the pleasing spectacle of a contented and loyal population, willing "to avail themselves of the franchises and full power of legislation which they possess in order to build up as a portion of the British Empire, institutions of their own choice, by laws of their own making."

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who arrived here on Monday evening, accompanied His Excellency, in the uniform of his Regiment. A brilliant staff was also in attendance; the floor of the Senate chamber and the galleries were crowded with the rank and fashion of Ottawa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

The following passages from Col. Wolseley's Book are well worth the attention of Volunteer commanders:

"**FRINGING IN LINE.**—In position in line, that is in holding a portion of the field, while others are advancing to the attack, or waiting in a prepared position for the approach of an attacking enemy; the front will be covered by skirmishers. When the front has been cleared and the enemy is advancing, it will be for the line to open fire kneeling, by volleys, and by word of command. *File firing should never be permitted, as it is next to impossible to stop it when the time arrives for rising up and charging.* When that time has arrived which it will be for the General of Division to say, Brigadiers, their staff officers, and Colonels must spring to the front; the word is given 'the line will advance;' after a few paces at quick time, the word 'double,' a loud cheer, and all will be over in a few minutes.

"**CHARGING.**—Our drill-books require that the front ranks should charge with their left hands brought across the stomach to help the right in clutching the rifle. Now, if ever there was an infernal device by which a man could be kept from charging well, it has been so arrived at. Let them charge at the trail and it will be ample time to clutch the rifle with both hands when they come in contact with the enemy.

"**CHEERING.**—In our drill-books no mention is made of cheering, and at Aldershot most generals will not allow it. It is absurd to practice charges in peace that could have no parallel in actual war. A ringing cheer is inseparable from charging. I do not believe it possible to get a line in action to charge in silence; and, were it possible the general who would deprive himself of the moral assistance it gives the assailants must

be an idiot. It encourages, lends nerve and confidence to an assailant, its very clamor makes men feel their strength as they realize the numbers that are charging with them. Nothing serves more to strike terror into a force that is charged, than a loud ringing cheer, bespeaking confidence. It doubtless brings with it a certain amount of disorder, but that is an unavoidable attendant upon the meeting of two hostile forces. As it is impossible to charge in action without noise, mimic charges cannot have too noisy an accompaniment, for they would then be all the better practice for officers and men to reform in good order amidst confusion."

No doubt cheering has always been our natural and national custom, and the vigor and volume of the Saxon shout has struck terror into foes of various nations for ages. It seems to have been as much characteristic of the solemn and stern sectarian of the Commonwealth, as of the roystering archer or man-at-arms of the middle ages, as witness Macaulay, who says: "Turenno was startled by the shout of stern exultation with which his English allies advanced to the combat, and expressed the delight of a true soldier when he learned that it was ever the fashion of Cromwell's pikemen to rejoice greatly when they beheld the enemy.

"**MUSKETRY.**—Of vital importance as is a thorough proficiency in the use of the rifle, I have long thought that enthusiastic crackshots just a little overrate the value of target practice. I say 'just a little' because I by no means underrate the utility of rifle matches. But with Col. Hamley agrees Col. Wolseley in substance when he says, "the writer is aware of all the Hythe theories propounded by men who have never been in action, that go to prove how an advancing line would be annihilated, but firing at a target is a very different affair from firing at a line advancing steadily towards you, (exactly what I maintained some three months ago before I had read Col. Wolseley) well covered by a cloud of skirmishers who kept up a heavy fire all the time."

"**CORRESPONDENCE.**—Of great use to Militia commanders, in a brigade especially, would be Col. Wolseley's hints on correspondence. "In official letters," he says, "there is some twaddle that can be dispensed with. The prelude is too long and the style too ceremonious. By substituting memoranda for letters much can be done towards curtailing clerical labour. The half sheet of foolscap should be folded in four divisions as is now the custom. On the back of the first of these divisions a second memorandum can be written in answer or in forwarding on to another department. A sheet thus folded has places for four memoranda on the back, so that, if it go to that number of people, all they have to say is on the one half sheet.

As Col. W. says, this is an improvement on turning up corners. The writer remem-

bers that this was introduced by Mr. Childers (now First Lord of the Admiralty) in Melbourne some years ago, and from his department into the Chief Secretary's. The advantage is that the memorandas are not written hap-hazard in all directions.

THE BALACLAVA CHARGE.—I observe that Col. Wolsley, in speaking of staff officers ordering movements on their own responsibility, says:—"There is now but little doubt as to our disastrous light cavalry charge at Balacava, having been ordered by a young staff officer." Col. Wolsley's opinion may possibly be correct, but many will still prefer to ascribe the awful mistake to Lord Cardigan's well-known wrongheadedness rather than to rash self-confidence in so able and intelligent a cavalry officer as Capt. Nolan.

TEA.—Any one who has ever been in the habit of using cold tea as a dinner beverage or as an occasional drink when thirsty, will appreciate the excellence of the advise contained in the following paragraph:

"Dr. Parkes recommends that after the evening meal the tea-leaves should be heated again in sufficient quantity of water to enable the men to fill their water-bottles for the next morning's march."

I know of no drink, easily procurable, so thoroughly refreshing as cold tea, and the best of it is that it refreshes even if circumstances prevent its retaining coolness.

But, Sir, I think you will say enough of "Notes" for the present—let us wind up with a "Query" or two.

Seeing that pipe-clay is an abomination and a nuisance at all times, and would be especially so in campaigning—why have the authorities at the Horse Guards never endeavored to substitute plain leather, I mean leather of the color, and in the condition of a new bridle or saddle—such as I have seen worn by a corps of English Volunteer Engineers, and looking very well? Such belts with proper care would simply become a rich dark brown by age and wear.

Also—seeing that our Volunteer Battalions are for the most part representative of their several counties, why should we not be indulged with the much more satisfactory word Regiment instead of Battalion? I believe there are few men who know anything of military fitness who would not feel greater satisfaction in saying "I belong to such a Regiment" of Volunteers (probably they would also prefer to say "Militia" to "Volunteers") than to such a "Battalion."

The following very complimentary and justly deserved notice of the labours of the late Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is copied from *The Volunteer*, published in London, England:—

"The farewell address of Mr. Carroll Ryan, long the editor of the *Ottawa Volunteer Review*, appears in the first number of this year's issue of that clever and deservedly well known paper. Mr. Ryan has found a still wider field for the ability he has shown in conducting the *Review*."

RAILWAY CONVENTION.

A meeting of delegates for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken towards putting the Canada Central Railway under construction, was held on Wednesday 16th inst., in the City Hall.

A large number of gentlemen being assembled, and the time for business having arrived, His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa proposed that W. Workman, Esq., Mayor of Montreal, take the chair. The proposition was received with cheers, and the Mayor of Montreal took the chair.

The chairman said he did not expect the honor of being appointed to preside over so important a meeting. His Worship stated in a brief speech the objects of the Convention, and said he believed that the contemplated Canada Central Road would benefit Montreal as well as Ottawa, and the country through which the road would pass.

On motion of the Hon. James Skead, seconded by E. McGillivray, Esq., George H. Perry, Esq., was appointed Secretary, who took his place, and requested that all the delegates present would hand in their names. The following were then recorded:

DELEGATES.

RENEW.—T. Murray, M.P.P., Eric Harrington, Warden; J. L. McDougall, M.P.; W. Duck, J. S. Watson, Peter White.

OTTAWA CITY COUNCIL.—His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Featherston, Alderman Macdougall, Alderman Martineau, Alderman Cunningham.

ARGENTVILLE.—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

MONTREAL COUNCIL.—W. Workman, Esq., Mayor; Alderman David, Alderman Rodden; Peter Ryan, Esq., Corn Exchange; Thos. Beaubien, M.P.P., Montreal.

CANADIAN CENTRAL R. R. Co.—J. G. Richardson, Honorable J. Hamilton, R. W. Scott, M.P.P.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.—Hon. Thos. Ryan.

OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.—Hon. J. Skead, E. McGillivray, Esq., Alexander Workman, G. H. Perry, C. W. Cunningham.

GEORGIAN BAY.—James Little, of London.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.—J. H. Molloy, Esq. Warden; Albert Hagar, Esq., M.P.

A petition praying for extension of Charter time was adopted, also a resolution expressing satisfaction at the prospect of Government taking up the enlargement of the Grenville Canals. With the usual thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

REVIEWS.

We have received from The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St., N. Y., the January reprint of the *Westminster Review*, which contains the following articles:—"Our Colonial Empire." "Land Tenures and their consequences." "The Subjection of Women." "The Irish Land Question." "Prostitution." "Our Policy in China." "American Claims on England." "Contemporary Literature." The article on "Our Colonial Empire" is full of interesting mat-

ter at this stage of the discussion respecting the future of the British Empire.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for March will contain an article written by T. S. Brown, Esq., entitled "Montreal Fifty Years Ago," in which, among other interesting information, will be given the census taken by the late Jacques Viger, Esq., in 1825.—*Com.*

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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Montreal friends have started a *funny* little sheet of four pages, quarto size, under the title of "The Amateur Dramatist,"—it is well got up in a literary point of view—is to be published monthly, and to be a record of the sayings, doings, and wa presume writings of the sucking Shakespeares of the chief commercial city of the Dominion. We wish our tiny friend success.

The readers of the REVIEW are requested to examine the advertisement of Mr. N. McEachren, military tailor and outfitter, Toronto. There are many changes of rate in price, and parties requiring military outfit will find it to their advantage to deal where they will be sure of getting a good article at reasonable rates.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 19th inst.:

MILTON.—Thos. Racey, \$4.00.

BOTHWELL.—Lt. R. Chambers, \$4.00.

YORK.—Capt. A. A. Davis, \$2.00.

St. CATHARINES.—Capt. T. Thompson, \$1.50.

“ Capt. O. F. Wilkins, \$1.50.

CHIPPAWA.—Thomas Macklem, \$2.00.

LONDON, O.—Capt. A. Bruce, \$4.00.

MONTREAL.—(Per Lt. Col. Lovelace, Agent) —

Lt. Col. E. D. David, \$2.00; Lieut. Featherston, V. C., \$2.00; Capt. F. Kingston,

\$2.00; Major K. Campbell, \$2.00; Capt.

McNider, P. W. R., \$2.00; S. Pope, M. D.,

\$2.00; Col. Wolsley, D. Q. M. G., H. M. R.

A., \$1.00.

QUEBEC.—(Per Lt. Col. Lovelace, Agent) —

Col. Bowen, G. A., \$2.00; Capt. Gray, Q.

H., \$2.00; G. B. Parkin, N. P., \$2.00; Lt.

Gauthier, Q. F. B., \$1.

ORMSTOWN.—(Per Lt. Col. Lovelace, Agent) —

Lt. Col. McEachren, V. M., \$2.00.

St. HYACINTHE.—(Per Lt. Col. Lovelace, Agt.)

Lt. Col. de Bellefeuille, B. M., \$2.00.

HEMINGFORD.—(Per Lt. Col. Lovelace, Agt.)

Lt. Col. Rogers, V. M., \$4.00.

Mr. Tilley, formerly of the Bolleville Grammar School, is now in charge of the Aylmer (Ottawa) Academy.

HER LETTER.

I'm sitting alone by the fire,
Dressed just as I came from the dance,
In a robe even you would admire—
It cost a cool thousand in France;
I'm be diamonded out of all reason,
My hair is done up in a cue;
In short, Sir, "the belle of the season"
Is wasting an hour on you.

A dozen engagements I've broken;
I left in the midst of a set;
Likewise a proposal, half spoken
That waits—on the stairs—for me yet,
They say he'll be rich—when he grows up—
And then he adores me indeed.
And you, sir—are turning your nose up,
Three thousand miles off—as you read.

"And how do I like my position?"
"And what do I think of New York?"
"And now in my higher ambition,
With whom do I waltz, flirt or talk?"
"And isn't it nice to have riches,
And diamonds, and silks and all that?"
"And arn't it a change to the ditches
And tunnels of Poverty Flat?"

Well, yes—if you saw us out driving
Each day in the park, four in hand—
If you saw poor, dear mamma contriving
To look supernaturally grand—
If you saw papa's picture, as taken
By Brady, and tinted at that—
You'd never suspect he sold bacon
And flour at Poverty Flat.

And yet, just this moment, when sitting
In the glare of the bright chandelier—
In the bustle and glitter befitting
The "finest soiree of the year"—
In the midst of a gauze de Chamberry,
And the hum of the smallest of talk—
Somehow, Joe, I thought of the "Ferry,"
And the dance that we had on "The Fork."

Of Harrison's barn, with its muster
Of flags festooned over the wall;
Of the candles that shed their soft lustre
And tallow on head-dress and shawl;
Of the steps that we took to one huddle,
Of the dress of my queer vis a vis;
And how I once went down the middle—
With the man that shot Sandy McGee.

Of the moon that was quietly sleeping
On the hill when the time came to go;
Of the few baby heads that were peeping
From under the bed-clothes of snow;
Of that ride—that to me was the rarest;
Of—the something you said at the gate;
Ah, Joe! then I wasn't an heiress
To "the best-paying lead in the State."

"Well, well, it's all past, yet it's funny
To think as I stood in the glare
Of fashion and beauty and money,
That I should be thinking right there,
Of someone who breasted high water,
And swam the North Fork, and all that,
Just to dance with old Pollinsbee's daughter,
The Lilly of Poverty Flat.

But goodness! what nonsense I'm writing—
(Mamma says my taste is still low)
Instead of my triumphs reeling
I'm spooning on blarney—heigh ho!
And I'm to be "finished" by travel
Whatever's the meaning of that—
O, why did papa strike pay gravel,
In drifting on Poverty Flat!

Good night—here's the end of my paper;
Good night—if the longitude please—
For may be, while wasting my taper,
Your sun's climbing over the trees.
But know, if you haven't got riches,
And are poor, dearest Joe, and all that,
That my heart's somewhere there in the
ditches,
And you've struck it—on Poverty Flat.

Overland Monthly

A MOOSE HUNT.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A CORRESPONDENT
TO THE EVENING MAIL.

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Frederick T. Palmer, at present far up the river Ottawa. It is told in true huntsman style:

To the Editor of the Evening Mail.

LAC DU TALON, MATAWAN, U.O. }
January 23, 1870. }

On Sunday last, viz., Jan 16, it rained here all day, very hard indeed, which reduced the depth of snow about five inches.

Towards night the wind shifted to north-west by north; it ceased raining and commenced to freeze hard, and has continued to do so ever since. On Monday morning great was my delight on getting up and going out, to find a stiff crust very near strong enough to bear a man, an event for which I had been waiting for the last ten days.

I had hardly finished my breakfast—which, by-the-by, was one that an epicuro might have relished, consisting of splendid venison steak and delicious fresh speckled trout, "with the usual trimmings," as Mr. Weller's friends remarked—when I was informed that an Indian wanted to see me. I went to him and found him to be one who gloried in the name of "Monk Comondago," one of the few remaining Algonquin Indians, whose services I had secured to go with me on a moose hunt, should there come good snow-shoeing. He told me in broken English—but pretty good for an Indian—to get ready; and it was not long before I was so, with rifle in hand, blankets on back, and tomahawk and knife in belt. I generously gave him the provisions to carry. He was equipped pretty much the same as myself only he had a double-barreled gun instead of a rifle. In this order we started. It was a nipping cold morning with excellent snow-shoeing. On we trudged up the lake the perfect stillness of the air only relieved by the sharp cracking of the ice, or the occasional howl of a hungry wolf as it hotly hunted some unfortunate deer. We took the bush near the head of the lake, and passed into Lac du Pin, a very pretty lake; then crossed a portage into Turtle Lake, at the head of which we entered into Big Trout Lake, about nine miles long by one broad, and continued this lake till we came in sight of young Sinclair's farm, the only settler on the lake. We then took to the bush to the north and travelled about twelve miles, occasionally crossing small inland lakes without seeing any signs of game (although the dogs—of which there were three of the true Indian breed, if breed they can be called were constantly starting partridges or hares, but they were too small fish for our pan), when the Indian stopped and said we were near where we would find moose. I can assure you, I was glad enough to stop, for it had been a hard day's tramp for me.

The Indian proceeded to make the camp, an operation which I will describe: He shovelled away the snow with his snow-shoe until he had a kind of grave dug about seven feet long by four wide, then he placed a lot of balsam brush in the bottom, which in the meantime I had been cutting, after which we got poles and laid them across the top of the pit, put brush on that and then shoveled on snow, and with a blazing fire of maple at the mouth of our den, we were as warm as toast all night.

We started at the first dawn of day, leaving our blankets in the camp, to look for the moose, and had not proceeded more than a couple of miles when we saw where they had been cropping the bushes, and in about ten minutes more were in their yard. The Indian examined the runways, and said that there were at the least six or seven moose in it.

He then placed me where I would have a sweep of the runway with my rifle, and told me to remain there while he went into the yard. He had not left me more than twenty minutes when I heard the dogs giving tongue furiously, and running seemingly towards me. I was not long in suspense, for I soon saw a small two year old moose coming towards me, with a dog tight at his heels. I cocked my rifle, and when within about

twenty yards, fired, and down he came, dead; the ball, as I afterwards found, entered his heart.

Having loaded again, I left my cover to cut his throat and examine him. In order to do so I put my rifle against a tree, and had just completed my butchering, when I heard a galloping sound, and looking round, saw a big bull moose coming towards me at a tremendous trot. I grasped my rifle, took aim and fired. He staggered for a moment, and then, with a kind of bellow, rushed at me. My rifle being unloaded I turned to run, and seeing a big pine tree of about three feet thick, I thought I would try to dodge him round it, and while doing so try to load. My ruse did not succeed, and I had to leave my cover. In doing so my snow-shoe tripped in a stump, and I fell headlong into the snow. The moose was tight after me when I fell, but was going at such a speed that he could not stop to tramp me; still, in going over me, he kicked me with his hind foot in the arm sufficiently hard to dislocate my shoulder bone.

He was in the act of returning to the charge, and was nearly on the top of me, when a shot from Monk Comondago, who, in the meantime, had come up, dropped him dead within five feet of me. I got up at last with the Indian's assistance, and viewed the beast which had so nearly put an end to my hunting any more. He proved to be a bull moose nine years old, and would, I suppose, weigh 1,500 pounds, with a magnificent pair of horns, 7 ft. 9 in. from tip to tip, though I am told it is late in the year for them to carry their horns.

We skinned them, or rather the Indian did, for I was of very little assistance to him with my wounded arm, for which he had made a sling out of bark. We cut the head of the big one off, as I intended to get it stuffed and set up in my house to remind me of what a very narrow escape I had while hunting up the Mattawan. We then returned to camp, and next morning started for home to send Indians to help Comondago bring the meat out of the bush. Yesterday, at dinner, it gave me considerable satisfaction to think I was eating a steak off a beast who had had such vile intentions on my life.

I remain, &c.,
AN ENGLISH NIMROD UP THE OTTAWA.

The following article from the *Army and Navy Gazette* (English) of 8th January, shows how freely the idea has taken possession of the mind of every sensible man that the soldier is to be no longer the mere *parade machine* which formed the beau ideal of a regular army a quarter of a century ago.

While Great Britain exists a standing army will be a necessity for her, but the time is not far distant when it will be devoted to colonial service alone, the home duty devolving on the militia. In the colonies the latter will be always the permanent force.

"Few subjects are more worthy of the consideration of England than the co-operative capacity of her army and navy; but it is one to which I shall not attempt to do justice within the limits of a letter. It would require, at least, the the sheet of a monthly magazine, perhaps of a quarterly, to treat it as carefully and copiously as it deserves. Adam Smith's chapter on the division of labour in respect to soldiers and sailors had need to be quoted and commented on in order to show to statesmen of too *doctrinaire* a school of politics that they must not take their favourite preceptor for an

authority against employing armies reproductively. Adam Smith teaches no such lesson. His point is that standing armies should exist because they have been always found to be superior to Militia and Volunteers. What he says as to agricultural and pastoral employments, as contrasted with the wandering life of hunters, goes not to attack, but to support the reproductive employment of armies. "Companies of labourers to till the fields and divide the profits" (the proposition of a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who, perhaps, imagined that he had adapted to the industrial crisis of the country my own plan for the reclamation of waste land) might be drilled and trained to the rifle on becoming a standing Militia, but they would still be very inferior to companies of soldiers. If they should ever be formed, let the suggestion here thrown off be adopted by all means by the country which is to supply the land. If ever (but I don't expect it) we should found those labourers' clubs, they might become so many members of a standing Militia, or, rather, so many standing members of a militia now always in a state of fluctuation. They would be an exception to the rest for their muster would be certain and speedy. I advert to them only to illustrate my meaning that to employ a standing reserve on military estates would be a measure not at all kindred to substituting a militia for a standing army, which is what Adam Smith combats. Nor is that all; for, looking only to the industrial, and not at all to the martial question, labourers' clubs—i.e., companies of peasants whose characters had never been founded on the corner stone of co-operation—the alacrity of an intelligent obedience to a superior will—would be only too likely to cultivate their corps at the minimum of capital and industry, thus dividing the lowest attainable profits. Tracts of country improved by brigades of trained soldiers, who, guided by their officers would co-operate in the spirit of military obedience, gratefully accepting instruction from those scientific agriculturalists who would be sure to interest themselves in a great national institution—the large field and large farm system being done full justice to (not without the aid of those agricultural machines to which Lord Stanley—now, alas! Lord Derby—referred in his able speech against 'little bits of land agriculture')—such tracts the means of achieving colonial and moral results of imperial interest, in addition to the location of trained reserves, would be far above comparison with lands in possession of labourers' clubs. Set up with a little seed and a few cheap implements by, I suppose, some charitable society, and destined to toil and multiply, at a precarious and low rate of subsistence, till their failure should be proclaimed to the neighborhood by the Board of Guardians stepping in, with outdoor relief for the strong and the union workhouse for the weak and sickly, the latter strike me as being only worth attention because they might initiate a land revolution destructive equally to social concord and profitable agriculture.

One part of my subject, however, may claim kindred with them. There is in every country some—in a few there is a great quantity of—reclaimable waste land. Were my military estates once formed, it might answer to place over these county wastes some well selected small detachments from the reserve armies in order both to furnish efficient overseers and to found schools of industry, and on that foundation build the club of labourers, whose members should be unmarried men out of work, and young enough to be worth enlisting. Thus we

might found recruiting depots for the regular regiments connected with the county, and at the same time institute an improved method of parochial relief. The depot farm would indeed be apparently—but it would be only apparently—the successor to the old parish farm condemned by Sir G. Nichols in his "History of the Poor Law." Military discipline and a foretaste of *esprit de corps* would make the wisest difference. The improvement of the recruit's character and health, with the downfall of the whole system of touting and drinking, which demoralizes and defaces both army and people, under the auspices of "George-street, Westminster," would constitute a gain not to be gauged by mere pecuniary considerations.

Turning now to the seaboard who has not noticed in his rambles on the coast, ravines terminated by pleasant bays, the sea-covered portions of corresponding glens, of which the reclaimable part is sometimes marsh, sometimes shallow sand and thin thicket, and sometimes, more wasted than waste, outlying, inconvenient and neglected soil? Shall nothing be done for the sailor but to leave him to overcrowd the slums of seaports, thus augmenting the vice and bastardy of the kingdom? The landlords of Great Britain and Ireland are universally a patriotic body of men, and what they would resist if demanded of them in the direction of communism they would yield with alacrity in order to strengthen the kingdom. I propose that these glens and ravines—known chiefly to the wandering sportsman, and far from being the best of his beats—should be purchased for the naval reserves, which, consisting of sailors of good conduct, would be cabined near the bays, and set up by the Admiralty with fishing-boats, sails, cordage, etc.—their marine capital. Would not this be better than the sale of vessels of war at a price far below their true value? To line the shore with patriotic fishermen, who would make their boats out of the old ships, and frequently visited by cruiser commodores, would be ascertained to be available to man a fleet—surely this would be better than to leave discarded Jack to slums and degradation. The commodores on their visiting cruises would take the opportunity of reporting on the indentations of the coast and the state and prospect of the fisheries; sending in their reports, however, to that department.

With the object of purchasing for the sailor a resting place upon the shore, I make now for the haven for which I have been steering and tacking from the first. I propose that the "Woods and Forests" come immediately into connection with the War Office and the Admiralty. Few, probably, of all your readers learned without emotion that the Commander-in-Chief was to quit the Horse Guards. Partly we do not like the idea of His Royal Highness seeming to act second to the Secretary of State, and partly, we associate the Horse Guards with a rule of just promotion, uninfluenced, in the main by party considerations; and we remember this along with a large, lusterous period of unbroken victory, and with "the hoar and venerable head radiant with half a century's glory" of the Duke of Wellington. I propose to you that in the event of the projected evacuation being completed the first Commissioner for Woods and Forests transfer himself from over the way to the Duke's room, there to take the title of "Minister for Crown Lands, Agriculture and Fisheries." The great military estate would report to him on their industrial operations. They would become fields of experiment of scientific agriculture, and, to a certain extent, regulators in aid of the agriculture of the

Kingdom. The compulsory extraction of statistics from tenant farmers, to compare with their reports would perhaps be unsuitable to English farm life, and whatever information might be got from landlords and occupiers would be mainly voluntary. Thus "a Ministry for Agriculture," in the French sense of the term, would form no part of the English Government. But a marginal column in the return of assessed taxes might contain questions which, in consideration of details, of experiments and experience on the military estates, imparted through the newspapers by the Minister's Office would perhaps be willingly answered. The return would be made in duplicate, of which one copy, having been registered at the dismounted Horse Guards, would then be passed on to the Audit Office, thus supplying a new voucher for taxes, and so far a check upon our amazing expenditure. Information on fisheries—possibly even a naval campaign against the famous bottle-nosed whale—whatever, in fact, is intended by the often used phrase, 'improvement of the fisheries'—would be regulated by the new department. The Horse Guards would still be dedicated to noble and patriotic ends connected with the greatness of the empire. Within its walls would be devised means wisely to encourage and reward our soldiers and sailors by rooting them to the land. And thus an office, connected so closely with the *prestige* of our regiments, would raise the character by raising the fortunes of the class from which they spring; at the same time that it still contributed to maintain the military power of the Crown and of the people.

Your obed't. servant,

C. E. S. GLEIG, Lt. Col.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Prince Arthur is to be in Ottawa on the 14th instant.

The wages of the Glasgow cotton-spinners have been reduced ten per cent.

Kossuth is so poor that he lives at Turin principally on bread and water.

1,100 men were discharged from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 29th inst.

There are 8,563 more paupers in London now than during the same period in 1868.

Scarlet fever prevails to a serious extent in Montreal, and in the Eastern Townships.

Announcements are out for a workmen's meeting in London to promote a closer union of England and her colonies. Earl Gray is to preside, and Messrs. Ruskin and Froude will make speeches. Carlyle, Mill and Tennyson, express sympathy with the movements.

The commerce of the port of Buffalo is said to be declining at a surprising rate. In 1862 the number of vessels entering or clearing was 16,390, and the tonnage amounted to 6,670,101 tons. A reduction of these figures has taken place every year. until in 1869, the number of vessels was 10,534, and the number of tons 4,091,214.

A gallant deed was performed by Captain Wake, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Mars*, on December 31, when one of the boys, on coming out of the boat, missed his footing and fell overboard. Captain Wake stripped himself of his coat, and did not hesitate a moment in taking a leap of some twenty six feet, reaching the boy just in time to save him from a watery grave.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 18th February, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson, D. A. A. G. of Militia, will proceed without delay to Montreal, to perform the duties of Superintendent of Schools of Military Instruction, during the absence on leave of Major Smyth.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

St. Thomas and London Squadron.

No. 1 Troop.

To be Captain provisionally:

Lieutenant Henry Borbridge, vice Cole, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet Jones S. Barnes, C. S., vice Borbridge, promoted.

To be Cornet:

Sergeant Daniel M. Barnes, C. S., vice J. S. Barnes, promoted.

St. Catharines Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Second Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant-Major Robert Gourley, vice J. Bradley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion.

No. 5 Company, Richmond.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Thomas Goode, M.S., vice T. J. Maxwell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign John Hill, vice Good, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George McCaffay, Gentleman, vice Hill, promoted.

Civil Service Rifle Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Captain John LeBreton Ross, V.B. from Retired List.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company Chatham.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign James Richardson, vice J. Sherriff, appointed Quarter Master.

To be Ensign:

Harry Mercer, Gentleman, M.S., vice Richardson, promoted.

To be Quarter-Master:

Lieutenant Henry G. Reed, V.B., vice Sherriff, deceased.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

St. Jacques de l'Acadigan Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Jean Baptiste Avil Richard, Gentleman, vice Genand, resigned.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Volunteer Battalion.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Hugh McIntyre, vice Wilnot, not re-enrolled.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Joseph B. Stubbs, Gentleman, vice McIntyre, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign Alexander McGee is hereby accepted.

67th Battalion, "the Carleton Light Infantry."

No. 2 Company, Richmond.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Robert Kirkpatrick, vice J. Kirkpatrick, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William Wallace Hemphill, vice R. Kirkpatrick, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Victoria.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Asa McNinch.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Frederick Bretin, Gentleman, vice McNinch, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Waterville.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

John T. Fletcher, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Charles Ferguson, Gentleman.

BREVET.

To be Captains:

First Lieutenant Peter Graham, V. B., Kingston Field Battery.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The gross amount raised by Imperial taxation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1869, was £69,970,814, \$349,851,070—a larger sum than has been raised for several years.

The imports of Great Britain for the year 1868 were £294,693,608; the exports, £227,778,454, showing the balance of trade against the nation to be £66,915,154, or \$334,575,770.

On Friday 11th inst., a deputation of the Board of Trade consisting of Alex. Workman, Esq., President, C. R. Cunningham, Vice-President, E. McGillivray and G. H. Perry, Esqs., members of Council, waited on Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, with the following address:

The Hon. Sir F. Hincks, Knight, S.M.G., Minister of Finance:

SIR:—The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, having taken into consideration the contents of a circular addressed by you to the President of that Board, dated January 27th, 1870, have agreed to cordially endorse the mode therein proposed to be taken for the removal of American silver from circulation, especially as this Board have urged on your predecessor on two occasions—viz: February 27th 1868, and May 6th, 1869—the necessity of Governmental and Legislative interference towards that end. And they are further persuaded that the true financial policy of the country is to place the circulating medium and the power to create money under the control of the Government and Legislature, untrammelled by corporate or other interests; and that it is the duty of the Executive to provide such necessary checks and balances as will prevent undue disturbance.

The Council are therefore prepared to support any effort you may think proper to make for the accomplishment of the object proposed in your circular, as well as for those which must necessarily follow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obd't serv't.

(Signed on behalf of Council Board of Trade.)

ALEX. WORKMAN,
President.

G. H. PERRY,
Member of Council,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Ottawa, February 11th, 1870.

The Hon. Sir F. Hincks, Knight S.M.G., Minister of Finance:

SIR:—I am directed by the Council of the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing your reply to the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade; and have great pleasure in communicating the very favourable reception it met with from the Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obd't serv't.

(Signed,) ALEX. WORKMAN.

The same deputation also waited on Hon.

H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works, with the following petition:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council assembled.

The Petition of the Ottawa Board of Trade humbly sheweth:

That the navigation of the Ottawa river between this city and Montreal is impeded by the small size of three locks on the Grenville Canal, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and the narrowness of the prism of the canal between locks 9 and 10 and as this with the connecting links of the Chute a Blondeau and Carillon Canals are the means whereby two hundred and fifty million feet board measure, of lumber, or fully amounting to nearly three hundred thousand tons, are shipped to market, your petitioners respectfully request that your Excellency, by and with the advice of your Council, will take such measures as will cause those locks and such portions of the canal as will require it, may be enlarged to the size and dimensions of the locks and Canal on the lower reaches of

the chain, which will bring them nearly into uniformity with the locks on the Rideau Canal so that an unbroken chain of navigation will exist between Kingston and Montreal by way of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers.

And your petitioners also pray your Excellency would be pleased to order such measures to be taken with respect to the improvement of the Ottawa river and its connection with Lake Huron, that the projected navigation between that lake and the river St. Lawrence at Montreal may be put in process of construction—and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed.)

ALEX. WORKMAN,

President.

G. H. PERRY,
Member of Council,
Secretary, pro tem.

Ottawa, Feb. 11th, 1870.

A hungry Alaska editor writes that out there a beefsteak would be an "angellic vision of the happy land."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 26-28



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 25th January, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that on and after the first day of February next the Port of Amherst in the Province of Quebec, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of Magdalen Islands.

That the Port of Bytown in the Province of Ontario, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of Ottawa.

That the Port of Dalhousie in the Province of Ontario, shall for all the purposes of that Act be designated and known as the Port of St. Catharines.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1870.

6-3



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, February 18, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 16 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

N. McEACHREN, MILITARY TAILOR,

[[AS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he has prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

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

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made
order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat, trimmed with Grey Lambskin..	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—without ornaments.....	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's..	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	18, 20 to 22 00
“ “ Scarlet serge.....	12 00
“ “ Blue Serge.....	7 to 8 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Undress Pants—Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Shako—with cover.....	4 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Forage Cap Numerals (gold).....	1 50
Silk Sashes (only one quality kept in stock).	16 00
Swords—steel scabbards.....	15 00
do brass do.....	16 00
Steel Scabbard.....	4 50
Brass do.....	5 00
Sword knot.....	4 00
Sword Belts—regulation buckle.....	6 00
New Regulation Sash and Waist Belt.....	35 00
Surgeons' Dress Belts.....	17 00
Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters Staff Hats.....	21 00
Box Spurs—brass.....	3 50
Color-Sergeants' Badge.....	3 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 50
Gold Crowns and Stars, each pair.....	2 50
Silver do do do do.....	2 25
Silver Lace, 1/2 inch, per yard.....	1 75
do do 3/4 do do.....	2 25
White Buckskin Gloves.....	25 to 1 50

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

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	7 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00
Swords.....	14 00

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

N. McEACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles.

Purchasers of music consult their own interests by subscribing to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is issued on the 1st of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Haydn, Kinkel, Thomas, Bishop, Danke, Becht, Fres, Keller, Wynnan, etc. Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on fine white paper and from full size music plates, every piece of which is afterward printed in sheet form, from the same plates, and sold at the rate of 30 to 50 cents each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 20 cents a copy, \$3 a year, \$1.50 for six months; and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 422 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

zine, because we give so much music for the money. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers sing and play the music we give them. Their musical friends hear the music and like it, and buy it in sheet music form, where we make our profit. Remember! every yearly subscriber gets, during the year, at least 150 pieces of our best music, all of which we afterwards print in sheet form, and sell for over 50c. It is published at the Music Store of J.L. Peters, 699 Broadway, New York, where every thing in the music line can be had. No matter how small your order, it will be promptly attended to.

\$60 for \$3.

We do not expect PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY to pay us as a Maga-

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

R. W. CRUCE.

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

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

HOUSE TO LET.

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

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.

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. }

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Regis-
ters and Score Books; also Military Account
Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern
with despatch. 11-13

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

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

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

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

Single Numbers..... 10 cents.

CLUBS:

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

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

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

STANDARD PERIODICALS

FOR 1870.

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

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

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

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

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

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

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

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

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

was commenced 53 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription (e.g., 'For any one of the Reviews', 'For any two of the Reviews') and Price (e.g., '\$4 00', '\$7 00').

Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 Cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The Postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is Two Cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBER

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any ONE of the four Reviews for 1868. New subscribers to all five may receive, Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1865, to December 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1868, to December 1869, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NEWTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars. By mail, post-paid, eight dollars.

THE CANADA SCOTSMAN

A FIRST CLASS LITERARY AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME III., 1870.

"THE CANADA SCOTSMAN" has been enlarged to nearly double its former size, embellished with a beautifully engraved heading, and otherwise improved. Volume III. commences with the number for January 1st, 1870. All who send in their subscriptions now for the year 1870, will get the paper for the balance of this year FREE, thus dating their subscriptions from January 1st, 1870, and ending with January 1st, 1871. It gives the latest news from the different counties of Scotland, with a summary of Canadian, United States, English, Irish, and Foreign News, together with Commercial and Market Reports, Editorial comments on the events of the day, original articles on Scottish and general subjects, Histories of the Highland Clans, Tales, Poetry, &c., &c. The "SCOTSMAN" is strictly independent, taking no sides with any political or religious party or sect. Nothing is omitted that can be of interest to the Farmer, Mechanic, or Professional man. The Gaelic Department is continued. It is acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the handsomest, best and most complete family newspaper on this continent. Every Scotsman and descendant of Scotsmen should subscribe for it.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS;

"A first-class paper." - Montreal Gazette. "Written with ability and spirit." - Montreal Herald. "It is altogether a well got up paper, far superior to the New York Scottish American." - Toronto Globe. "The Highland reader will be delighted with a few columns in his native Gaelic." - Montreal Witness. Published weekly at Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Letters containing money, if registered, are at the risk of the publishers. Fine list of premiums and liberal terms to agents. Canvassing Agents wanted for every county in the Dominion. For further particulars address, A. G. NICHOLSON & CO., Publishers, No. 65 Great St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

An unsectarian, Independent Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, Foreign and Domestic News of the Church and the World, Literature, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, &c., &c. And containing Household Stories, choice Poems, Walks with the Children, etc., etc., embracing contributions from Well known and Eminent Writers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

WHOSE Powerful Editorials, Literary Reviews, AND LECTURE-ROOM TALKS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

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

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

ITS PRICE:

Only \$2.50 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT! GET OTHERS TO TAKE IT! Specimen Copies and Circulars with list of Liberal Premiums and Cash Commissions sent Free, to any address, by

J. E. FORD & CO., Publishers, 60 Park Row, New York.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company's Printers.)

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

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

- 1. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including: 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation. 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67. 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c. 4. The formation of the Local Governments. 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively. 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies. II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion. III. The Church in Canada. VI. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science. V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences. VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c. VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons. VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo and will be bound in cloth.

Price Two Dollars.

HENRY J. MORGAN

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLEJA MIXTURE

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND - is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

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

GEO. MORTIMER.

Chemist and Druggist,

Sussex Street,

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE

COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular.

JOHN HENDERSON.

New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st 1868.

5-6mo.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, 57 St. George Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs. Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Sewing Machine and Silver Ware neatly engraved.