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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

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No. 21.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER I.

The Treaty of Paris recognised the undisputed supremacy of Great Britain in North America, and as far as human foresight might determine no civilized competitor to call it in question could by any possibility be evoked—her sway was undisputed—nor would the keenest and most daring political intelligence attempt to conjure the shadows of the future with those forms of reality which under subsequent events they attained—in fact to the eye of the statesman at home or abroad the British American Colonies at this period presented the aspect of content and security and undoubtedly were a source of great additional strength to the Empire.

From an early period in Colonial History causes had been at work whose evident tendency was to produce a separation of interests from the Mother Country which were rapidly becoming more divergent as the Colonies increased in wealth and population. The most important of those agents which brought about the final catastrophe were—Commerce—and local personal ambition—the operations of the "Navigation Act," first enforced by that great and unscrupulous tyrant Cromwell, fettered and restricted Colonial traffic, kept prosperity within prescribed limits and opposed an insurmountable barrier to development. The vicious practice of making the Government of the Colonies the reward of political subserviency at home filled all offices of value with the most ignorant and worthless of the parasites and retainers of the British Minister—men whose elevation only helped to make their insolence more insufferable and their incapacity more apparent, thus closing the way to royal favor or distinction to the wealthy educated and able Colonial magnate. If, therefore, the "Navigation Act" with the consequent Custom's Laws and the stringent regulations of Admiralty Courts were just

subjects of complaint and vexation to the mercantile and agricultural class, the reasons above stated found them zealous and ready advocates and defenders in the Provincial magnates—men of large Estate and ample means—who were debarred from access to the British administration and the honors of the State by the imbecility or envy of the Governor and the supercilious ignorance of his immediate officials. Is it any wonder then that those men should be predisposed to shake off what was to them an intolerable yoke and to seize the first favorable pretext for that object. The fact remains that both causes combined (and those alone as primary) finally severed the American Colonies from Great Britain and erected in their stead the United States Empire.

One class of political philosophers affect to believe that the loss of those valuable possessions was a direct gain to Great Britain, because she might be led into expensive wars to protect her Colonial interests; another class declare the loss to the Empire to be irreparable, while a third thinks that under a Constitutional Monarchy the resources of the revolted Colonies would never have received the development attained since the separation.

The series of articles presented to the readers of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, on the subject of the *Revolt of the British American Colonies*, are designed to investigate without prejudice and impartiality the causes which led to the separation of the thirteen Colonies from Great Britain, a narrative of the campaigns consequent thereon with reference to the military operations and strategy as well as the political motives and effects with a consideration of the influence the results have had on the affairs of the Empire. While deeply impressed with the difficulties to be encountered in carrying out successfully an object of the magnitude proposed, the writer thinks it necessary to supply a want felt especially amongst the mass of the Canadian people of a true statement of the occurrences which dismembered the British Empire, and within a period of twenty years from the consolidation of its power in America erected on its ruins a rival nation identical in lang-

uage, literature, and Jurisprudence—aliens in Constitutional Government, competitors in commerce and rivals in ambition—and to point out the reasons why of all her vast possessions extending from the Mississippi to the North Pole the newly acquired Province of Canada alone remained. This object is more necessary because American authors invariably accuse the British Government of tyranny, and a desire deliberately to subvert their Constitutional rights and privileges, while the revolutionists were the most patient, submissive, patriotic and disinterested of mankind and that resistance was postponed until it became inevitable and was in fact the discharge of a holy duty.

On the other side British writers of the period are apt to designate the Colonists as a most mutinous and rebellious set of pragmatical knaves, led on by designing scoundrels, who, to cover their own misdeeds or to minister to their paltry ambition precipitated a revolt unnecessary from the first, and rendered reconciliation impossible. At a later period another class justified the action of the revolted Colonists on the broad principles that every people have the right to shape their own form of government. Thus the student who will wade through the mass of authorities on either side will feel all the bewilderment consequent on disingenuousness and special pleading, and be puzzled to find that one party are all angels of light, the others angels of darkness. A plain statement of facts, with a thorough analysis of the character and motives of the principal actors in this political tragedy, as far as such can be ascertained, will enable a fair conclusion to be drawn of the causes which led to the separation of the thirteen Colonies from Great Britain.

Such an investigation will go far to illustrate the dangers of extra constitutional acts and will help to point out the landmarks by which those excesses, imperilling the well being of society, can be avoided. Exact knowledge, in every department of life, has always been a necessity of the social condition of mankind, but it is only lately that this fact has obtained recognition. Historical analysis has therefore a double value, as

revealing the actual truth and furnishing data and precedents for use in the future.

The year 1764 saw the subsidence of the last wave of the ten year's struggle between the French and English monarchies for the possession of the North American Continent which was believed to have finally fallen under the rule of the latter forever—her possessions extending from the Gulf of Florida eastward to Halifax embraced the whole Atlantic coast line of the continent—by the Peace of Paris it was extended to Labrador and comprised with the Province of Canada all West of the Alleghany range to the shores of the Pacific—to the North this Territory had no defined limits South, it was bounded by the Mississippi. East of the Alleghanies extending to the Atlantic the area covered by the thirteen Colonies consisting of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, containing on the aggregate 340,000 square miles of territory—peopled by between two and three millions of British Colonists or in great part by their descendants. Each of those Colonies were allowed by their charter to elect a Legislature consisting of one or two houses and with the exception of Delaware a Lieutenant Governor or Governor, but such a thing as a *responsible administration* does not appear to have been thought of; hence the peculiar features of the present American system, where an irresponsible ministry without seats in either house of Congress, consequently without the confidence of the members, controul the destinies of thirty millions of souls. Virginia, the first settled in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century by wealthy aristocratic families from Great Britain who carried with them the prevailing notions of prerogative and High Church Government, was the last portion of the British Empire which yielded to Cromwell's usurpation, and the first to renounce obedience by proclaiming the worthless Charles the Second for one hundred and fifty years after its establishment did not contain a single place of worship for Roman Catholics or Protestant Dissenters. Its influence up to the disastrous war between the Northern and Southern States in 1862-65 was most extensive in the political affairs of the United States—it produced the greatest men as Soldiers, Statesmen, Jurists and Literatic which the Union could boast—but now fallen under the power of a democracy she is like Frankenstein destroyed by the monster of her own creation.

Massachusetts and the New England Colonies were settled by religious and political refugees from England, cast out by the throes of that agitation in Church and State which culminated in the Great Rebellion, and except the stupid Scotch pedant who then filled the throne of the Great Tudor wished to get rid of them at any price, it is inconceivable that, blockhead as he was, he should have given a charter which virtually threw all the

Government into the hands of the ruling elders and they thus afforded the extraordinary example of erecting an ecclesiastical tyranny of their own, although to avoid a far milder one under Laud they literally became exiles and wanderers in the wilderness, and to make the parallel more complete having themselves suffered and escaped persecution they at once set up as persecutors on their own account, and having experienced the horrors of intolerance to show their appreciation thereof they improved on the practice and hanged for difference of opinion where Laud only fined. This charter allowed them not only to elect their House of Assembly, but also their Governor, Judges, and all Executive officers; swayed by a crafty and ambitious priesthood whose whole object was the reign of the "Saints on Earth," it is easy to understand that nothing in the political or moral teaching of the New Englanders tended to loyalty to Great Britain or her institutions. As old "Lentha" used to say, the "Presbyterial form of Government" which had totally failed in old England found a congenial home in New England and held in the *Pilgrim Fathers* the germs of that insubordination, that lawlessness, and that sacerdotal ascendancy which culminated in the successful Rebellion of 1775.

The Colonies between Virginia and Massachusetts had Charters partaking of the character of both; in Pennsylvania the Governors were nominated by the proprietors and frequently at issue with their House of Assembly, in fact the British Colonies were an ill organised and worse governed series of communities each having or thinking they had separate interest and rights; another element not favorable to the development of a high moral, political or religious tone in society, was the fact that those colonies had become a very cave of Adullam for all the desperate characters of the British Isles, and was the place to which the least blameable of their criminals had been expatriated.

From all this it is evident that amongst such people loyalty or nationality as a sentiment could not exist. Removed to what, as measured by time, would now be called a long distance from the Mother Country, estranged and exasperated by the operation of causes, just or unjust, the descendants of such men or themselves would doubtless seek the first opportunity of vengeance, especially as in striking the blow they would probably be advancing their own interests.

Commercially the condition of those Colonies were such as to make some change desirable. It was a period when "monopolies," national and individual, were looked on as the whole science of trade. England, by navigation laws, tried to fence around her industries and to increase their price to her customers, under the idea that by so doing she was nourishing them. Her revenue in 1775 was about £16,000,000 (sixteen million pounds) sterling per annum, which was wrung from the necessities of her people.

It was not then understood that the sim-

ple principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets constituted the whole science of commerce, and that any measure which restricted this in the slightest degree was injurious to people and country alike.

As a rule Great Britain tried to compel her Colonies to trade with herself alone. So lax indeed were the bonds in which she held them that neither Stamp Act or duty on tea would have provoked an outbreak if the trade with the Spanish Main had not been interfered with.

At this period Spain, with trifling exceptions, owned all South America—acting on the recognised principle all foreign nations were forbidden to trade with her Colonists, and the most fearful penalties were inflicted for a breach of this regulation whenever ill luck brought the bold smuggler into the hands of the Spanish Guarda-costas. The New England Fishermen knew the value of a cargo and armed to the teeth would take the risks fight the Spanish armed vessels when necessary, and managed to carry on quite a brisk trade with the West Indies and Spanish Main. The real cause which precipitated the rebellion of 1775 was the measures taken for the establishment of a more efficient Custom's police, in which the vessels of the Royal Navy were employed for the suppression of smuggling by an Act of Parliament passed in 1763. The consequence of its extension to North America was the suppression of the trade with the Spanish Main to the great loss of the British people and the all but ruin of the Colonists; not only did it affect the New England Colonies, but also those to the West and South, and was the direct cause of the subsequent rebellion to which the Stamp Act or Tea Duty was only a mere pretence; this discontent was engendered by the severity with which the Custom House regulations were enforced and the untaught zeal of the naval officers to whom that duty was entrusted carried ruin and destruction through the Provinces. In addition to all this the ill feeling evoked in the minds of the Militia Officers who had served through the Campaigns of 1754-64, by the neglect with which they were treated and the contempt they must have felt for such men, as Lord London, Generals Webb and Abercrombie, sufficient reasons will be given to account for the show of force exhibited at the outset, the early determination arrived at to cast off all semblance of allegiance and the readiness with which life and estate was perilled in this quarrel.

It is not at all necessary to suppose that the feelings of patriotism, properly so called, were in any case evoked during the contest; that *refuge of scoundrelism*, according to Curran, could exercise little influence on men whose first act was to strike a matricidal blow at the existence of their native land, to band together with its enemies for whom scarcely twenty years previously that native land had scattered her treasures, burdened her people and shed their blood like water to defend them. No, the real governing motives

are as stated, and it is more than probable that if Washington's great services had been properly recognized, Patrick Henry made Attorney General of Virginia, and a few others placed in those prominent positions which their influence, talents, and interests in the country warranted, the North American Provinces might have remained British Colonies to the present day.

It is evident, however, that Providence willed it otherwise, but the fact still remains the same that a rebellion was needlessly precipitated, while no constitutional means of redress for actual evils was tried. On whom the blood-guiltiness rests this narrative will try to show, and while it will not spare the faults of British statesmen it will not extenuate those of their adversaries.

At the period when the charters of the British Colonies were granted England did not know what a "Responsible Ministry meant," that necessary key stone of constitutional government had been slowly elaborated during the period which elapsed between the Revolution of 1688 and the year 1760, the Colonies were entirely without any such machinery, its plan being to a certain extent supplied by the Legislative Council of each Colony. A meeting of the Governors of the different Colonies was held in Albany in July 1754, for the purpose of concocting measures for united action in the event of the war then pending. It was proposed to obtain an Act of the Imperial Parliament for establishing a general form of Government for all the British North American Colonies, under which each Colony should maintain its autonomy except the changes necessary to be made in the Constitution and Charters to bring them into harmony with each other and the general Government—which should consist of a President-General appointed and paid by the Crown, and a Grand Council elected by the Representatives of the people, the President-General should have a negative over the acts of the Council, and that no law should be valid except it received the Royal assent, and that all existing laws should be brought into harmony with English statutes and nothing contrary thereto should be enacted. The promoters of this scheme were sanguine of its success and declared that if it was adopted by the British Government the Colonies would be able to raise a force sufficient to protect themselves and assist in the conquest of Canada.

Unfortunately for the interests of Great Britain that unprincipled imbecile the Duke of Newcastle wielded its destinies, and some of his creatures imagined that it would put a final extinguisher on the ministerial patronage by naturally compelling the President-General to bestow the Lieutenant-Governorships on the leading men in each Colony, besides preventing the appointment of Secretaries, Treasurers and the whole host of the small fry of officials by which the course of Government was obstructed and the people plundered.

Instead of according this Act which would

have perpetuated British rule over the thirteen colonies, the following was proposed: "That the Governors of the Provinces assisted by one or two of the members of their council, should assemble to concert measures of defence, with authority to draw on the British treasury for all sums that might be requisite, which should be reimbursed by taxes levied by Act of Parliament." As might have been expected, this movement did not succeed, but it had a fearful effect on the contest which followed, and materially aided the political anarchy from which the Revolution of the British Colonies sprang.

Exactly one hundred and ten years later the British Colonies in America effected a similar union, not only with the approbation of the British administration but at their instance, as a measure not of separate national existences, but as a means of consolidating the power of the Empire and placing the Provinces in their true positions as integral portions thereof.

The history of the events succeeding the proposed "Union" of 1754 are to be found in the second volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, under the title of "The Campaigns of 1754-64."

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE PETERBORO' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above body was held on Wednesday fortnight in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of electing a patron for the ensuing year, and arranging the date for the annual match. The Rev. Vincent Clementi, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and there were also present A. H. Campbell Esq., Col. Poole, Major Kennedy, Capt. Kennedy, Messrs. G. Edmison, Chambers, Knapp, and Adjutant Kennedy, (Secy.)

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman said the object of the present meeting was to make their business arrangements for the ensuing year, and to elect a patron. There was also a report to receive from the range committee who, he believed, had found a piece of ground suitable for the purpose. Before they came to the subject of the range, they would proceed to the election of a patron.

Col. Poole moved that the patron of the last year, Judge Dennistoun, be re-elected.

Major Kennedy seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Chambers said with respect to the shooting range, the committee had found a suitable site, in Ashburnham, which might be made immediately available for the purpose at an outlay of \$50, though to make it complete, a sum of from \$100 to \$150 could be expended and no money wasted.

A conversation ensued in which Mr. Campbell, Col. Poole and Major Kennedy took part, as to the probability of obtaining a lease of the ground; but nothing definite was elicited.

It was moved by Mr. Knapp, and seconded by Capt. Kennedy, That Mr. Grover's letter upon the subject be referred to the range Committee to act upon it as they deem fit, and that pending the decision of the Government, \$50 be expended upon the range.

The 15th and 16th of June have been fixed for the Match, and committees appointed

to obtain Subscriptions, and carry out all arrangements. The president and Mr. Campbell both promised prizes of ten dollars cash.

The auditors were appointed for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned till the 14th of June next.—*Peterboro' Review*.

We understand that the small but celebrated St. Catharines Rifle Club has commenced its practices, and that every Wednesday during the season will be devoted to practice. This is right, for it is only by observing the greatest care in the management of the weapon, in the selection of the ammunition, and by regular practice on the range that our Rifle Club can expect to retain the high and honorable position which they have won for themselves on many a "hard fought field." As many of our citizens as feel disposed to cultivate that knowledge of arms among our youth which has contributed so much to the glory and greatness of Britain, and which has enabled the brave and manly Swiss to keep themselves free and independent in the midst of covetous surrounding despotisms, should become members of the St. Catharines Rifle Club by contributing a small annual fee; and whether they become marksmen or not themselves they will at least have the proud consciousness of doing their duty and show a spirit of generous patriotism.

Everything in the world ought not to resolve itself into greenbacks; life, as shown by Dickens in "Hard Times" is very dull and unlovely without a spice of romance and enthusiasm; and by cultivating a certain amount of generous sentiment we become better men, better friends and better citizens.

Form, form, Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm.
Riflemen! Riflemen! Riflemen form!
—*St. Catharines Journal*.

The *Daily News* advocates a plan of military colonization. It says: We hope the Dominion authorities who are in possession of the Fertile Belt will concoct some scheme whereby that ancient and valuable mode of peopling regions can be revived. The British army contains thousands of married men, to whom a grant of land would be the highest prize that could be offered for loyalty and good service. It would be easy for the Imperial government to organize each year one regiment of such veterans, convey them to the banks of the Saskatchewan, feed and pay them for five years, furnish them with free grants, and allow them to work their lands. They would be entitled to pensions under any circumstances. Let this policy be pursued for twenty years and we should then find as many thousand families planted on our western border. We should secure a well trained and powerful military organization, and we would have the additional merit of recompensing our soldiers.

Adjutant-General Stryker, of Newark, is about writing a work on the character and services of the New Jersey soldiers who died in the late war. Two hundred and nineteen New Jersey officers died from wounds received in it.

An ex-volunteer, reading that Chandler was going to raise 60,000 Michigan soldiers to capture Canada, took out his pencil and commenced multiplying that number by 500. "What's that for?" asked a bystander.—"That," replied the volunteer, "is the bounty—\$30,000,000!" "Where in—," was the next query, "is Chandler going to raise the stamps!"

AN INCIDENT OF OCEAN LIFE.

Our noble ship lay at anchor in the Bay of Tangier, a fortified town in the extreme north of Africa. The day had been extremely mild, with a gentle breeze sweeping to the northward and westward; but along towards the close of the afternoon the sea-breeze died away, and one of those sultry, oven-like atmospheric breathings came from the great sun-burst Sahara.

Half an hour before sun-down the captain gave the cheering order for the boatswain to call the hands to go in swimming, and in less than five minutes the forms of our tars were seen leaping from the arms of the lower yards.

One of the studding-sails had been lowered into the water with its corners suspended from the main yard arm and the swinging boom, and into this most of the swimmers made their way. Among those who seemed to be enjoying the sport most heartily were two of the boys, Tom Wallace and Fred Fairbanks, the latter of whom was the son of our old gunner, and in a laughing mood they started out from the studding-sail on a race.

There was a loud ringing shout of joy on their lips as they put off, and they darted through the water like fishes. The surface of the sea was as smooth as glass, though its bosom rose in long heavy swells that set in from the Atlantic.

The vessel was moored with a long sweep from both cables, and buoy of the starboard anchor was far away on the starboard quarter, where it rose and fell with lazy swells, like a drunken man.

Towards this buoy the two lads made their way, Fred Fairbanks taking the lead; but when they were within twenty or thirty fathoms of the buoy, Tim shot ahead and promised to win the race.—The old gunner watched the progress of his son with a vast degree of pride, and when he saw him drop behind, he leaped upon the poop and was just upon the point of urging him on by a shout, when a cry reached his ear which made him start as though he had been struck by a cannon ball.

A shark! a shark! came forth from the captain of the fore-castle, and at the sound of these terrible words the men who were in the water plunged toward the ship.

Right a beam, at the distance of three or four cable lengths, a sharp wake was seen in the water, where the back of the monster was visible. His course was for the boys.

For a moment the gunner stood like one bereft of his senses, but at the next he shouted at the boys to turn, but the little fellows heard him not—stoutly the swimmers strove for the goal, all unconscious of the death spirit that hovered so near them.—Their merry laugh still rang over waters, and at length they both touched the buoy together.

O, what drops of agony started from the brow of our gunner! A boat had been put off, but Fairbanks knew that he could not reach the buoys in season, and every moment he expected to see the monster sink from sight, and then he knew that all hope would be lost. At this moment a cry reached the ship that went through every heart like a stream of fire—the boys had discovered their enemy.

The cry started old Fairbanks to his senses, and quicker than thought he sprang to the quarter deck. The guns were all loaded and shotted fore and aft, and none knew their temper better than he. With a

steady hand, made strong by a sudden hope, the old gunner seized a priming wire, and picked a cartridge of one of the quarter guns; then he took from his pocket a percussion wafer and set in its place, and set back the hammer of the patent lock. With a giant's strength the old man swayed the breech of the heavy gun to its bearings, and then seized the string of the lock, he stood back and watched for the next swell that would bring the shark in range. He had aimed the piece some distance ahead of the mark, but yet a little moment would settle his hopes and fears.

Every breath was hushed, and every heart in the old ship beat painfully. The boat was some distance from the boys while the horrid sea monster was fearfully near. Suddenly the air was awoken by a roar of a heavy gun, and as the old man knew that his son was gone, he sank back upon the combing of the hatch and covered his face with his hands, as if afraid to see the result of his own efforts, for if he had failed, he knew that his boy was lost.

For a moment after the report of the gun had died away upon the air there was a dead silence, but as the dense smoke arose from the surface of the water, there was at first a low murmur breaking from the lips of the men—that murmur grew louder and stronger until it swelled into a joyous deafening shout. The gunner sprang to his feet and gazed off upon the water, and the first thing that met his view was the huge carcass of the shark floating with his white belly up—a mangled, lifeless mass.

In a few minutes the boat reached the daring swimmers, and half dead with fright they were brought on board. The old man clasped his boy in his arms and then overcome by his powerful excitement he leaned upon a gun for support.

I have seen men in all phases of excitement and suspense, but never have I seen a human being more overcome by thrilling emotion, than on that startling moment when they first knew the effect of the gunner's shot.

VISIT OF AN ENGLISH BOY TO THE CAMP OF LOPEZ.

The following interesting letter, from a workshop boy to his mother, has been sent to the *Manchester Examiner* for publication. The boy, it appears, was resolved to view the camp of Lopez, and he ran away during his holidays for that purpose:—

Monte Video, Feb. 15, 1869.—When I wrote you last, I told you that I was going to Paraguay. Well, I have just returned, after having endured great hardship. I arrived in Asuncion and Conception, the capitals of the before-named country, on the 7th, and I saw the Allied army; and then went outside the city for a league or two. As I went up in the steamer I saw all the fortresses where the bloody battles have been fought, and they were all in ruins. When I got to my destination I saw that the cholera was raging there. When we saw this, we knew it was healthy in the mountains, where Lopez and his army were. "Well," I said, "let us go there," and my friends said, "No, no; if we go there Lopez will make us serve in his army." I said, "Well, we had better do that than die of cholera." Well, they consented, and we went about 14 leagues up the mountains, when an escort of Lopez's troops came on us, seized us, and took us before Lopez, and I knew we should be sure to have to work at either one thing or another. Well, we had been working in the foundry for four days without almost any-

thing to eat. At first they thought we were Brazilians, and all they gave us to eat was a piece of dry hide and some herbs, and hardly any water. I knew Lopez's wife was English, and one day she came close past me, and I spoke to her, and she at once told Lopez, and let us enjoy ourselves as much as we liked. We saw how they lived; and we saw female battalions go through their drill and everything. And from the mountains we could see the capital, Asuncion, quite distinct through a glass. We saw a force of Brazilians come out towards the mountains. At once Lopez ordered 18 regiments to go out and meet them. Just didn't I tremble in my shoes. The Paraguayans won the battle, and we saw the Paraguayans bring all the booty of the fight to where we were. It appears there were 2000 Brazilians in the fight. They killed 1200 and brought 200 prisoners, and the others escaped. Paraguay is a magnificent country. There are monkeys, snakes, boars, crocodiles, and birds of every plumage. It was splendid. I could imagine it something like Paradise. Lopez had been driven from every stronghold he possessed, and is now in the mountains. Where we were there is a splendid plain for leagues, on which grows everything. Before he went to the mountains he ordered every family in Paraguay there, and they all went, and there it is, just like living in a town, but the houses are different. All they have is a hide to sleep under. The day we left Lopez, he ordered a small force to go round the country and to kill everyone that had not gone to the mountains as he ordered them. The way we got away was by luck. The admiral in Monte Video ordered a small gunboat to go up to Asuncion, and the captain to go to Lopez and bring away the English there that wished to leave. We, of course, took the opportunity of getting away, but many wished to remain, and would not come away. The cholera is very bad in Buenos Ayres, and we have had several deaths. I am quite thin with my trip. The heat is something awful in Paraguay. I am quite well, and all the same.

BREACHES OF TURKISH "DECORUM."

A Paris paper gives the following interesting incidents of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Sultan. The Sultan, writes its correspondent from Constantinople, offered his arm to the princess. Since the foundation of the Ottoman Empire such an enormity had never been perpetrated, exclaims the Ulemas, as that the commander of the Faithful should touch a Christian princess. I certainly can testify that at the ceremony of the distribution of prizes at the Palais d'Industrie, during the Great Exhibition, when the Empress, looking more beautiful than usual, in white satin and diamonds, descended from the dias to walk around the hall, the Sultan, though next to her, abstained from offering her his arm, and, to her evident surprise, took the Princess Imperial by the hand. Their royal highnesses' visit has been the cause of another frightful breach of decorum. After the dinner given by the Sultan to the Prince and Princess, the Sultan drank Queen Victoria's health, raising a glass of champagne to his lips. 'Tis true he did not drink the liquor of the infidel; still there is no telling, say the Ulemas, whither such scandalous derelictions of duty lead.

Recruiting is progressing rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The report is that twenty vessels are to be made serviceable in a few weeks, and the only one that is actually preparing for sea is the practice ship "Sabine" which carries thirty-six guns.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CRIMEAN JOURNAL.

There is an old Turkish proverb which translated, signifies "when the trees put forth their leaves, beware of robbers." This was verified with a vengeance in the spring and summer months of 1856, around the towns of Varna, Chonmla, and the great house camp of Baltchik, the robberies and murders committed on British and French officers, and soldiers being too numerous to record. One particular instance of the assassination of a young English officer, attached to the Land Transport Corps (now the Military Train) is here related.

A number of horses had been stolen from the camp and were supposed to be concealed in the gloomy and almost impenetrable woods, between Baltchik and Varna, and on the occasion of a very valuable animal, the property of Lieutenant Peirce, being missed, early one morning in the month of June, that officer, alone, on foot, and carrying only a heavy riding whip, penetrated into the recesses of the adjoining forests, and suddenly came on a party of three or four of the horse thieves busily employed in smoking their Chibouques—not in the least daunted, he walked into the middle of the group and seizing one of the fellows by the throat, swore in the best Turkish he was master of, he would be the death of him, if not immediately informed where the horse he sought was concealed—whether the stature of the young officer (over six feet four) or the sight of the well-known British uniform, or the cool manner in which he acted, intimidated the ruffians or not, is only a matter of conjecture; but although all were well armed not a man ventured to assail him, and in a few minutes he was in possession of his charged and returned unmolested to the camp.

It is probable that this act of daring on the part of a "Gouar" rankled in the minds of the rascals, and that it was determined he should be waylaid and murdered. A few days after despite of all remonstrances on the part of his friends, he most imprudently started from Baltchik on his way to Varna, accompanied only by a lad of the corps, barely sixteen years of age, taking a bye-path through the forest which considerably shortened the distance he had to travel, and it was in mounting a steep ascent covered with thick brushwood that he received his death shot from an unknown hand.

The English boy above alluded to was the only evidence of the sad occurrence, and stated that hearing a rustle in the copse above him he looked up and saw a gun or pistol pointed at the Lieut. (who was in front) by a man wearing a Fez, that being himself in a dreadful state of alarm, he

jumped off his horse and was in the act of scrambling down the bank when he heard a shot fired, and turning his head saw the officer falling from his charger. The boy after great trouble and in a fearful state of excitement gained the camp and gave the alarm. A party led by Captain Philip's instantly mounted and galloped to the spot, where they found poor Pierce weltering in his blood, a bullet having passed direct through his heart. The body was shockingly mutilated, with knives or daggers and his watch and money belt, said to have contained £400, gone. Search was made in all directions for the murderer but without success, and the next day the disfigured remains of Lieut. Pierce were interred with military honors at the camp, attended by the officers of the Garrison and Cavalry Commandant of Varna, Lieut. Col. L——.

Some slight suspicions were at first attached to the lad George Bray, of the L. T. Corps, but were totally unfounded; and unless the wretch who perpetrated the outrage formed one of the batch that were sometime afterwards hunted out of the woods and hanged by half dozens on the surrounding branches by order of the Pacha of Varna—nothing ever transpired to give a clue to the murder.

R. I.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—It must be gratifying to the readers of the REVIEW to observe that it is ever prompt as occasion demands, to censure or defy the *Lex talionis* which our maganimous neighbours across the Lakes have, though assuredly without cause, thought advisable to initiate as the base of their political relations with the Dominion.

We are all quite aware there is much of the absurd Yankee *outrance* which may be either laughed at or treated with contempt, but it is equally certain that the indefatigable "keep peggang away, keep hammering away" (English for perseverance it is presumed) system, which they inculcate, and practice to enforce a policy, is not altogether without effect. It is said a man has only to repeat a falsehood often enough to become persuaded of its truth, and in international affairs, why may not fallacies be urged, maintained, reiterated until they assume a similar aspect? "Hammering and pegging" upon a subject demands either acquiescence or investigation, to escape the weariness of discussion, most men prefer the former to the latter alternative. Hence it becomes incumbent upon the Dominion press to enter the lists *outrance* against the false, arrogant assumption which, almost without an exception, pervades that of the United States; and let us be fully assured that the inordinate national vanity, so peculiarly American, will never appreciate the eloquence or dignity of *silence* on our part, but rather impute it to timidity, or to a sub-

mission born of conviction. True a recriminative paper warfare may not be a very exalted role for a Country's Journalism to indulge in; but it is imperative that the fetid tide of mingled abuse and insult, which daily sets towards our shores, should be shivered against, or recoil from those barriers of truth of which the press is the proper guardian. Nor need the necessary assertion of our claim to the comity of nations, or an indignant refutation of deliberate misrepresentation, social or political, stultify itself by descending to low recrimination.

As one of its constant readers, I beg to congratulate the REVIEW for having so ably taken up *des batons* in a good cause.

Yours,

Dear Sir,

SABREUR.

INSPECTION OF THE QUEBEC SQUADRON "CANADIAN HUSSARS."

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

This fine old Squadron paraded, mounted, on the Plains of Abraham for inspection on Saturday afternoon by Lt. Col. Cassault, D. A. G., and presented a most creditable appearance for Volunteer Cavalry, and we could see at once that much care had been taken by the officers in teaching the men to ride well—the very first requisite in a cavalry soldier.

The inspection of the men and horses having been made by the reviewing officer and the rear rank formed up, the Commanding officer gave the word "March past in Squadron," "Slope sword," and upon the squadron leaders "Troops, right wheel," and the subsequent order to "March," the day's work began. After marching past in squadron, they "Formed Troops" upon leaving the passing line, and the same movement was gone through at the "Trot." Once more arriving on the parade line the front was reversed by the wheel about of troops and they galloped past, left in front, all very creditable indeed. A few field manoeuvres were then gone through, including some non-pivot drill;—Col. Casault requiring the younger officers to take command and act as squadron and troop leaders as well as the older ones. The squadron then rode in to their stables and riding school, where a number of "Rides" from each troop went through part of the "Single" and "Double rides" and "Sword Exercise."

This squadron turned out as usual with every saddle they have filled, and we were also pleased to see that every officer was present on parade. To them in a great measure is due the efficiency of the squadron, and to their Riding Master and Drill Instructor, Mr. F. Villiers (late 13th Hussars). The following is a list of the officers: Lt. Col. Forsyth, Major Scott, Capt. J. F. Turnbull, Capt. and Adjt. F. W. Gray, Lieut. McDonald, Cornet Brown, Paymaster, E. Matte, Quarter-master, M. Julien, Riding

Master, F. Villiers. Surgeon, J. Stansfield M. D.

We are glad to hear the officers intend purchasing ten of the horses of the 13th Hussars at the sale in Montreal for the express use of their Riding School.

29TH WATERLOO BATTALION.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

No. 1 Company, New Hamburg, met for inspection, Monday, 10th inst. The attendance was good and the men presented a very creditable appearance. Lt. Col. Service, Brigade Major, was not present, according to appointment; this is much to be regretted, as a number of the men came from a distance—some as much as twenty miles. The 29th are getting pretty well used to being disappointed by their Brigade Majors. After putting the company through a number of movements, which were well executed, Lt. Col. Goodman made a few congratulatory remarks, expressing himself as being well pleased with the good muster and the appearance of the men.

No. 6 Company, Hespeler, was inspected by Lt. Col. Service on Friday, 14th inst. The turn out was good; the men made a very soldierly appearance, and acquitted themselves very creditably, and, considering that this was their first inspection, they reflect great credit on their instructor, Mr. Sharp. No. 6 Company will not be No. 6 as regards efficiency. The Brigade Major expressed himself as being highly pleased with the Company, and said they were the best he had yet seen. Lt. Col. Goodman said he had great pleasure in welcoming No. 6 Company to the 29th Battalion.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

H. M. steam transport "Crocodile" arrived in port on the 6th instant and the "Serapis" on the 15th; both ships brought out a large number of dockyard artisans discharged from the Chatham and Plymouth establishments by the Imperial Government, and the "Serapis" brought out a number of officers belonging to regiments serving in Canada, and a company of Royal Engineers for the fortifications at Point Levis. The "Crocodile" and the "Serapis" are sister ships, and were built quite recently for the Indian transport service. They are immense vessels of about 5,000 tons each, and present a very strange appearance in the harbour, from their peculiar build, being very high out of the water, with bows projecting below like the ironclad rams; the Richelieu Company's large three deck steamer "Quebec" looked comparatively small when lying alongside the "Crocodile," being considerably shorter and her hurricane deck only on a level with the bulwarks of the transport.

The 78th Highlanders and a detachment of artillery left on Tuesday the 11th in the

"Crocodile" for Halifax, where they arrived on Thursday evening, an unusually short trip. The camp at Point Levis will be formed in the beginning of June, the 53rd from Quebec will be one of the regiments, the others there are conflicting statements about, but it is generally believed here that it will be the 60th and 29th.

The annual match of the Quebec Rifle Association will take place on the Beauport Flats in the month of July, and will be a good opportunity for the Ontario and Quebec teams to try their strength immediately before the Dominion match. Halifax seems a very out of the way place to select for the national meeting, its only advantage being the possession of an excellent range. It is to be hoped the system of rotation is not going to be adopted permanently, it would be much better to fix on some central place where the matches might be held every year. If the \$800 prize won by this Province at the Laprairie match is to be disposed of by the Council representing the Province, care should be taken to give every publicity to what they propose doing, so that no particular section may be unfairly treated.

A very large number of ships of the spring fleet have arrived and the harbor looks quite crowded. The Government schooner "La Canadienne" has come out of winter quarters and is waiting orders from Ottawa to proceed. This trim little sailing vessel seems very unfit for the service she has to perform on such a large extent of coast, and must make us appear rather ridiculous in the eyes of the foreign fishermen, who appear to be driving our own away and acting without any restraint; and yet the Government have two fine iron screw steamers lying idle here all the year round, which would suit admirably for the protection of the fisheries.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Commandant Major B. C. Russell, H. M. 13th Hussars.

School Adjutant, Lieut. J. Walker, H. M. 13th Hussars.

Drill Instructor, Sergeant Macdonald, H. M. 13th Hussars.

Riding School Instructor, Sergt. Maguire, H. M. 13th Hussars.

The undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Force having completed the course of instruction and passed their final examination, were awarded Certificates as follows on the 10th instant by the Commandant.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieut. Colonel R. Lovelace, V. Hussars, late Turkish Cavalry, and formerly of H.M. 19th Regiment, Montreal; Lieut. Col. T. Barwis, 55th Batt. Vol. Militia, Megantic; Major Martin, Hochelaga Batt, Montreal; Major F. Bond, Prince of Wales Vol. Rifles,

Montreal: Captain and Adjt. T. Branche, Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal; Lieut. and Adjt. Atkinson, Grand Trunk Batt. Montreal; Cornet Lockerby, Vol. Hussars, Montreal; Corporal Gore, Q. V. Hussars, Quebec.

SECOND CLASS.

Sergeant Major Browne, Q. V. Hussars, Quebec.

The services of Sergeants Macdonald and Maguire have been duly appreciated by the Volunteer Officers attending the school, and the N. C. Officers deserve great credit for the patience and efficiency evinced by them in the performance of their duty as instructors.

The course has consisted of the single and double ride.—Practice at Heads and Posts—Swords and Carbine exercise mounted and dismounted—Field and Squadron drill Interior economy of Cavalry and Volunteers, fitting of Saddlery and Appointments, Outposts, duty, Advanced guards and patrols, Skirmishing mounted and dismounted, the duties of Orderly Officer—Orderly Sergeant and orderly Corporal, &c., &c.

The 13th Hussars being under orders to leave Montreal and their horses were sold on the 18th instant.—The Cavalry School is now closed.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The horses of the Grey Battery, Battery K. and 13th Hussars were sold by auction on the 18th and 19th inst., the sale was well attended, and good prices given, the large Grey horse ridden by Sergeant-Major Bigwood, brought \$400 or the average amount for the Artillery horses was \$130, and those of the Hussars \$190. The lowest bid in the Royal Artillery sale was \$56, the Hussars, \$75.

The passed cadets of the school of Gunnery, have presented their Drill Instructors, Sergeant-Majors McKenzie and Sayle with handsome Signet Ring as a mark of their appreciation of their services during the course.

The Victoria Hall drill room and armory is to be turned into a livery stable.—The new Drill Shed does not seem likely to be given up as yet to the Volunteers, and there is a rumour that the City Hall will be discontinued as a military school.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST ANNUAL COMPETITION IN JUNE.

The Ontario Rifle Association have announced that their first annual competitive meeting will be held on the 22nd, and the four succeeding days in June next. The Council of the association has for some time past, been active in preparing for the event, and the past experience of its members, with the known wants at previous matches, have together contributed an amount of knowledge in relation to such matters which it is believed will contribute to make the present meeting the model for years to come. Further than this, the Council have gone to work in an earnest matter-of-fact way, arranging for every contingency so that all their plans though not yet fully matured,

are still sufficiently advanced to lead them to calculate with tolerable certainty on an attendance of from 1,800 to 2,000 competitors. This result realized will more than make up for all the trouble which the work costs, and looking at the acknowledged advantages of rifle competitions, in a community such as ours, no one can look forward to the approaching meeting without seeing in it a fruitful source of good to our citizen soldiery. Various attempts have before now been made, but with only comparative success, to foster a spirit of emulation in rifle practice among our Volunteers. The failure heretofore to give what occasionally assumed all the features of an enthusiasm, a permanent position in the Volunteer force, was due, in some extent, to the want of foresight among the promoters of the enterprises sought to be perpetuated. Thus, though one rifle match would prove a success, the effect was only transient, because proper provision for following up the advantage had not been made. These and other mistakes have this year been sought to be avoided; and the Council, still believing with all their experience, that all knowledge do not dwell with them, have copied extensively from the Wimbledon practice, in arranging the details for the competition of 1869.

THE MEETING

will take place on the Garrison Common. The Council have partly constructed twelve new rifle ranges on the Common, in addition to those now in use by the military, which will be available if required. Here every arrangement for the accommodation and comfort of those attending the matches will be made. The Wimbledon method has in this, as in many other important particulars, been followed, and among other material advantages to those attending will be that allowing them tent room and quarters during the week. This being the first really Provincial affair of the kind, it is not likely that those forming the gathering will enter as fully into the hilarity of such a mode of existence as the British Volunteers did at Wimbledon. Yet the majority of our Volunteers have had plenty of time at different camps of instruction to accustom themselves to this mode of living. In the present instance camps will be furnished by the Militia Department; but Volunteers will require to bring their own blankets. A commissariat will be established under the charge of Messrs. Alswell & Co., of the William street Brewery, where meals can be had at all hours from tattoo to reveille, and of a character fully up to that of the well known firm that has undertaken this part of the work.

A ladies tent and other et ceteras, tending to make the camp a place of resort and enjoyment to the lady friends of the competitors, will be established, while a reading room, a coffee room, and such other resorts will find room within the camp.

THE TRAINS.

The different railway companies have agreed to carry Volunteers and others proposing to come here to attend the match at half-fare, and, under this management, those paying to Toronto will be allowed to return home free on the certificate of the Secretary. The different trains running into and out of the city daily, will also stop at the camp to let off passengers; while it is expected that the Great Western Railway will run a special train on one or two of the days at least.

THE FIRING.

The firing for the different prizes is arranged to begin each day at 9.30 a.m. Mar-

kers will be furnished from the regular troops in garrison, and the bugle calls will be those usually made use of on similar occasions. The targets will be on the Hill system, which provides for each shot being obliterated as the target is struck. This is secured by a series of discs, which, on being raised, exhibit a colour to indicate the number of points made. Thus the "bull's-eye" disc will be white, the "centre" disc, red, and the "outer" disc, black, in order to contrast with the colour of these portions of the targets. The size of the targets at 200 and 300 yards will be 6 x 4 feet, "bull's-eye," 8 inches, centre, 2 feet. At 400, 500 and 600 yards, size of target, 6 feet square, bull's-eye, 2 feet, centre, 4 feet. For 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the target will be 6 feet high by 12 feet wide, the "bull's-eye" three feet and the centre six feet square. In other respects the Wimbledon regulations of 1867, adapted to Canadian use, will be observed, and the sights prescribed by the same regulations will be allowed. Ammunition for the Snider-Enfields can be had from the armourer on the ground at 30 cts. per 10 rounds.

THE OPENING DAY.

Tuesday the 22nd June, will likely witness something approaching a genuine sight on the grounds. The competition will then be opened with appropriate honours. It was hoped that Sir John Young would be present to inaugurate the matches, but he will be unable to do so. He has, however, donated a cup, valued at \$50, for competition as the Association shall direct.

THE MATCHES.

In apportioning the money at the disposal of the Association the Council has kept the idea steadily in view that it is better to make four prizes of \$50 than to make one of \$200. With this in view, they have divided the \$2,500 at their disposal into 186 unequal parts, — the lowest of which is of sufficient amount to pay the expenses of an economical man while here, and the highest something worth the trouble to earn. The 186 prizes to be distributed include 16 Snider-Enfield prizes, with money added; but, independent of these, the prizes are all in money or cups, at the option of the winner. The special prizes presented are one of \$50 by the Governor-General, one of \$100 by Major-General Stisted, one of \$50 by the Lieutenant-Governor, one of \$100 by the President of the Association, Mr. Gzowski, and one of \$50 by the Hon. D. L. McPherson.

The first match is the "All Comers," open to members of the Association, and has 38 prizes in all, — the first of which is \$25, the second \$20, the 3rd \$15, and the 4th \$10, with a number of still smaller prizes. Mr. McPherson's prize of \$50 is included in sums of \$30 and \$20 for the Volunteers from Simcoe, Grey and Bruce, who may make the highest scores in the match. The total amount of prizes in this match is \$220. The Affiliated Associations' prize is to be competed for by members of Associations throughout the country affiliated with the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize is to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any three members of any one Association. The first prize is \$50; the second, a Snider-Enfield and \$5; third prize, two of \$10, 4 sums of \$5, 6 sums of \$4 — a total of \$150.

Major-General Stisted's prizes are apportioned as follows: — 1st, a cup or value of \$50; 2nd, four prizes of \$10 each, eight of \$5 each, ten of \$2 each — total \$150.

The battalion match is to be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers,

or men from any battalion or corps of Volunteer Militia in Ontario. The first prizes is \$75; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$25; 4th, \$20; 5th, \$10. The weapons are to be Snider-Enfield or Spencer carbines of the Government issue, at the distances of 200, 500, and 600 yards.

The Company match, to be competed for by five members of any company of infantry, troop of cavalry, or battery of artillery. The first prize is \$50; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$30; 4th, \$20; 5th, \$10.

The Ontario Rifle Association's match has a total of \$216 in prizes, divided into 24 parts.

The President's is: — Total \$200; the highest prize is a Snider-Enfield and 500 rounds of ammunition, the next, a Snider-Enfield and 400 rounds, and thus on to 100 rounds, then five prizes of \$10, and ten prizes of \$5 00.

The small bores match is for a total of \$210, the first prize in which is \$50, and the Lieutenant Governor's prize. 1st a Snider-Enfield and \$10, and second, an Enfield and \$5 00. A consolation match is also announced which will still further help to cheer the drooping hearts of the disappointed.

THE ARRANGEMENTS DETAILED.

A neatly arranged programme of the matches, list of prizes in detail, regulations for firing, plan of the ground, and general instructions for competitors is being got up by Major Scoble, and will prove a valuable source for obtaining such information as intending competitors are likely to be in want of.

THE ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED.

About 30 associations have as yet affiliated. These are allowed to attach themselves to the Provincial association, and have 20 members to compete for \$10. For the first thirty associations affiliated before the 1st, the Provincial association offers besides a premium of \$20 and a Snider-Enfield rifle for local competition. It is believed that in this way they will more directly encourage practice at the home of the Volunteers.

In addition to the foregoing our Toronto Correspondent says: —

The firing I believe will be in "any position" in the All Comers matches and standing at 200 yards for the Enfield with any position beyond. The battalion and company matches can be competed for only by residents of this Province. The majority of the artillery have left, en route for Ireland, but I hear have stuck in the Lachine Rapids; only one battery remains to garrison the fort. The 29th are keeping steadily at their target practice in daily expectation of marching orders.

Capt. Parsons, at present Brigade Major in the district, has been ordered to Gibraltar to fill the same position there in the room of Capt. Griffith whose term of service has expired.

Capt. Gore takes command of the School of Gunnery, in consequence of the departure of Col. Anderson. No orders have as yet been received indicating whether the school will be kept up after the present squad completed drill or not.

The railway station here is quite lively at present with large numbers of fine looking English immigrants, mostly mechanics. It is quite cheerful to see the universal good humour prevailing and the amount of chaff indulged. They have evidently not fared badly on board H. M. S. *Serapis*.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the MILITIA of 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 Province 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.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

LIEUT. COL. R. LOVELACE having accepted the agency of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW he is prepared to receive subscriptions and transact other business connected therewith in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Col. Lovelace intends visiting the Eastern Townships at an early date, when we hope our friends in that section will give him a favorable reception.

THE REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON will lecture in the Skating Rink in Ottawa this (Monday) evening on Macaulay. That great hall will no doubt be filled to overflowing by the people of the Capital desirous of hearing the celebrated preacher. The subject is one which gives ample scope to an orator who delights to dwell on the finer phases of intellectual progress, and we advise all who wish to enjoy a treat to be present,

SECRETARIES OF RIFLE CLUBS and associations are particularly requested to send as early as possible announcements of their forthcoming meetings and prize matches for publication in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. A large number of our marksmen who desire to enter upon the summer campaign look to us for the necessary information and we hope gentlemen having the management of meetings will put us in possession of facts relating thereto as early as possible.

In view of the Government ceasing to supply officers' clothing, accoutrements, &c., Mr. N. McEachron, of Toronto, has made arrangements with a first class military Tailoring establishment in London, England, to supply him with all that is necessary for an officer's outfit at the lowest figure. All articles required can be obtained through Mr. McEachron in the shortest time as he imports direct from the manufacturers. We have much pleasure in recommending him to the Force.

ONE of the best indications of the growing desire of the American people, that is the educated and thinking portion, to raise superior to the tyranny of mob rule is evidenced by the establishment of two newspapers, one in New York and the other in Philadelphia, with the avowed object of transforming the the Republic into an Empire under the rule of a constitutional monarch. As a sign of the times, fraught with portentous meaning to the young giants of the new world, the appearance of the *Imperialist* and the *Empire* is mightily significant, and as an indication of popular sentiment from the blind, unreasoning worship of a name after the reality has departed, it deserves attention and encouragement. Those

"Pagod things of sabro away,
With front of brass and feet of clay"

Anarchs, drunken with the blood of millions, have finished their ghastly dance of death on the grave of "Liberty." But, from the ashes of her funeral pyre, built of the ruins of many thousands of homes, a new spirit has risen and its advent is hailed as a forerunner of the time when the vile will no longer rule by force of numbers and an empire of security and peace will succeed present political weakness and social degradation. It is very singular that, at a time when the *Roosters* of the ultra American press are crowing defiantly in the barnyards of the Republic, and cackling about the annexation of the whole Dominion, there should appear in their midst an imperial bird, of whose spirit and breed no doubt can be entertained. It is to us a matter for sincere rejoicing that by the publication of the *Imperialist* we are at least enabled to congratulate the people of the United States upon the chance of a return to reason after a century's saturnalia. Hear what it says:—

"While well aware that it requires a reason,

able time to open the eyes of men to even the most simple and self-evident truths, we fear that a too prolonged delay will surely result in anarchy, to be succeeded in its turn by irresponsible despotism.

"We look forward to the establishment of an Imperial central executive, based up on such free institutions as shall restore to us, as a people, the peace, the prosperity, and the genuine personal liberty which we have lost.

"We desire to see a return to legislative honesty and legislative purity.

"We believe that but a small percentage of the American people can be considered fit, by character or education, for the unrestricted exercise of self-government, and that, conscious of this truth, they have already resigned the absurd theory which is advanced in their behalf. They have, moreover, willfully and recklessly permitted the reins of government to pass into the hands of a class of politicians whose unblushing venality has made the present state of things no longer tolerable by a free and enlightened people."

This is plain writing and not less true than plain, and it will be well for the future happiness of the people of the States if they honestly and earnestly think upon it before the throes of another revolution, are upon them. According to their own showing there never was a parallel in the history of Republics for the corruption and venality of their public men, while the immorality of their native sensational press, which deluges the country with filthy literature, shows conclusively the absolute need of a high tone of moral dignity, which can only be secured by having at the head of the nation a wisely educated Christian monarch. There is a homely old proverb that it is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Our Republican friends have been trying to do so, and, although their efforts to have been enthusiastic and persistent, their failure has been more clearly demonstrated every four years.

Of late there has been some talk of Canadian independence; such an event, under the present Imperial administration, is possible if not probable. Should it become a fact we can faithfully offer to the unfortunate and oppressed States a certain guarantee of liberty and justice under the beneficent rule of a worthy prince, by joining the great Dominion of the North. We are ready, even as it is, at any time to receive and share with them the blessings we enjoy. We are not prejudiced or selfish, and as the Republic is rapidly hastening to dissolution we would not be the least surprised if, at no very distant date, our offer was accepted by those States, at least, that lie upon our border.

POEMS, BY MARY A. MOIVRE. I. B. Taylor, Printer and Publisher, Ottawa.

The above is the unpretending title of a neat volume of Poems just published in this city by subscription, and which contains in a collected form the writings of a lady whose name has for some time been familiar to the periodical literature of Canada. The work is remarkable, in the first place as presenting

ing from one so young in years but who must have early learned to bestow upon the Divine art that passionate study which the pure heart and exalted intellect alone can continue amid the difficulties and necessities of life. Among the many claimants to popular favour who come under the general designation of Canadian Poets none surpass Miss Melver in purity of diction, correctness of versification, sweetness of expression, or tenderness and depth of feeling. Indeed the work is a collection of gems many of which would serve as models in particular style. Shelley has said:—

"Are cradled into Poetry by wrong,—
"They learn in suffer'ing what they teach in song."

and it is impossible to read some of the refined and sadly beautiful verses contained in this book without being convinced that the fair young authoress has "learned in suffering." Perhaps it is this which gives that indescribable charm to many of the verses, apart from the fact that we are never startled by irrelevant conceits, bewildered by absurd and doubtful words, or offended by imperfections of carelessness. It is however a great pity that the typographical execution was not better attended to, that the stupid sin of an errata might have been avoided. We can however forgive these shortcomings for sake of the intrinsic merit of the poems themselves, and for the delight their perusal has given us.

The opening Poem ZELIA is founded on an incident in Spanish history related by Condé, it is written in the octava stanza, the eighth line being an Alexandrine gives it almost the fullness of the Sponserian. Take the following as a specimen not of the poem but of the composition:—

"Within the place which ye would fain forget,
Your mosques receive the invaders tread;
Long streets with dew, not that of night, are wet,
The sweet moon shineth down upon your dead:

On high, above each glittering minaret,
The symbol of your worship roars its head
That ever unto Islam bodeath loss
Spain's sacred ensign bright—the Christians' gleaming Cross.

Describing the hero we are told that
"He seems like some eternal type of youth."

But we must pass from the consideration of this to others which have for us a greater charm, only stopping to note four charming descriptive lines—

"Mark how along the far Serras' tops
A rosy blush of timid light is stealing,
Day's golden arrow in the valley drops;
Old Antiquera throned on high revealing.

In the poem headed Poesie we find the following and think it would be impossible to express the sweet old thought in happier words—

"I hear her footstep's airy sound,
And all things change their hue;
The earth is an enchanted ground,
The sky a softer blue;

In flow'ers that bloom and stars that shine
Her sweet, bright face smile into mine.

To those who delight in the joys of Home these poems contain a mine of untold pleasure, for throughout them we discover un-

mistakable evidence of those affections which, after all, are the highest charm of existence. As Poetry is the medium by which we hold spiritual converse with all time, to enjoy its privileges we must endeavour to rise, through our better nature, to a level with its conceptions. Herein has Miss Melver happily applied her art, for, in every page, she strikes a sympathetic chord in the heart of the reader, as she says herself,—

"The tear of sympathy, the smile of truth,
And one bright fragment from life's else dark page.

And where is he whose heart will not respond to the touching simplicity of this,—

"New stars may rise, and shine, and set,
Upon life's weary scene,
But true hearts never can forget
What one lost star hath been."

In the poem of STON there is a line of wonderful poetic depth and beauty,—
"Song sits among the ruins, veiled and dumb."

Although the author seems to delight in the contemplation of scenes of homo and its many endearing memories, that vein of sadness, which is always to be discerned, though sometimes concealed, in "utterances of the soul" like those before us, mellow but does not mar the many sweet conceptions, as in the following verse:—

"We shall visit the pleasant places,
Where, in spring-tides long ago,
Might be seen the long lost traces
Of our footprints in the snow;
For the snow of the fallen blossoms
Our feet finds naught save dust,
But the hearts within our bosoms
Are happy with hope and trust."

In the Poem Departing Winter we have an embodiment of ideas, or, rather, a personification of elements, wherein Earth, the wind, winter, spring and the sun are endowed with human sympathy and come near to our minds in that vague and pleasing imaging which is brought to magnificent perfection in The "Promethus Unbound" of Shelley.

He rose to go. Our fair young land had ris'n
In wild rebellion 'gainst his dread decrees
And reign tyrannical. She, lifting up
Her shackled hands to the relenting sky,
Had prayed for quick emancipation from
The icy fetters which had chilled her blood,
Until it had almost forgotten to flow
In her crushed veins.

The Sun propitious heard,
And mounting his winged chariot earlier
Than was his tardy wont, launched fearlessly
His golden arrows, but they missed their aim,
And glancing harmless 'gainst the frozen shield
Which the oppressor bore, with quiv'ring touch
Smote the fair brow of Earth, until the blood
Trickled through waving tresses fast and free.
The stern old despot, as his beautiful slave
Struggled for freedom, laid his hand upon
His trumpeter the North wind, and bade him
With dismal storms affright the lonely dales.
The tears which the kind Heaven rained upon
Th' afflicted Earth, congealed with horror then,
While tossing trees writhed in the mighty blast,
Like giants struggling with an unseen foe.

Guided by the loud echo which the hills
In mocking glee flung to each other, Spring,
The blue-eyed, rosy-checked and bright-haired
Spring,
With fleet foot sought the monarch's cave, and
sprang

into his arms, and calling him her sire,
"With her warm breath melted the icy drops
Which hung, like pearls, upon his locks and
beard:—

Then she with merry carols charmed his ear
Until he said: "This sceptre be thine own!"
Oh, what could he refuse his own sweet child?
The lamb had tracked the Hoar to his lair,
And gained by Gentleness the victory.

Gloomy he strode forth. The brown Earth sprang
up,

With generous forgiveness of past wrongs,
And caught the hem of his long trailing robe,
Eager to bid her dis-crowned King adieu—
But he passed on, leaving the snowy shreds
Scattered upon the hill-sides.

We quote the foregoing as giving an illustration of that lively play of fancy which distinguishes most of the pieces in the volume. To those who remember the day dreams that haunted their early youth there is a world of tender and fanciful recollection in these few lines:—

— They lead me back to an enchanted land,
Where brightly gleam my stately halls along the
level strand,
And crowding fast into the port, a glorious sight
to see,
My gallant ships from many a clime come sailing
home to me.

To those who are fond of searching into the springs of thought we recommend "An Autumn Reverie" as a psychological study. In the latter pages of the book are a couple of translations from the French Canadian Poet Saulte excellently rendered, these were first published some time ago in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW and have been highly spoken of. Before concluding our notice of this charming volume we must quote the "Sea Shell," a little poem of singular sweetness which would be remarkable in itself, even did it not till the simple story of a great sorrow:—

HE sent me this shell from a tropical shore,
As a constant reminder of moments of yore;
And he said: "As the shell ever dreams of the
sea,
My heart is still haunted by memories of thee."

Then I placed the curved lips of his gift to my
ear,
And the waves' distant chorus rose murm'ringly
near,

And I said: "Now sweet aybil the mystery tell
Of what in thy far-sounding caverns may dwell."

Then, I heard, as I lis'-ned, glad snatches of song,
But their meaning was lost as they floated along,
Till a story of shipwreck rolled in on my brain,
The wild phantom-surges its mournful refrain.

All sounds of the ocean thus cherished so well,
Were breathed by the spirit that dwelt in the
shell,
Till I said: "Ah, thy legends are many in sooth,
But tell me some tale of the friend of my youth."

Then I heard the low murmur of waves on a
beach,
Which these home-loving footsteps, oh, never
may reach,
While the lone lay of shipwreck was sung o'er
and o'er,
And the sweet song of gladness was never heard
more.

To all lovers of simplicity, purity and beauty we earnestly recommend this volume and hope the Canadian public will encourage in a befitting manner one who has given such unmistakable signs of genius,

DURING a recent visit to Brockville the Proprietor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW visited the Armory of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Volunteers in company with a gentleman of the force. The Armory is one of the best kept and arranged of any in the Province, and reflects great credit upon the Volunteers of the B. & O. R., and especially those having it in immediate charge.

A week ago yesterday Henry J. Friel Esq., Mayor of Ottawa died at his residence in this city after a brief illness. There is but one feeling of deep sorrow in the community for his sudden and early decease. He was born in Montreal in 1823, and removed to Ottawa, then Bytown, in 1827. He was early connected with the Press of this city and was known as a terse and vigorous writer. Mr. Friel entered public life at the age of twenty-one, and maintained, almost uninterruptedly, his connection with municipal affairs. When Bytown was incorporated in 1846 he entered its first council, and served several terms as Reeve. When it became a city he was elected Mayor, which he held in 1854. He was Mayor also in 1863 and again in 1868 and the present year. We believe he held his seat in the Corporation uninterruptedly from the day of the town's incorporation. Of his connection with municipal matters we need hardly speak. Had he not been a faithful public servant it is impossible to conceive that the public confidence would have clung to him through all these years, and we thing that we may safely say that at no time in his career did Mr. Friel stand higher with all classes of the community than now, when it has pleased Providence to remove him from the scene of his labours.

The funeral which took place on Wednesday was attended by an immense concourse of people, the members of the Government, the Senate and Commons; the Civil Service, the Volunteers and the Fire Companies were also present. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the funeral service was held, was beautifully and appropriately decorated. The solemn and beautiful ceremony aided by a splendid Choir, was witnessed by thousands and an eloquent oration on the virtues of the deceased delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dawson.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT in behalf of the Organ Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which came off in this city last Wednesday night, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that has ever been held in Ottawa. Mr. Miller, the Bandmaster of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, assisted by Chevalier Gus. Smith and the best musical talent of the city entertained, for nearly four hours, over a thousand persons at such a musical treat as they have seldom enjoyed. Some of the solos were exquisitely rendered, and all the choruses were filled in magnificent style. We congratulate Mr. Miller on the deserved and great success which has crowned his efforts.

LT. COL. JACKSON, B. M., inspected five Batteries of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery and No. 1 Rifles in this city last week, and expressed himself in strong terms of approbation of the turn out and efficiency of the Corps. The stores were also inspected and found in serviceable condition.

REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 22nd inst.
OTTAWA.—M. K., \$2.; Capt. G. M., \$2.
QUEBEC.—Capt. J. F. T., \$2.; Capt. J. M., \$2.
HAMILTON.—Quartermaster J. J. M., \$2.
TORONTO.—Lieut. J. G., \$2
ST. ANDREWS.—Sgt. Major F. D., \$2.
PETERBOROUGH.—Ens. W. J., \$2.

REVIEWS, &c.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company New York, is one of the most interesting numbers that has appeared for some time. It is gotten up in the usual good shape and, for those who admire this famous Quarterly, it will be more than ordinarily welcome.

EDINBURGH REVIEW for April from the same Publishers has come to hand and is fully up to the standard of English Review literature. We have great pleasure in recommending the republication of this Company to our readers.

GENERAL JOMINI.

During all the operations of Ulm campaign Jomini remained with the Sixth Corps. It is hardly necessary to remind my readers that at the outset of this campaign, an Austrian army, under Mack, was in position at Ulm, awaiting the support of a Russian army under Kutusoff; then some one hundred leagues distant. Napoleon suddenly broke up his encampments on the shores of the English Channel, and, by rapid and well-concealed marches, interposed between Mack and his expected reinforcements. The mass of the French army was concentrated on the right bank of the Danube, holding the main roads to Vienna and the Tyrol; while to the Sixth Corps, temporarily increased to 30,000 men by the addition of the Divisions Gazan and Baraguay d'Hilliers, was confided the care of the road on the left bank of the Danube, leading from Ulm by Dillingen to Ratisbon; thus completing the isolation of Mack, and rendering his escape impossible.

Murat was placed in command of the right wing of the French army, and very nearly ruined the combinations of the Emperor. Entirely misunderstanding the orders and intentions of Napoleon, Murat ordered Ney to abandon the left bank of the Danube, and to move with his whole force upon the line of the Iller, thus leaving the Dillingen road completely open for Mack's escape. Ney strenuously opposed the determination of Murat, but being obliged to yield to his superior authority, called upon Jomini to draw up the orders for the movement.

Jomini remarked that this movement was in contradiction to the order of the Emperor to watch the left bank.

"All that belongs to ancient history," said Murat. "Write."

"Your highness will pardon me if I do not

write," replied Jomini: "there are so many secretaries on the staff of Marshal Ney that there is no necessity for my taking part in a manoeuvre which I believe to be in direct opposition to the intentions of the Emperor."

"Ah! Marshal Ney," said Murat, "do you permit your officers to argue in that manner?"

"Pardon me, your highness," replied Jomini, "I am a Swiss officer, serving here as a volunteer. Marshal Ney has been good enough to accept me as a volunteer aide, and sometimes permits me to discuss operations with him under a military point of view. That is what I have just taken the liberty of doing."

Murat persisted in his purpose; Ney called for his secretary, and the orders were issued to march upon the Iller. Ney, highly displeased with the orders and manner of Murat, desired to complain to the Emperor. Jomini induced him first to address to Murat a letter capable of convincing any one endowed with an appreciation of strategy. This letter was written by Jomini, signed by Ney, and forwarded to Murat; by whom it was rudely returned.

Fortunately, so much time had been consumed in these discussions that the movement ordered by Murat was not completely executed. Soon after Ney commenced his march toward the Iller, the sound of artillery was heard in his rear. It was the Division Dupont, which had not yet quitted the left bank, contending alone against the efforts of 30,000 Austrians to open a passage to Ratisbon. Dupont and his troops performed prodigies of valor, and succeeded in arresting their progress until the arrival of reinforcements from Ney. By the urgent advice of Jomini, Ney promptly abandoned the march upon the Iller, and at once marched toward the sound of the cannon. He moved immediately, with all the troops he had in hand, toward Elchingen; leaving Jomini at the village of Kissendorf, to forward the counter orders to the troops still in march for the Iller, and to direct them toward the Danube. Among others he was to conduct to Ney the Division Gazan.

Having despatched the necessary orders, Jomini lay down to rest in a stable loft, while awaiting the arrival of the troops, when he heard the voice of the Emperor at the bottom of the stairs. Jomini hastened down, half dressed as he was. Napoleon asked where were the Marshal's troops.

"In one or two hours they will be concentrated at the bridges of Elchingen and Leipheim," replied Jomini.

The Emperor then asked where the Marshal was, and was informed that he must then be at the bridge of Leipheim, where there had been fighting for some hours.

"Then what was all that Murat wrote to me concerning your movement on the Iller?" said Napoleon.

"In truth, Sir," replied Jomini, "Marshal Ney was in movement on the Iller, in obedience to the reiterated orders of France Murat, when, upon hearing the sound of cannon in his rear, he thought it his duty to abandon the movement, and to collect all his troops to retake Elchingen a daybreak."

"Are you quite sure of that?"

"So sure, Sir, that I myself wrote the orders, and am now awaiting here the Division Gazan, to conduct it to the Marshal."

Napoleon at once departed, quite satisfied. Having learned the movements ordered by Murat, he had ridden several leagues on horseback, in terrible weather, to satisfy himself of the facts, and to rectify, if not too late, the errors fortunately already repaired.

It is well known that Ney's glorious combats at Elchingen and in the vicinity won for him the title of Duke of Elchingen, and that

their consequence was the surrender of Mack. Had he not turned back toward the sound of the cannon, in direct violation of the orders of Murat, Mack would certainly have escaped. In addition to the proofs given above of Jomini's power of appreciating movements on the ground, and when in course of execution, it need only be added that, in these affairs, he gave the clearest evidences of high personal courage.

Upon the surrender of Mack, the Sixth Corps moved into the Tyrol, and remained there during the Austerlitz campaign, in which, of course, the subject of this memoir did not participate. Sent with dispatches from Ney, Jomini reached the Emperor's headquarters the day after the battle of Austerlitz. He took the liberty of adding to the package of dispatches a copy of his recently published "Treatise on Great Operations," with a letter calling attention to certain chapters. Not long after, the Emperor, when at Schonbrunn, with more leisure than usual, directed Maret to read to him the portions of the work indicated in Jomini's letter. After listening to a few pages, he exclaimed:

"They say the age does not advance! Why, here is a young major, a Swiss at that, who teaches us what my professors never taught me, and what very few generals understand!"

After hearing a little more, he said, much excited,

"Why did Fouché allow such a work to be published? It teaches my whole system of war to my enemies. The book must be seized, and its circulation prevented."

After a few moments' reflection, he again said:

"But I attach too much importance to this publication. The old generals who command against me will never read it, and the young men who will read it do not command, nevertheless, such works must not be published hereafter without permission."

He then ordered Jomini's name to be placed on the list of promotions for the campaign, as colonel on the general's staff; and he was immediately assigned as senior aide-de-camp to Marshal Ney.

The unfriendly and bitter feeling of Berthier toward Jomini, afterward productive of such serious consequences to the latter, arose at this period, and was induced by the jealousy of the regular members of Ney's staff toward the volunteer aide, whose relations were so confidential with their common chief. It is probable that Jomini's natural independence of character tended to widen the breach.

During the period of repose between the campaign of Austerlitz and the commencement of that of Jena, the general condition of European affairs was often a subject of discussion between Ney and his senior aide—the former believing that war with Prussia was improbable, the latter that it was certain. In order to convince the Marshal, Jomini prepared a memoir "On the probabilities of a war with Prussia, and the operations which will probably occur." In this extraordinary paper he first discussed the political conditions which, in his opinion, rendered war inevitable; and then considered the general question of the positions which might be occupied by the Prussians, and the probable movements of the Emperor.

At the time in question—September, 1806—the masses of the Grand Army were cantoned in Southern Germany, well in advance of the Rhine, the passages of which river were in possession of the French. The Prussians were east of the Ems, and relied upon the assistance of their allies, the Russians,

none of whose troops were then west of Poland. The main object of the Prussians, therefore, should evidently have been to occupy such a position as would cover the advance of the Russians by Brelau and Dresden—their most direct line of approach. This position should have been such that it would afford the Prussians some hope of checking the French advance until the Russians arrived; or failing in that, such that they could fall back by the line of the Russian advance without danger of the French interposing between them and the Russians. The object of Napoleon would evidently be to attack and destroy the Prussian army, by turning and crushing their left, before the arrival of the Russians. Such were the views expressed by Jomini in the memoir, in which he predicted the movements on Gera and Hof, so soon afterwards made by Napoleon with such decisive effect in the brilliant campaign of Jena.—*Galaxy*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some sensation has been created in military sporting circles by the announcement that a captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards has committed forgery by imitating a brother officer's signature to bills for a large amount, for which he will be held responsible.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The "E" Battery, Royal Artillery, left this city on Saturday morning, per Great Western Railway. A large concourse of citizens assembled to witness their departure. The band of the 7th Volunteer Battalion headed the battery from their quarters to the station, and played some appropriate music. Any amount of handshaking and good byes were indulged in before the gallant fellows departed. The bustle of embarkation over, and all safely on board, the train moved off amid the cheers and well wishes of the populace.—*London Prototype*.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Constantinople, after having been received with the greatest attention by the Sultan. Their Royal Highnesses have visited the Crimea and they will afterward go on to Athens. A mysterious paragraph has gone the round of the papers, hinting at a peremptory message from the Queen, directing the Prince's return, and it is said that, in consequence, a contemplated visit to the King of Italy has been postponed. The health of the young Prince Leopold has again caused some anxiety.

When Ferdinand the Second, of Naples, better known as Bomba, first heard of railroads, he gave it as his opinion that they were an invention of the devil, and that none of them should ever be constructed in his States. His confessor had finally to remonstrate in the most urgent manner with him in order to obtain his consent to the building of the first railroad in Naples, and even then he raised all kinds of obstacles while the work was in progress.

There is no news of importance from Spain. The proposition about excluding the members of the Bourbon family from the throne has been postponed by the Cortes, and the same fate appears to have befallen the motion which had been announced for consideration, respecting negotiations with England for the cession of Gibraltar. Senor Garcia assured the assembly on Saturday that the French Government would not interfere with the choice of a Spanish sovereign. The *Correspondencia* says that the Duke of Aosta will accept the crown if it should be offered to him.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society on April 20, the bronze medallion was given to W. J. West, a bandman in the 19th Middlesex Volunteers, for saving the life of Mr. Fairbourne, a private in the 4th Middlesex, at the Dover Review. Fairbourne was close to the water edge watching the brig *Ferret* as she broke up, when he was overtaken by a wave and drawn into the water. West rushed in after him, and saved him at the risk of his own life.

"Much comment has been made, says the *France*, "on an expression that escaped the lips of a Minister of the Spanish Cabinet, in one of the last sittings of the Cortes, to the effect that the public would perhaps learn sooner than it expected the name of the sovereign who is to be invited to occupy the throne of Spain. A rumour is circulated that the new candidate is Leopold-Etienne-Charles, hereditary Prince of the Duchy of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, married in 1861 to the hereditary Princess of Portugal, Antonia Maria Kernanda, sister of the King Don Luiz. The Prince in question was born in 1835, and is therefore about thirty-four years old."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out what an immense advantage it would be to Great Britain if a railroad were constructed from Ottawa to the Pacific through British Territory. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: As this line would be in connection with the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial, Halifax, on the Atlantic, would be placed in direct communication with a Pacific port, and merchandise might thus be forwarded through a British territory between England and China or Japan. That this railway when made (and we have nothing to say about it as a railway scheme) would prove a formidable competitor with the line through the United States, has been asserted with great show of reason. Its cost has been counselled and its difficulties been disposed of by the constructors and proprietors of the line. What concerns others is the fact that such a railway would shorten the distance between Liverpool and the East by 700 miles, as compared with the route through the United States.

The *New York World* still insists that during the past three weeks five vessels have left New York with expeditions for Cuba, as follows:—First vessel, commanded by Colonel B. Johnson, carried 552 men; second vessel, commanded by Frank B. Spinola, 300 men; third vessel, 632 men; fourth vessel, commanded by General French, 550 men; fifth vessel, the "Arago," commanded by General Thomas Jordan, formerly Chief of General Beauregard's staff, 420 men and 84 officers of all ranks; of this number of officers four belonged to the French army, and on leave of absence in this city. There were also seven English officers of high rank. Among the officers were Col. Chas. May, Lieut. J. F. Magil, of the British Artillery, Lt. Edward Barre, French cavalry, Major George Inman, 7th Rhode Island Infantry, Captain Bailey, formerly of the 5th United States Cavalry.

Within the last thirty-three days we have positive information that nine thousand men have left Charleston, Baltimore and New Orleans for points adjacent to the Cuban coast, and for the Island itself.

As we go to press a private despatch from New Orleans states that the blockade runners "Peru" and "Lillian" are engaged in carrying filibusters from New Orleans to some point on the Cuban coast. The filibusters have gone into quarters, and are waiting reinforcements.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

This is an art-season, and artists, especially lady artists, may like to hear a little story which M. Jules Favre told in the French House of Commons the other day. One morning in September, a young Parisian lady, of entire respectability, a painter, who had gone into Brittany for a holiday, and to sketch, visited a little village. A ragged old woman threw herself on her knees, and called the lady "daughter." The painter thought that she was mad, and went on. But the old witch continued to claim her, and called on a policeman to arrest her. In England, a policeman would have ordered the old woman to be off, and in default of obedience would have locked her up for annoying people in the streets. But in France things are differently managed, and the lady was taken to the Juge de Paix, who demanded her certificate of birth. As the artist did not happen to have this, or the Family Bible, or her pedigree roll, or a bundle of letters from her relations, or any other evidence, such as we all usually carry about with us, the blockhead judge actually sent the lady to jail, though the landlord of her hotel, who knew her perfectly well, offered to bail her. She remained in prison two days, and then her papers arrived from Paris. The judge would not look at them, and ordered her to walk to L'Orient, about thirty five miles, between two policemen. However, she had some money, so she was able to ride. At L'Orient she was taken before the Judge of Instruction. He questioned her for a long time, and then sent her to jail again. After three days more there came down such powerful testimony that even a Juge d'Instruction could not resist it. She was shown to be respectable, and more, a distinguished artist who had obtained a prize at the International Exhibition in Paris, then open. So she was released. M. Jules Favre sought to obtain redress for her, but was laughed at. He used this pleasing anecdote as part of a chain of proof of what I thought nobody except the French Ministers ever affected to doubt—namely, that there is no such thing as personal liberty in France. But I have extracted the story to show that, though our artists, compared to those of France, may have disadvantages, they are not sent to jail because an old mendicant tries a trick on them. Mind, M. Favre is too skilful an advocate to spoil a tale, and it is just on the cards that the artist-nature, always ready to wake to humour, may have mystified the stupid policeman and the stupider provincial magistrate, and in some sort helped on the lady's troubles. This is not said; but if she had declared that she was Joan of Arc or the Goddess of Reason, the system under which she was outraged would have equally been one in the absence in which it may be permitted to insular vanity to compliment one's compatriot.—*Shirley Brooks, in "Illustrated News."*

THE CRIME OF UNNECESSARILY MAKING WAR.

The *Journal of Commerce* is dwelling on the policy of a foreign war needlessly entered upon. Such a war, either with England or Spain, the editor argues, "would not be popular with the great mass of the American people, and President Grant, so far as he contributed unnecessarily to foment hostilities, would not find his course approved by his countrymen. For they are sick of the slaughter, the maimings, the family be-

roavements, the ruined homesteads, the oppressive taxation, the ragged currency, the new vices, the thieving politicians, and the other thousand curses that follow in the train of war. They are no longer to be humbugged with the fine talk of patriotism and glory—mostly uttered by men who stay comfortably in their own skins and their own homes, and urge on their neighbors to the tented field. A war with England or Spain, unless on a point of honor which would touch national sensitiveness to the quick, (we must always make an exception in favor of that contingency, would not be entered upon by the people with enthusiasm. Conscriptio might be necessary if large armies were required; and however great victories we might gain, and however much territory annex, the general sentiment would be, after it was all over, that it was a needless waste of blood and treasure, and that the same objects could have been obtained by that 'inactivity' which is truly 'masterly' when it does all the of armies in the field without firing a gun or spending a dollar."

RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

The *Chicago Tribune* has the following silly remarks on reciprocity:—

"The best solution of the whole matter is to let the present commercial relations between the countries stand just as they are for a few years longer, when the masses of the Dominion people will be ready to force their authorities to negotiate a Zollverein reciprocity treaty, or, better still, a treaty of annexation and union with the American Republic."

The *Globe*, which doubtless speaks the sentiments of nine tenths of the people of Canada, replies to the *Chicago* paper in the following trite style:—

That day will never come. All that we suffer by the want of reciprocity is a mere nothing to what we should lose by annexation, and we are not to be driven into a detested political alliance by the promise of a rise in the price of eggs, with a much heavier corresponding increase of taxation. In the meantime, *Chicago* may make up its mind to do without the enlargement of the Welland Canal, which is sorely needs, and which the *Chicago Tribune* advocated in a recent article. There is no use of us spending our money to help the traffic of people who are endeavouring by oppressive fiscal regulations to drive us into a detested political alliance with them.

IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Times'* correspondent gives a long account of the English graves in the Crimea, which, he says are in a perfect disgraceful dilapidation, and cause every Englishman to blush when he sees those of the Russians and French. He then describes the appearance of the country and says:—Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle dot the brownish green waste, which was once the home of 150,000 men in arms, and through the air which for so many months was convulsed with the shock of continual strife, the rattle of musketry, and the roar of guns, there is now no noise to reach the ear more formidable than the lowing of the kine, or more piercing than the song of the crested lark. "The pomp and circumstance of glorious war" has vanished. "The earth has bubbles as the water hath, and these are of them." In a farm house close to the windmill there was spread a lunch—the windmill which was once almost a centre of battle, as it cer-

tainly was in the midst of a tremendous conflagration. The woman who was in possession of the house—a dilapidated place close to the siege-train, and very probably the building which served as the Engineer quarters—seemed to be a squatter, and could not tell to whom the place belonged. There were our old boardings to be seen incorporated in the mansion, and old iron and rubbish of the camps were stowed away in the corners of the courtyard. In a little apartment inside, room was found for the party. When the repast was over the Prince and the gentlemen galloped over to the Inkerman ridge, where we could look down on the Tchernaya, the Traktir bridge, and the scene of the Light Cavalry charge, and of that of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*; and Gen. Kotzebue explained to the Prince the general scope of the very unfortunate Russian attack on the French and Sardinians, on the 16th of August, 1855, which is called the battle of the Tchernaya, or of Traktir. Skirting the ridge of Inkerman, as we improperly style it—the real name being the Sapoun Heights, the party came to the battle field. It was not possible for the pony carriage to get over the rough ground before us, but the Princess and Mrs. Grey could see the scene of the action very well. We rode slowly over the bridge, saw the fatal little glen into which Gen. Cathcart led his men with desperate strategy, and fell with Seymour by his side, the hillocks where for a time our guns were taken by a surging rush, the head of the Careening Creek Ravine, in which Sorinoff, coming from the city, made his saving blunder, and, turning to his left instead of his right, debouched in rear and flank of Pavloff's division, instead of deploying on the ridge between the middle ravine and Careening Creek, and seizing it.

SOLDIER LABOUR

A War Office return, published on Saturday, contains the latest reports concerning the employment of soldier labour on incidental repairs of barracks and on new works by the Royal Marines at Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, and Plymouth. The evidence contained in this return is confirmatory of that recently published with respect to the employment of such labour in the army generally. The Colonel Commandant at Chatham says that scarcely has a complaint been made against any of the men: and, he adds, "they appear to me to like the work, and being so employed, I am sure makes them better soldiers, and therefore more valuable to the State." The commandants at Forton and Plymouth recommend the system as one that offers advantages both to the men and the public service; and the experience of the colonel commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, near Portsmouth, is that discipline is improved, and drill and appearance on parade not injured in any way whatever. Regarded from a financial point of view, it appears that the actual saving effected at these various stations has amounted during the year to £273 13s 5d. In other words, the saving on the estimated value of work, according to contract schedule, has been about 30 per cent.

Four deserters, belonging to the 29th Regiment, now stationed in this city, were captured in Mooretown's bush, a short distance from Sarnia, yesterday morning. They showed fight, but were easily over-come, and were brought to their quarters in this garrison, last evening.

A STORY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The fatal gun accident at Gunton Park, writes a correspondent of the *Guardian*, must be fresh in the memory of your readers. It occurred in the month of November last, when Captain Buckley, of the Rifle Brigade, lost his life. The melancholy event produced a most painful sensation at the time, the deceased having been a general favourite and a cherished friend of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The gallant captain came direct from a visit at Sandringham to Lord Suffield, on whose estate the calamitous casualty happened. His Lordship was so affected by the disaster that he is said to have determined never again to have a shooting party at Gunton Park. The accident seems to have made an indelible impression on the mind of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; a token thereof was given a few days ago. When the report of the accident reached the ears of Mrs. Homfray of Stradishall, sister of the deceased, she happened to be in a critical state. On receiving intelligence of the sudden death of her almost idolised brother she sank into a stupor, and very prejudicial consequences were apprehended for her as well as for her yet unborn babe. The Prince heard of it, and manifested great concern for the bereaved sister's welfare. His Royal Highness expressed a wish, should Providence deal kindly by mother and child, that the latter should bear his name. Mrs. Homfray gave birth to a daughter; the event was communicated to the Royal traveller, and about a fortnight ago a letter was received from the Rev. W. L. Onslow, now travelling with his Royal Highness as chaplain, written by desire of the Prince, which, amongst other condescending communications, contains the following:—"Please tell Mrs. Homfray how thankful myself and the Princess are that she is safe, and we make it our special request that her child should bear both our names, in memory of the great affection and esteem we both felt for her late brother." The child was baptized last Sunday, the 11th instant, at the afternoon service, in the little picturesque church of Stradishall, Suffolk.

A REAL HERO—A SCENE AT SEA.

Two weeks ago, on board an English steamer, a little ragged boy, aged nine years, was discovered on the 4th day of the voyage out from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to his object of being stowed away, and who brought him on board, the boy, who had a beautiful sunny face, and eyes that looked like the very mirrors of truth, replied that his stepfather did it because he could not afford to keep him, nor to pay his passage out to Halifax, where he had an aunt who was well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story, in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stow always to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board and provided with food by the sailors. The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board, and his father alone had secreted him and given him the food which he ate.

At last the mate, wearied by the boy's

persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little anxious to exculpate the sailors, seized him one day by the collar, and dragged him to the fore, told him that unless he confessed the truth in five minutes from that time he would hang him from the yard arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were the passengers and watch, and in front of him stood the inexorable mate, with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was the finest sight, said our informant, that he had ever beheld—to see the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy, his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes fled, the mate told him he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to tell the truth and save his life; but he replied with the utmost simplicity and sincerity by asking the mate if he might pray. The mate said nothig, but nodded his head and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling, like a reed with the wind. And here all eyes turned on him, the brave and noble little fellow, this poor wail whom society owned not, and whose own stepfather could not care for him—there he knelt with clasped hands and eyes upturned to heaven, while he repeated audibly the Lord's Prayer, and prayed the Lord Jesus to take him to heaven.

Our informant adds that there then occurred a scene as of Pentecost. Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts, as the mate sprang forward to the boy and clasped him to his bosom and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he now believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to face death and be willing to sacrifice his life for the truth of his word.

THE ALLIANCE.

The rumor published in the American papers concerning an alliance between England, France, and Spain against the United States is thus commented upon by the *Boston Traveller*:—

"The cable brings the announcement, that the initial steps have been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France, and Spain against the United States. This, if true, is neither strange nor alarming; no more than Mr. Sumner's speech, or the rejection of the Alabama treaty should be to England. The alliance would be the corollary of the speech and of the action of our Senate. If, says England, war is intended, we must be prepared. If all this is merely for the sake of bullying us, and driving us to other and more humiliating concessions, still there is nothing better than an alliance with France. She is, of course, bound equally with England, to resent any violent, retaliatory measures against the country, on account of the course pursued towards the United States during the Confederate war; being essentially in the same condemnation with England. As to Spain, she is of no great account; but Cuba would afford an admirable base for warlike operations against the United States, and the sooner the Americans see our vantage ground, the sooner they will cease their bullying. Thus, it is likely, that English statesmen would reason. And this alliance would, therefore, be a very natural and proper thing for England to secure at once.

And so far as this country is concerned, we see no special cause to deprecate such an alliance. It would greatly diminish the probability of a war with England.

It would be clearly impossible for mere politicians to drive the country into a war

with England, when backed by such and alliance as France and Spain would afford her. We can never have a war under these circumstances, unless the nation demands it, and is eager to sustain the war. And that time, we fancy, is a long way off the present."

THE PRESIDENT AS A MAN.—The correspondents say that the President is becoming crusty, suspicious, morose and chronically unhappy. His body and mind are both suffering. He finds the Presidency too large for him. That is the whole matter. His health is not good. He has had to shut up shop six times already in as many weeks. He is losing flesh. Visitors complain of his brusqueness, and many of them of temper. Every day at 4 o'clock he runs off for a ride and a smoke, and he has wholly stopped receiving visitors at nights. These he spends with his household in the private family rooms of the Executive Mansion. The few admitted there speak of him as having the appearance of being thoroughly fagged out by each day's round of work. He smokes incessantly and sits for hours with his little girl's hand in his own, not saying a word, and never rallying unless his wife makes it a point that he shall. Mrs. Grant is universally regarded as a plain, sweet, dutiful woman, whose head isn't a bit turned. She is widely respected, and can certainly do more with her husband than any one else can.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER FORTRESSES.—A letter in the *Journal de Liege*, dated from Longwy, says,—“We hear much of the conveyance of troops, arms and munitions of war by the Eastern Railway. I can speak as to the fortress of Longwy. The effective strength of the garrison has never been so small—only two companies of infantry and about a score each of artillery and cavalry. But on the other hand the magazines are crammed with stores. The old stock of powder has been renewed, and nearly 6,000 kilogrammes of fresh powder have been received within a month, the old guns have been replaced by rifled cannon on the newest system, the loopholes for musketry, closed for many years, have been re-opened, and the number of guns, which was five in each bastion, has been increased. Vast stores of freshly made biscuit have been accumulated, and the works on the ramparts are being pushed on with the greatest activity. With Metz and the other frontier fortresses it is the same.”

THE CHALONER CASE.—The Chaloner family publish the following:—1st. Chaloner's father sought redress in the courts, and after thorough investigation, found that the law was powerless to give him redress. 2nd. Long before the Chaloner family knew anything of Whittaker's conduct under their roof, he and his brother officers had at their mess table and in houses of ill-fame publicly boasted that he ruined Miss Chaloner, and intended that she should become an inmate of one of those dens. 3rd. Whittaker constantly carried fire arms on his person, and boasted that he intending chastising a young gentleman of this city for insults offered to a brother officer. The pistol was carried in case he was overmatched. In interviews with Chaloner he was always armed."

The Editor has been requested by the Colonel and Officers of the 53rd Regiment to state that the language attributed to the late Ensign Whittaker and his brother officers, at their mess-table and elsewhere, by a correspondent in the *Quebec Chronicle* of the 13th instant, is an unqualified falsehood.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 14th May, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
William Looby, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Thomas Boyd, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
James Tweedy, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Henry House, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
John Weir, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
William Wells Giffin, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
James Kempt Read, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Erastus Harris, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Ambrose Clothier, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
John Wolf, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
John Mackey, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Phineas C. Pelton, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE CENTRAL RIDING
OF WELLINGTON.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant William Henry Hunter, from
late 7th Non-Service Battalion, Wel-
lington.
To be Ensign:
Thomas Hamilton, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
George A. Lacey, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
William H. Gand, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
George Martin, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Duncan McMillan, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING
OF MIDDLESEX.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
John Ward, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
William H. Sparling, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

John Waterworth, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Samuel J. Walker, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Mark Walker, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Dougald, Gilles, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Henry Miller, from late 5th Non-
Service Battalion of Middlesex.

To be Ensign:
Ensign John E. Campbell, from late 5th
Non-Service Battalion of Middlesex.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Donald McFarlane, Esquire, vice J. R.
McRae, whose appointment is hereby
cancelled.

To be Lieutenant:
Zachariah McCallum, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Duncan Black, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Captain Alexander Arthurs, from late 7th
Non-Service Battalion of Middlesex.

To be Ensign:
Dougald Walker, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
William B. Lindsay, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Charles J. Mills, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
James Fisher, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
John Riggs, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Henry Kennedy, from late 4th
Non-Service Battalion of Middlesex.

To be Ensign:
Henry Johnston, junior, Gentleman.

No. 11 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
John Wright, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
George Rogers, Gentleman.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the
17th of March last, under No. 3 Company Di-
vision, read: To be Captain: "Lieutenant
Mitchell Walker, from late 5th Non Service
Battalion, Middlesex," instead of Michael
Walker.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MONCK.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Daniel W. Metler, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Dexter D'Everardo Potter, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division

To be Lieutenant:
Saler 1. Van Every, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Richard Brown, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Johnson Price Dunn, Esquire, vice A. Lat-
timore, resigned.

To be Lieutenant:
William Mewhinney, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Robert Henderson, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Paul Horton, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Peter Grant, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Jeromiah S. Taylor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Joseph H. Snyder, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
James Delorn Park, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Walter Laidlaw, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Alexander Barclay Gordon, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Benjamin Matlock, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Henry Penny, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion, Haldimand.

To be Ensign:
Ensign Henry Lawe, from late 1st Non-
Service Battalion, Haldimand.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
William Louis Parmenter, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Eugène Farr, Gentleman.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF PRESOTT.

Vankleek Hill Grammar School Drill Ass-
ociation.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at
Vankleek Hill, under the command of Cap-
tain G. W. Johnson, to be composed of the
Masters and Pupils of the Grammar and
Common Schools, and to be styled the
"Vankleek Hill Grammar School Drill As-
sociation."

No. 3.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following candidates for commissions
in the Active Militia have received certi-
ficates from the Commandants of the Schools
of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions	Names.
West Riding of Durham	Jas. Treleven, Gent.
South Riding of Grey	Ensign Richard Campbell.
City of Kingston	Thos. Aldcorn, Gent.
Frontenac	Isaac H. Rad- ford, Gent.
West Riding of Peterborough	Jos. Dixon, do
West Riding of the City of Toronto	Jas. Christie, do do do W. Henry Co- per, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Addington	John Jackson, Gent.
East Riding of Durham	William McIndoo, do do do William Stark, do
West Riding of Elgin	Wm. H. Backus, do
Essex	Jno. B. Wholegan, do
City of Hamilton	Ensign H. McLaren.
City of Kingston	Major Wm. P. Phillips do John Tweed, Gent. do Daniel McElhern, do do James R. Crook, do

do	Chas. H. Boakes, do
do	Chas. H. Urquhart do
do	Burnett Coyne, do
Frontenac	Geo. Malone, jr. do
do	George Graham, do
do	William Patrick, do
do	Charles Stephens, do
do	Thomas Clyde, jr. do
do	Thomas Kendle, do
do	Hiram Gardiner, do
do	William Friend, do
do	Hiram Davis, do
do	William Esford, do
do	Peter Dillon, do
do	Wm. R. Johnston, do
do	John Sargent, do
do	Edward Jacobs, do
do	Benjamin Ryan, do
South Riding of Gren-	
ville	Lt. William Bennett.
Lambton	Elgin Wood, Gent.
North Riding of Huron	Joseph Mallough, do
North Riding of Hias-	
tings	John R. Fanning, do
Lennox	Thomas Doyle, do
West Riding of Mid-	
dlesex	Robt. G. Brett, Gent.
West Riding of Nor-	
thumberland	Lewis McEvers, do
Peel	Victor Alderson, do
Prince Edward	Enoch Cronk, do
West Riding of Peter-	
borough	James Mahoney, do
South Riding of Victo-	
ria	Ensign James Evans.
Centre Riding of Wel-	
lington	A. McCulloch, Gent.
do	Fred. A. Caston, do
East Riding of the City	
of Toronto	Richard Mathews, do
do	Sam. J. Bottomley, do
do	Jno S. McPherson, do
do	P. P. Robinson, do
West Riding of the	
City of Toronto	William Finlay, do
do	Edwin Butt, do
do	Andrew Anderson, do
do	William J. Coen, do
North Riding of York	George Graham, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Champlain	Pierre O. Guillet, Gent.
Montreal West	Alphonse Denis, do
Montreal First Cen-	
tre	Archibald Macphie, do
Do do	W. John Crowhurst, do
Do do	Patrick Kirwin, do
Montreal East	Vincent Gosselin, do
Missisquoi	Capt. Chs. Sylvester Rowe.
Rimouski	Vital Tremblay, Gent.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Champlain	Jos. O. Blondin, Gent.
Do	P. Ferl. Germain, do
Charlevoix	Joseph Desmeules, do
Do	J. Bte. Ed. Fortin, do
First Chateauguay	Ens. Jos Beaudreau.
Compton	Lt. Malcolm B. McAulay
Do	Ens. Donald N. McLeod.
Hochelega	Joseph Gervais, Gent.
Kamouraska	Capt. Achille Fraser.
Do	Pierre Pelletier, Gent.
Do	J. B. Gagnon, do
Levis	Joseph Couture, do
Do	James H. Lawlor, do
Do	Hubert Rucl, do
Do	Norbert Cantin, do
Megantic	Wellsternn Gaumont, do
Do	Eusèbe Gingras, do
Do	James Watkins, do
Missisquoi	Maj. Brown Chamberlin,
Montmagny	Lt. Wincelas LaRue,

Montreal West	John S. Brown, Gent.
Do	Jérôme Monk, do
Do	George P. Thomson, do
Do	Alexis Brunet, do
Do	Alex. Sutherland, do
Do	Lt. Ewd. S. Blackwell.
Do	Robert C. Cowan, Gent.
Do	Jas. J. A. Murphy, do
Do	Dolphus Charbonneau, do
Do	Angus Sutherland, do
Do	Thomas Smith, do
Montreal First Cen-	
tre	Zotique Hébert, do
Montreal East	John W. Arless, do
Do	Joseph Primeau, do
Do	Arthur Carlier, do
Do	Michel Gauvin, do
Portneuf	Camélie Angers, do
Do	George Beaudry, do
Do	Joseph Côté, do
Do	Capt. Zénophile Brunet.
Do	Chs. Lécuyer, Gentleman.
Do	Isaie Dussault, do
Do	Louis Dussault, do
Quebec West	Alexandre Morency, do
Do	Joseph Lajoie, do
Do	W. C. E. Phillips, do
Quebec Centre	Louis O. Bourget, do
Do	G. D. Fuchs, do
Do	Capt. and Adj. Charles E. Mantzambert.
Do	Ens. George H. Balfour.
Temiscouata	Benjamin C. Jean, Gent.
Do	Louis Terriault, do
Terrebonne	Damase Moisan, do

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Albert	Capt. J. A. M. Colpitts.
Carleton	Capt. D. M. Vince.
Do	J. D. Baird, Gentleman.
Do	G. H. Garden, do
Charlotte	Capt. W. S. Robinson.
Do	C. E. Mowatt, Gent.
Kent	Lieut. DesBrisay.
Kings	Capt. E. Arnolds.
Do	Lt. Col. E. B. Beer.
Do	G. H. Sharp, Gentleman.
Do	Lieut. G. H. Cogle.
Northumberland	Lieut. S. U. McCully.
1st St. John	W. A. Cunningham,
	Gentleman.
2nd St. John	F. McLaughlin, do
Do	Capt. J. D. Underhill.
Do	do C. E. Godard.
Do	Lieut. G. L. Foster.
Do	do J. E. Daly.
Do	do C. Powers.
Do	A. W. Lovett, Gent.
Do	Lt. Col. Hurd Peters.
Do	Major G. T. Flowelling.
Do	T. Crockett, Gentleman.
Do	Capt. J. V. Thurgar.
Do	do A. G. Blacksléc.
Do	Major J. R. McShane.
Do	Lieut. C. H. Curard.
Do	J. S. Crane, Gentleman.
Do	Capt. M. W. Maher.
Do	Lieut. C. Robertson.
Sunbury	F. E. Shields, Gent.
Do	Ens. E. A. Wilmot.
Victoria	do Beyerly Stevens.
Westmorland	W. T. Harper, Gent.
Do	C. F. Harrington, do
Do	J. Frier, do
York	Capt. W. S. Morris.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
City of Halifax	Lieut. Thomas Barrett.
Do	Capt. H. J. N. LeCain.
Do	do Charles J. Macdonald
Lunenburg	Lieut. Edwin D. Lordly.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Annapolis	Major Henry E. Decie.
Capo Breton	Capt. Charles W. Hill.
Colchester	do Angus Gunn.
Cumberland	Alfred Graham, Gent.
Digby	Lieut. John Troop.
City of Halifax	John Vaughan, Gent.
Do	C. Sidney Harrington, do
Do	2nd Lieut. Edmund Fultz.
Do	Simond D. Macdonald, do
Do	Wm. L. Hethorington, do
Do	Capt. George Ackhurst.
County of Halifax	William Stevens, Gent.
Do	Capt. Samuel B. Horton.
Inverness	do Hector McKenzie.
Pictou	do Isaac McGillivray.
Do	Lt. Col. John Grant.
Do	Lieut. James McGregor.
Victoria	Major Colin Campbell.
Do	Capt. Colin Munro.
By Commad of His Excellency the Governor General.	
WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,	
D. A. G. of Militia,	
Canada.	



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, MAY 22, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 30 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

LECTURE THIS EVENING

—BY—

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A.

SUBJECT:

"MACAULAY,"

—AT—

THE SKATING RINK, OTTAWA.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Lecture to commence at 8.

TICKETS:—Single, 75¢ Double, 1.25

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