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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.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1869.

No. 50.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

### British American Colonies, 1764-84.

#### CHAPTER XXX.

The evacuation of Rhode Island by the American troops was hastened by the knowledge that Sir Henry Clinton was on the way with a reinforcement of 4,000 men for the garrison at Newport. Contrary winds prevented the landing of this expedition till the day after the Americans retreated. In order to accomplish something after coming so far he resolved to make a descent on New London in Connecticut, and clean out the nest of privateers that the numerous small bays and creeks in that neighborhood harboured, but on arriving off the mouth of the Connecticut River the wind again became contrary and prevented the fleet from entering. Placing Major-General Sir Charles Grey in command with orders to proceed to Buzzard's Bay, he returned to New York.

With the energy which distinguished Gen. Grey's career he destroyed the privateers, amounting, with their prizes, to seventy sail at Bedford and Fairhaven, a large quantity of stores and provisions, artillery and barracks, and at Martha's Vineyard several vessels, a large quantity of stores, and drove away sheep and oxen forming a large drove, altogether 93 sail of vessels were destroyed. The expedition in this service lost one man killed and four wounded, returning to New York on 7th September.

Another expedition was sent to Little Egg Harbour on the eastern coast of New Jersey. This place being a noted rendezvous for privateers, as it lay directly in the channel through which vessels usually passed into New York harbour, it was a most convenient station for annoying and interrupting the trade so that it was an object of considerable importance to clear it out. In order to effectually insure the success of the expedition and also allow provisions to be brought in, the army was put in motion, one division, under Lord Cornwallis, being

thrown across the Hudson, was posted with its right on that river and left on the Hackensack at Newbridge, while the other, under Gen. Kuyphausen, was posted with its left on the Hudson at Wippenham, and its right on the Brunx, this division occupying a position on the east bank of the Hudson. As the fleet gave the British troops command of the river both divisions could be joined on either side in twenty four hours, while Washington could not assemble his troops in less than ten days to act against that on the western shore and not at all on the eastern. Aware of this and knowing that it was not a forward movement, he kept his troops together and sent detachments out to interrupt and circumscribe the movements of the foragers. One of those consisting of a regiment of light horse, commanded by Col. Baylor, stationed at the village of Old Taapan, supported by a body of Militia at New Taapan, was surprised on the night of the 27th of September by the troops under Major Gen. Grey and completely cut to pieces. The detachment intended to surprize the militia at New Taapan advanced with such methodical slowness that ample time was given the militia to escape.

The expedition to Little Egg harbor was quite successful, ten large vessels were burnt, a large amount of property destroyed and a portion of Pulaski's legion surprised and cut to pieces. This expedition had been delayed by contrary winds and did not reach Little Egg harbor till the 5th of October, preventing in some measure its full effect, but it was of no permanent use being only a temporary raid, not effecting in the slightest degree the issues of the contest. Before the final operations at Little Egg harbor were closed the British army retired to New York, and no further movement was made in that direction during the remainder of the year.

The fleet being ready on the 28th of October, Admiral Byron put to sea and proceeded to Boston, for the purpose of attacking the French fleet, but "Fair Weather Jack's" usual good fortune attended him, for a storm on the 1st November blew his fleet out to sea, dispersed and damaged

them so that they were obliged to proceed to Rhode Island to refit, and while there on the 3rd of November the Count D'Estaing put to sea and bore away to the West Indies.

The mantle of procrastination which had enveloped Howe descended and completely enshrouded Clinton. A taste for petty and desultory expeditions, the results of which as victories were far more ruinous than defeats, seems to have been intensified in the military vices of his character. His troops were put into winter quarters and divided, one detachment of 5,000 troops were sent under General Grant to the West Indies escorted by a squadron of six ships, under Commodore Hotham. Another expedition sailed towards the end of November for the reduction of the Province of Georgia. The troops consisted of the 71st regiment, command by Lieut.-Col. Campbell, the naval force by Commodore Hyde Parker.

About this time the British Commissioners sailed for England, having totally failed in all the objects for which they had been sent out. It is not necessary to go over the various attempts made at opening a negotiation with Congress. The duplicity, treachery, and utter want of honesty manifested by the extreme Republican section of that body defeated all attempts at reconciliation. But the great mistake of the British ministry consisted in directing these Commissioners to treat with or recognize them at all. They were like old Lenthal's parliament, a mere handful. Not more than twenty, or, at most, thirty of the most violent and unscrupulous members could be got together for the despatch of business, and treating with those people who had already treasonable relations with France was beneath the dignity and adverse to the interests of the British people. Those men in no way represented the opinions of the Colonists, and a vigorous display of military operations would have done more to restore the authority of the British Crown and Parliament than all the smooth words or treaties which could be devised. But Whig selfishness crippled the resources of the country and trampled her honor in the dust. The Congress had been

ected ostensibly to seek a redress of grievances it had at once usurped supreme power, made war on Great Britain and concluded treaties with France without in any degree consulting with its constituents. That they forced a mere Custom-House quarrel to a rebellion is a fact too well established to need proof, and the success of that move is no justification for the treason and treachery by which it was accomplished, because they were totally unable of themselves to succeed and could not reckon on that chapter of accidents which assisted them, and therefore whatever their title to the applause of the world may be (successful scoundrelism always commanding that applause) the charge of blood-guiltiness rests undoubtedly upon them. Offered many times more concessions than they had any right to demand their pride or hatred rejected all conciliation and they sent their unfortunate dupes to the slaughter of the battle-field with as little compunction as the butcher drives his sheep to the shambles.

Having deliberately violated the conditions of the convention under which General Burgoyne's army had surrendered the British Commissioners on the 7th August addressed a remonstrance to the Congress demanding a fulfilment of the terms of that convention, and that if it was thought necessary to ratify those articles by which the troops were bound not to serve against America during the war or the whole of the war they were prepared to do so. But Congress instead of a direct answer sent a remonstrance on the conduct of one of the commissioners Governor Johnston in which he was charged with attempting to corrupt and bribe some of their number, and accompanied it by a declaration that it was incompatible with the honor of Congress to hold any further communication with Governor Johnston, more especially upon affairs in which the cause of liberty and virtue was at stake.

The cause of this subtle subterfuge on the part of those stern upholders of liberty and virtue arose from the fact that Governor Johnston, one of the British Commissioners, presuming on old acquaintance and the uniform advocacy of the course of the Colonists in the British House of Commons, but convinced like every other reasonable man that enough had been conceded and that all possible complaints had been redressed or that the Commission had ample power to do so, wrote three private letters to Francis Dana, General Joseph Reed and Robert Morris with the view of preparing the way for reconciliation.

At an early period of their usurpation the leading faction in Congress got a resolution passed directing that all letters received by members of that body or their agents from the King of Great Britain of a public nature should be laid before them, and a compliance with this order was made the excuse for submitting the following:—

"TO FRANCIS DANA, Esq. (Private.)

"DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure

to find your name among the list of Congress, because I am persuaded from personal knowledge of me and my family and connexions you can entertain no jealousy that I would engage in the execution of any commission that was inimicable to the rights and privileges of America or the general liberties of mankind, while on the other hand your character must be so well known that no man will suspect you will yield any point that is contrary to the real interest of your country, and therefore it will be presumed we will lose no opportunity from false punctillio of meeting to discuss our differences fairly, and that if we do agree it will be on the most liberal and therefore the most lasting terms of union. There are three facts I wish to assure you of. First—That Dr. Franklin on 28th March last in discussing the several articles we wish to make the basis of our treaty was perfectly satisfied they were beneficial to North America and such as she should accept. Second—That this treaty with France was not the first treaty that France had exacted and with which Mr. Simeon Deane had put to sea; but granted and acceded to after the sentiments of the people of Great Britain had fully changed; after the friends to America had gained their points for reconciliation, and solely with a view to disappoint the good effects of our endeavors, you will be pleased to hear the pamphlet wrote by Mr. Pulteney was a great means of opening the minds of the people of England to the real state of the question between us and that it has now run through thirteen editions. The third fact is that Spain unasked had sent a formal message disapproving of the conduct of France. All these I will engage to prove to your satisfaction. I beg to recommend to your personal civilities my friend Dr. Ferguson; he is a man of the greatest genius and virtue and has always been a steady friend to America."

(Here follows private details of no importance to any but the writer and his friend Dana.)

"If you follow the example of Britain in the hour of her privilege, insolence and madness and refuse to hear us, I still expect, since I am here, to have the privilege of coming among you and seeing the country as there are many men whose virtues I admire above Greek and Roman names that I should be glad to tell my children about.

"I am with esteem and affection,

"Dear Sir,

"You friend and servant,

"GEO. JOHNSTON.

"Philadelphia, June 10th, 1778."

Poor Governor Johnston was not to have the doubtful privilege of seeing those people whose virtues he admired above Greek and Roman names to tell his children about—he was doubtless well read in Plutarch and thought the little classical quotation from the great Republican biographer particularly applicable to the sages of Congress who were trying to rival the ancient models in treachery, little respect need be entertained for the ambassador who laid his country's honor at the feet of such deceitful rebels. The letter itself is proof enough that their allegations were unfounded, but no exculpation for Governor Johnston's devious conduct. The next is addressed

"To General Joseph Reed,

"SIR,—Your near and worthy relative, Mr. Dennis de Berat has made me happy by favoring me with a letter to you. I have been informed by Gen. Robertson of your

great worth and consequence in the unhappy disputes that have subsisted between Great Britain and her descendants. Your pen and your sword have both been used with glory and advantage in vindicating the rights of mankind, and of that community of which you was a part. Such conduct, as the first and superior of all human duties, must ever command my warmest friendship and veneration. In the midst of those affecting scenes my feeble voice has not been wanting to stop the evils in their progress and to remove on a large and liberal footing the cause of all jealousy. That every subject of the Empire might live equally free and secure in the enjoyment of the blessings of life—not one part dependent on the will of another with opposite interests, but a general union on terms of perfect security and mutual advantage. During the contest, I am free to confess, my wishes have ever been that America might so far prevail as to oblige this country to see the error, and to reflect and reason fairly in the case of other heirs to the same privilege as themselves. It has pleased God in his justice so dispose of events that this Kingdom is at length convinced of her folly and her faults. A commission under Parliamentary authority is now issued for settling in a manner consistent with that union of force on which the safety of both parties depends all the differences that have or can subsist between Great Britain and America—short of a total separation of interests. In this commission I am an unworthy associate. Though no man can feel the desire of cementing in peace and friendship every member of what was called the British Empire stronger than myself, yet I am sensible that it might have fallen to the lot of many persons better qualified to attain the end proposed. All I can claim is ardent zeal and upright intentions, and when I reflect that this negotiation must depend much more upon perfect integrity than refinement of understanding. When a sensible, magnanimous people will secure their own interests and carefully guard their honor in every transaction I am more induced to hope for the good will I have always borne them, I am not altogether unqualified for the task.

"If it be (as I hope it is) the disposition of good men in the Provinces to prefer freedom in conjunction with Great Britain to an union with the ancient enemy of both—if it is their generous inclination to forget recent injuries and recall to their remembrances former benefits, I am in hopes we may yet be great and happy. I am sure the people of America will find in my brother commissioners and myself a fair and cheerful concession in adjusting any point to their interest which is not inconsistent, as I saip before, with a beneficial union of interests which is the object of our commission.

"Nothing could surpass the glory you have acquired in arms except the generous magnanimity of meeting on terms of justice and equality, after demonstrating to the world that the fear of power had no just influence in that decision.

"The man who can be instrumental in bringing us all to act once more in harmony and unite together the various powers which this contest has drawn forth will deserve more from the King and people, from patriotism, humanity, friendship, and all the tender ties that are affected by the quarrel and reconciliation than ever was yet bestowed on human kind. This letter from Mr. de Berat I shall consider as an introduction to you, which line of communication I shall endeavor by every means to improve by public demonstrations of respect, or private

friendship, as your answer may enable me.

"I am, with great respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most

"humble servant,

"GEO. JOHNSTON.

"London, 11th April, 1778."

This letter contained the whole scope of the Whig policy in England, the encouragement of rebellion in the American Provinces till it "might so far prevail as to oblige this country to see their error,"—that is, till the Whigs had attained office, and towards this object they laboured strenuously, not stopping at the possible dismemberment of "what was called the British Empire." But rebellion proved, like the letting out of water, the plotters at home lost all control over it, and having provoked, aided, raised and sent adrift the monster at what they thought was the right time, they found that it was utterly beyond their control, and that the chances were even, if they were not, overwhelmed by the deluge they had themselves prepared. Yet, with an unabashed front, they still kept up the game of agitation till the honor of Britain was levelled in the dust before a contemptible foe, the best interests of the Empire jeopardised, and a blow dealt at its development which ninety-four years of prosperity has not been able to heal or compensate. The best of these eloquent epistles was addressed to

"Robert Morris, Esq., (Private).

"DEAR SIR,—I came to this country in core belief that a reconciliation between Great Britain and America could be effected on terms honorable and beneficial to both. I am persuaded and can prove that the last treaty with France should be the first treaty, if ever you see should be no inducement, supposing every obstacle to prevent us from treating is removed, we are then to consider whether the terms proposed are advantageous. I enclose you my sentiments on the subject at large; if they concur with yours we shall join in the work with all prudence and all the means possible and virtuous. I believe the men who have conducted the affairs of America incapable of being influenced by improper motives. But in all such transactions there is risk, and I think whoever ventures should be secured, at the same time that honor and emolument should naturally follow the future of those who have steered the vessel in the storm and brought her fairly to port. I think Washington and the President (of Congress) have a right to every favor that grateful nations can bestow, if they should evermore unite our interests and spare the miseries and devastations of war. I wish above all things to see you, and hope you will so contrive, it. Do not think Great Britain is so low—remember, she can never be lower than you were at Trenton. It is the same blunderers who produced war who have conducted it. When the sense of the nation is roused believe me she can make struggles that few have conceived, but which I should be sorry to see exerted on such an occasion. Whatever may be our fate I shall ever retain the strictest private friendship for you and yours; but let me entreat you to recall all those endearing ties to your recollection.

"I am, with affection and esteem, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"GEO. JOHNSTON.

"Philadelphia, June 16th, 1778."

This letter was written two days before the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British troops after all communication had been denied, and although Johnston was a blundering and imprudent negotiator there is nothing either in his conduct or letters to show he was aught but an honest man. His great fault seems to have been that he expected to deal with parties as honest and straightforward as himself, instead of with men practised in subtlety and deceit. He told in those letters some hard truths, for which his Whig friends owed him no thanks—although he intended it to be otherwise, for all the General officers that disgraced the military profession and brought shame and confusion on the British army in America were Whigs of the purest dye. As an ambassador or commissioner he totally forgot the dignity of his position or the honor of the Empire.

Immediately on receipt of information of the dishonest advantage Congress had taken of his unofficial and imprudent personal negotiations, Johnston at once withdrew from the commission, and in the public document by which he did so severely reprimanded Congress for their direct and utter disregard of public honor, directly charging them with using his imprudence as a subterfuge to avoid fulfilling the terms of the convention with Burgoyne's army. The other commissioners at the same time transmitted a declaration that they were utter strangers to Governor Johnston's private negotiations, nor would they admit that they bore the construction Congress put on them. Both declarations were sent to that body on the 26th of August, with a renewed demand for the fulfillment of the Saratoga Convention. In answer to this the Congress passed a resolution on the 4th of September, in which they affected to doubt by implication the power of the commissioners to ratify the convention, but Sir Henry Clinton, on the 19th September, transmitted to them an extract from instructions sent to him by the Secretary of State, received since the date of the commissioners' remonstrance by which he was authorised in express terms to demand a performance of the convention made with Gen. Burgoyne, and, if required, to ratify in the King's name all the stipulations.

The only reply to this was a letter from the Secretary—"That Congress gave no answer to insolent letters;" and thus those brave soldiers that surrendered at Saratoga, under the most sacred of human treaties, a military convention, were by the deceit and treachery of Congress kept in disgraceful captivity and made to work like slaves to the close of the war.

The commissioners issued a manifesto setting forth the powers delegated to the earnest desire of the people and Parliament of Britain to hold out the olive branch of peace, the deceit and subterfuges with which

they had been met and advising that the contest should be carried on in a totally different manner in future. The Congress replied by a manifesto in which it is hard to decide whether its shameful effrontery or blasphemy deserve the greater reprobation, but it was clear the spirit of deceit which animated Franklin in London while approving the concessions contained in the instructions to the commissioners in March, after negotiating with the French court in December, were intensified in the action of the self-constituted Executive of the late British Provinces. And if further evidence were needed of the direct villainy of the agents of Congress and the spirit animating that body, an event which happened at this period on the English coast strikingly illustrated the total want of principle and savage hatred felt towards the English people by the rebels.

Franklin's fellow commissioner at Paris, a Connecticut lawyer named Silas Deane, as early as 1776, laid plans before Congress and the French government for the burning of Liverpool, Bristol and other English ports, at a period when hostilities could be hardly looked on as seriously commenced and when those very scoundrels were trying to hoodwink the people of Great Britain by loud professions of loyalty; opportunity was however wanting to put their precious scheme in execution, but early in 1778 Congress found a proper instrument in the person of an unprincipled miscreant known as John Paul Jones, at one time a servant in the employ of the Earl of Selkirk and a refugee from justice.

This man was appointed to the 18 gun ship, Ranger by Congress, and on the 17th April attempted to burn the shipping and town of Whitehaven, but, although he succeeded in surprising the forts which were not garrisoned, he was obliged to retreat without effecting anything; he subsequently landed at St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, his former master, whose family plate he carried off. On the 24th of April he appeared off Carrickfergus, where the Drake, sloop of 18 guns was at anchor, and although the disparity of force was very great, her commander, Captain George Burdon, made sail and brought the Ranger to action at dusk, but night coming on very thick separated the combatants; the action was renewed on the 25th and continued for more than an hour, when Captain Burdon and his only lieutenant being killed with twenty-two seamen the Drake surrendered. Capt. Jones landed the surviving crew on the Scotch coast and carried his prize into Brest.

A Montana paper calls for the organization of a company of volunteers who shall have a bounty for Indians they kill, and also have all horses and valuables captured; but it expresses a doubt if Governor Ashley will listen to its wise demands, "through fear of the philanthropists in the Eastern States."

## GUNBOAT PRACTICE.

Last Monday the Gunboat *Prince Alfred* cruised out on the lake for the purpose of having target practice with the Armstrong guns. After getting out a suitable distance, a barrel was thrown overboard, and when a distance of about 1,000 yards was placed between it and the boat, the guns were brought into position, under command of Capt. Thomson, and were worked with such skill and ability, as would have made it dangerous for any vessel to occupy the position of the barrel. The shells all burst in the proper place, scattering the water in all directions around the barrel. A number of the visitors on board amused themselves with firing at it with the Snider Enfield, and very good shooting was made. The men on the gunboat have now acquired considerable knowledge in gunnery, as exhibited by them on Monday, and will no doubt, should occasion require, make themselves useful. A number of visitors, among them the members of the *Goderich Press*, were kindly entertained by Lieut.-Col. Ross in command.—*Goderich Star 3rd*

The Garter King at Arms, who has been kind enough to send us out an heraldic blazon that nobody can understand, has been rivaled in Winnipeg. There the insurrection bears a flag "Argent"—two crosses or, Metal upon Metal! No insurrection could survive that.

It appears, according to the *New York World*, that negotiations for the adjustment of the Alabama claims have been re-opened by Minister Motley. The details are, as yet, unknown, and of course it must be a long time before anything definite enough to be laid before the public is done.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Your talented and gallant correspondent "G. W." in the two admirable letters which appeared in the Review of 15th November, and your last issue (6th December) has so completely exhausted the question of the bearing of the Militia Act on the stability of the Volunteer force, as to silence all cavilers.

Thoroughly agreeing with him in the main points he has so admirably illustrated, I must again repeat the axiom that "the people will not be drafted," and it is not because they "are self-willed and incapable of submitting to restraint as the people of the United States," but simply because their circumstances will not permit them to make such a sacrifice without sufficient reasons being shown therefor. It will be very difficult to persuade the mass of our agricultural population that they are to be compelled to learn, what you, Sir, happily term the "intricacies of the goose step," without any motive beyond that of Captain A., being a very zealous and energetic officer, wishes to keep his company full, or that Captain B., without any of those abilities but having a turn for displaying authority, wishes to do so at the expense of his neighbor's time and feelings. As a general rule the agricultural population, from whose ranks a military

force must necessarily be raised, are men whose social condition more nearly approaches in a general way that equality of which theoretical republicans rave, than any other, hence the extreme difficulty or delicacy of binding them to an abnormal condition, which would interfere with their ordinary pursuits. In discussing this question of an efficient military force for the Dominion the fact that British America has no surplus population to deal with has been lost sight of. The soldier is a mere consuming animal, and produces nothing; the farmer is, on the contrary, a producing animal, and every hour he is prevented from following his lawful occupation so much capital has been substrated from the public wealth.

With the exceptions of the British Colonial Provinces every other country in the world has a surplus population, the whole or greater part of whose time would be well employed in learning the honorable and useful practical portions of a soldier's duty. But in Canada especially the abstraction of one per cent. of the whole population would be severely felt, for, let it be remembered, 40,000 fighting men would be equal to one-fiftieth of the whole male population between the ages of 15 and 60.

The Militia Bill, by the elasticity of its provisions, is capable of being rendered available at any sudden emergency, and I cannot but think that "G. W." overlooks the fact of the rapidity with which men like our Canadian farmers may be made soldiers. The late Field Marshal Lord Hardinge stated before a committee of the House of Commons that "sixty days drill would be sufficient to convert a Suffolk farmer's lad into a good and steady soldier." Now, our people are considerably above that class in intelligence and every other quality necessary to constitute a true soldier. Moreover, they have farms to defend, a direct interest in the soil, and all the consequences of war would fall more heavily on them than on others, it is therefore more reasonable to suppose that far better materials exist in this country for the immediate creation of a military force than elsewhere, and the past history of the people prove it. Under these circumstances your gallant correspondent will not be surprised if I cannot see the necessity or policy of placing in the hands of practically irresponsible men a power which would be sure to be abused, and to differ from him in one particular, and that is the idea that the time has arrived when "compulsory service might most advantageously be urged on the country." But I am happy to say that a direct Militia tax, which would compel the scoundrels which he so graphically describes, to fork over or serve is as easily imposed now as at any other period of the history of Canada, if the House of Commons could be compelled to listen to common sense. It is a shame and a scandal that the Volunteer force have been treated

so badly and that large hearted and patriotic men should be sacrificed in time and means for the crotchety dreams of stupid theorists who are fond of exhibiting their anxiety for the public interests at the expense of its honesty.

There is no inducement to either officers or men to remain in or join the force, on the contrary, every difficulty is thrown in the way of its development, but the Militia Bill is not to blame for that or any other evil afflicting it, nor is the Minister of Militia to be blamed; no matter how firm his determination or how iron his will the House of Commons cannot be controlled by one man, and consequently if the Volunteer Force is to be the nucleus of our national army the efforts of its officers and their well wishers must be directed to influence the members of Parliament to grant sufficient encouragement to the force. On service \$15 per month and rations for rank and file with proper equipments would be a fair remuneration; anything below that is less than the value of the service rendered and an injustice to the individuals, and the Volunteers should seek no less.

I think "G. W." will agree with me that the class of men which would form our military force would be considerably above that of the regular service, and looking at the slight social difference which exists between the different classes of people, and that they will return to the same neighborhood after the period of service has expired, the necessity of allowing a choice of officers as far as possible is apparent enough. As a general rule strangers would not be as careful of the men's welfare as those who are best acquainted with and live amongst them.

The only direction in which the Militia Bill could be improved would be in the training of the whole population fit to bear arms at stated periods, and that could be easily effected by enacting say one or two legal holidays every three months, and in compelling the municipalities to take charge of the clothing and arms of Volunteers or other militia soldiers, as well as provide drill sheds and armories for them. I believe Lord Elexo's opinion of the Canadian Militia Bill to be valuable as that of a thoroughly practical man understanding the subject on which he speaks or writes, and I am also certain that the old English militia law was neither as effective or well considered, and in reality bore very hard on the lower class of the population.

In conclusion, I am sure both "L. C." and "G. W." have nothing so much at heart as the interests of the country and its preservation from danger. But it is evident that as actual contest can be only with our neighbors across the lines, and even they smart as they call themselves, must give some note of warning before they can strike, and both your gallant correspondents may rest assured that there will be no need of a draft

to fill up the ranks of the national force under whatever name it may be called. It is true it may be undisciplined, but will our foes be in a better condition? As militia soldiers Canada can afford to boast of her sons, nor is there any good reason to apprehend the race has degenerated.

Like all other measure, time alone can prove the value of the Militia Act, and time is requisite for its development. There is nothing so essential to its proper working than keeping the officers who are qualified on a Reserve list, as "G. W." points out.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,

F. O.

Ottawa, 9th Dec., 1869.

MAJOR JAGO'S OPINION ON THE FORMATION OF FIELD BATTERIES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—"Let not opinion make thy judgment err." If you will refer to the Report on the state of the Militia, at page 66 you will find an opinion rather forcibly expressed by Major Jago on the formation and continuance of Field Batteries.

He states: "From my experience of seven and a-half years in a Field Brigade of the Royal Artillery, I am convinced that it would be useless to hope from a Volunteer organization, that faculty of mobility without which Field Artillery is simply useless."

How very particular in stating the term of service, even to the half year, with the view, I presume, of giving weight to his opinion.

I presume Major Jago was not favoured with the report of Col. Anderson on the Brigade of Volunteer Field Artillery in camp at Toronto, from the 1st to the 8th of October, 1868.

The fact of the Welland Canal, Hamilton, and Toronto Field Batteries meeting in Camp is sufficient evidence of their mobility.

The Hamilton and Welland Batteries arrived at Toronto at 10 p.m., were disembarked and moved off in less than half an hour. I do not know the exact time allowed the Royal Artillery to disembark, but I well remember a Battery of Royal Artillery proceeding to the front in 1866, and were unable to disembark at the place appointed as there was no platform, although there was an abundance of rails and standing timber adjoining the railroad, it was deemed advisable to run back fourteen miles to a platform. How about that faculty of mobility in this case? I also remember a division of the Royal Artillery receiving orders to disembark immediately, on board the Great Western Railway for the front, and taking sixteen hours to make all arrangements and get on board. Contrast this with the movements of a division of the Toronto Field Battery, on the 19th of October last, in sixteen hours after receiving the order

their guns were disembarked one hundred and thirty miles from headquarters. Will this convince Major Jago that Volunteer Artillery do possess "that faculty of mobility."

Major Jago objects to the 9 pounder smooth bore as being inferior to the Armstrong field gun. How about the late order calling in the Armstrong guns and issuing the smooth-bore 9 pounder instead for the Indian army?

He believes the gun detachments would be better employed in the ranks of the Volunteer rifles. Perhaps Volunteers are scarce down there, we have plenty of riflemen in Ontario and can spare a few men to work field guns.

I trust the Militia Department will not consider an opinion based upon seven and a-half year's experience sufficient evidence to influence them in their treatment of Volunteer Field Batteries.

BOXER.

VOLUNTEERS FOR RED RIVER.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—If you will allow me a column in your widespread and interesting REVIEW, I will make a few remarks with regard to the emigration of the Volunteers to the Red River Territory. The settlement of that country is a subject that is greatly agitating the public mind at the present time, and is one of great moment for the prosperity of this Dominion. One of the principal reasons to retard emigration, is the want of proper security to person and property of those who would like to make that their future home. I do not think it would be advisable for Government to adopt extreme measures with the natives who are now under arms, in opposition to authority in that country, it would lead to more serious complications, by exciting those who have so far remained quiet, but even after the present difficulty is settled, there will be great danger for years of further disturbance, until a sufficient loyal population has emigrated to control and overawe the present natives.

According to our Militia Act the Volunteers are permitted to retire after serving three years and are not again liable to be called upon until the whole of the Non-Service Militia have been drafted, thus you see the most efficient men are lost for the defence of the country unless such serious difficulties should arise as to call out all capable of bearing arms. A great number of those who have served from three to five years, leave for the Western States and are thus lost to the Dominion with all the time and money expended on their instruction.

If those in authority would cast aside all local and sectional feelings and look upon the prosperity of the Dominion in a purely national spirit, there would be no difficulty in getting at least one-half of the old Volunteers, who have completed their term of service, to settle in that country within one

year, and others would follow as their term expired. A loyal sentiment would thus be infused into the territory that would encourage thousands from England, Ireland and Scotland to make that their future home; Mr. McDougall or any other governor that might be appointed, could then rely on support to enforce his authority, uphold and defend British liberty against all enemies whatsoever. If the Government would appropriate a section of that country, in as central a point as possible, for the Volunteers, (say near the junction of the western and southern branches of the Saskatchewan River) where the capital of the country might eventually be established. The government might reserve from five hundred to one thousand acres, more or less, in the centre of the settlement for the future capital. The farms of the Volunteers to front on the Reserve from each quarter, the Volunteers to build their houses on the front of their lot adjoining the reserve; they would then be in close proximity to each other and could assemble in case of necessity at the sound of the bugle. A magazine might be erected of timber on some portion of said reserve to contain extra ammunition and stores, and would also answer as a rendezvous in case of any emergency. The most of the future emigrants would concentrate towards that point and extend through the territory from the centre, which would always answer as a place of safety in case of any future trouble; there would be no difficulty in forming them into battalions as many efficient retired officers and Military School Cadets would accompany them, and the fact of holding out such inducements to the Volunteers would be the means of infusing new life into the force (which is greatly needed) as they would see by such action that those in authority held them in some estimation, it would encourage them to fill up the companies to full strength, that they might secure to themselves a home when their time expired. It would be of little or no use to the Government other than furnishing arms and ammunition. The men would drill for their own protection; uniforms would be necessary. It would cost nothing for the authorities to issue an order calling on all retired Volunteers to send in their names to the Brigade Majors of their Districts, who wish to settle in that country, they would then see the truth of my remarks. I venture to say that there would be thousands apply before spring. I see by your last issue that you advocate something of the kind, I hope you will continue to draw the attention of those in power to the subject, as it is the only way to settle the country quickly with loyal men where security would be guaranteed by the presence of a strong body of well drilled Volunteers. Hoping I have not trespassed.

I am, Your constant reader,  
AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

Haldimand, Dec. 3rd, 1869.

## CAVALRY BALL.

Editor *St. Catharines Journal*:—

Sir,—We would briefly call your attention to the Cavalry Ball, under the auspices of the St. Catharines Troop, held at Runchey's Hall, Port Dalhousie. The entertainment was somewhat late in opening up, owing to the unfavorable state of the roads, causing many late arrivals; also from the above cause many were prevented from attending, even a number who had previously purchased tickets were unable to be present. Yet, when the supper was announced, about sixty couples put in an appearance, giving the host, Mr. Runchey, substantial proof of their appreciation of its excellency in the manner in which they partook of the luxuries and delicacies which were supplied in abundance.

The music, which was furnished by Henderson's Band, gave universal satisfaction, all acknowledging it first-class, and equal to any they had ever "tipped the light fantastic too" to.

As observers, we could not help but notice the manly and dignified deportment of the members of the troop.—Just might Col. Drurio say, as he did at their last inspection. "They were a fine, smart, active looking body of men."

The ball being given by a Volunteer Company, and the Volunteers being an organization which should receive every encouragement from civilians, we were sorry to notice the lack of attention on the part of the villagers. If from scruples of conscience they could not enjoy themselves in the ball room, we know quite well they could at the supper table, thereby giving aid and countenance to the Volunteers. In this case the entertainment was in their midst, at the house of one of their most respectable citizens, and so far as we could learn, only two or three couples were present from the village, with the exceptions of an individual or two who took a look round, as they said, "just to see if the boys were here."

However, all present expressed themselves satisfied in every respect, signifying by their appreciation of the arrangements throughout, that should the St. Catharines Troop hold their next annual ball at Runchey's Hall, they would avail themselves of the opportunity to attend.

OBSERVER.

## THE WAR OFFICE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following circular has just been issued from the War Office:—"As the time for rendering annual returns and nominal rolls of Volunteer corps is approaching, commanding officers are reminded of the provisions of Volunteer circular No. 40, and particularly of the necessity of punctuality in the transmission of the returns. In some cases notwithstanding the provisions of that circular, the returns of last year were rendered so late that it was impossible to include in Parliamentary estimates for 1869-70 the exact sums which would be necessary to meet the capitulation allowances. The following further important points in the preparation of these returns are brought to the special notice of commanding officers of Volunteers:—1. No Volunteer, whether he may have qualified as an efficient or not, must be included in the annual return, unless he is *bona fide* an enrolled member of the corps on the 1st December. Any Vol-

unteer that has died or quitted the corps before that date should be entered on the nominal roll only, under the heading set apart for the entry of the names of persons who have ceased to be members of the corps since the date of the previous return. 2. No persons who are serving in any other corps in Her Majesty's regular or reserve forces should be enrolled in a Volunteer corps; but as it is believed that this rule has not in all cases been strictly adhered to the Secretary of State draws attention to it in order to caution commanding officers against entering any such men in their annual return." Directions as to the distribution of the War Office forms then follow, and the circular is signed by Lord Northbrook.

## SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S NILE EXPEDITION.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following interesting extracts from a private letter addressed by Sir Samuel Baker to a friend in England:—

Cairo, October, 1866.

We are all well, thank God, and if we continue so I have no fear of the expedition. We should have been off long ago, but the steel steamers had not arrived from England, and I determined not to leave anything behind me—thus, as they are now landed in sections at Alexandria, I shall see them off, together with seven English engineers who accompany them; after which we shall start on the 20th inst., from Suez to Souakin, and reach Khartoum by the route through which we returned on our former journey. The main objects of our enterprise are, after crushing the slave trade—1. To annex to Egypt the Equatorial Nile Basin. 2. To establish a powerful government throughout all the tribes now warring with each other. 3. To introduce the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale, so that the natives will have a valuable production to exchange for Manchester goods, &c. 4. To open to navigation the two great lakes of the Nile. 5. To establish a chain of trading stations throughout the countries to be annexed, so as to communicate with the northern base from the most distant point south, on the system adopted by the Hudson's Bay Company. The natural productions are ivory, native flax, bees' wax, and cotton; but I take seeds of the finest quality of this from Egypt. Every tribe will be compelled to cultivate a certain amount of corn and cotton in proportion to the population. No wars will be permitted. Each chief will be held responsible for the acts of his tribe. Tribute will be exacted in labour to be performed in opening out-roads, on the same principle as the road tax in Ceylon. To carry out these plans I have absolute power conferred by the Viceroy. The military force of the expedition, comprising 1710 men of all arms, with twelve months' supplies, has already reached Khartoum. The flotilla (sent up the Nile two months ago, which I hear has successfully ascended the cataracts) comprises—Steamers, of 40 horse-power each, 6; large sailing vessels, 30. Besides these there are prepared at Khartoum—Steamers, 4; sailing vessels, 25—total, 65. Of this 65 sail of transports to convey troops and supplies up the White Nile, there are 10 steamers. The whole expedition will number about 2000. The Nile is immensely high, which is in favour of the passage of the cataracts. The flotilla is to wait at Berber, lat. 18, to re-embark stores, steamers, &c., on arrival across the Kororko Desert. Eight hundred cases of merchandise passed the desert two months ago for that point (Ber-

ber), at which point the various branches of the expedition will meet, converging from Souakin and the Lower Nile. I received from the Viceroy, together with absolute power, *carte blanche* for all the expenses of the expedition, and I have controlled the outlay in England so carefully that, including immense supplies of beads, merchandise, together with the steam flotilla of Samuda, with steam sawmills, lathes, tools, spare gear, &c., I have only expended £26,000, all of which has been paid by the Egyptian Government. I have the greatest hopes of effecting a vast improvement among the tribes by the suppression of the slave trade, and by the introduction of agricultural and commercial enterprise. I have large quantities of seeds of all kinds that will be adapted to the climate and soil of Central Africa, and these will confer a great blessing on the country. If I free the tribes from slavery I shall insist upon their working themselves; they will then desire to sell their surplus produce for our manufactures; but, unless by a firm authority they are forced to labour, they would quickly relapse into hopeless apathy and indolence, a slave would result from habits of idleness, and the negro would enslave the negro as before, should the paternal but strong hand be withdrawn. As I shall establish a regular monthly post down the White Nile to Khartoum, we shall never be out of hearing."

NEW RUSSIAN GUN.—Some interesting experiments have taken place at Perm with a new 20 inch gun, cast in the foundry of that town. The trials made with this gun, under the direction of Major-General Pestich, commandant of the Cronstadt Artillery, are described in the official reports as having been very successful, and more satisfactory in their results than has been the case with American guns of the same calibre. The gun was fired 314 times, the projectile weighs 10 cwt., and the charge of powder required for each shot was 130lb. The weight of the gun is about 50 tons, the recoil 7 feet, the initial velocity of the projectile 1,120 feet per second, and the percussive force, at a distance of 50 feet, about 10,000 tons. The official papers say this is the most powerful gun in Europe!

A COLONIAL WAR SHIP.—The *Times* of the 17th ult. says:—"The number of hands employed on the Cerberus, 4, armour-plated turret ship, built for the defence of Melbourne, now in No. 4 dock in Chatham dockyard, preparing for the voyage to Australia, has been increased, in order to complete her as early as possible. But there is a good deal to do in making her iron bulworks and upper deck—intended merely for the purposes of the long voyage—and she will probably not be floated out of dock till May next. This ship is built at the expense of the Victoria Government, an installment of that fleet of the future when colonies shall pay entirely for their own defence."

The members of No. 6, Captain Swinford's company of the 30th Battalion Rifles, have been giving a complimentary dinner to their Captain, prior to the final disbandment of the Company which is daily growing less from paucity of numbers. Captain Swinford was also presented with a revolver and field-glass as "souvenirs" of the time he commanded the Company and won the regard and esteem of all hearts. Such a lack of patriotism in that fine old township is greatly to be regretted.—*Elora Observer*.

CAPTURE OF MARACAIBO.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

The capture of Maracaibo by the Venezuelan government forces is confirmed. President Ruperto Monagas has triumphed over General Venancio Pulgar. The news of this was received in Caracas with great demonstrations of joy. The Zulia revolution terminated, its leader thoroughly vanquished, and the lawful republic greatly strengthened in power and popular confidence, there are many at the capital that now hope and believe that Venezuela has at last entered upon a period of tranquility.

A brief narrative of events preceeding and immediately following the capture of Maracaibo, may not prove uninteresting. After the worsening of his troops in the State of Core, Pulgar withdrew them to that of Zulia, President Monagas coming closely behind with the superior government troops. A series of engagements, all more or less unfavorable to Pulgar, forced him first to the limited possession of Maracaibo, and then to that of Fort San Carlos. Whilst he was still holding on to the town, the commander of the British war steamer Cherub, Captain Daeres, sent an armed force on shore to protect the interests of foreign subjects, the Cherub being in port expressly for that purpose. This force arrived in time to prevent Pulgar from taking a number of cotton bales from the storeroom of the Dutch consul, with which to fortify Fort San Carlos still more. The Dutch consul was not present at the time, but his chief clerk was, who refused to comply with Pulgar's demand, and, the English marines backing him, he was allowed to have his own way. This vexed Pulgar very much, but he was powerless to help himself. Soon after he took refuge in his last stronghold, the fort.

It quickly became apparent to the Zulia leader that his cause was a doomed one, and thereupon he thought about assuring his own safety. With a number of his most compromised officers he fled to the Cherub, and immediately afterwards Fort San Carlos was surrendered to President Monagas. Capt. Daeres told Pulgar and officers when they sought protection on his vessel, that he would afford it to them, but that he must disarm them first, which was at once done. The same day one of the vessels that had been in the service of Pulgar, and had not as yet surrendered to the government, approached the Cherub. Upon seeing this, one of Pulgar's officers asked Captain Daeres to allow him to go on shore, which was granted, the captain placing a boat at his disposition, and even returning his revolver to him. The boat had gone but a short distance when Pulgar's officer suddenly pulled out the revolver and commanded the men to row to Pulgar's vessel, threatening to shoot them if they refused. The men feigned compliance, but when the officer least expected it, one of them seized him, and a struggle for the revolver commenced.

Captain Daeres, from the deck of the Cherub had noticed what was going on in the boat, and was not slow in starting for the scene of action in another boat. When the two boats were near to each other Pulgar's officer succeeded in gaining control of his revolver, and fired at the captain, but fortunately without hitting him. The man was again seized, and this time overpowered and disarmed. In the first moment of indignation Captain Daeres thought of treating the officer as a pirate, and naming him at the yard-arm of his vessel, and told him so. This frightened him very much, and in order to escape hanging he informed the captain that

his strange conduct was the result of a conspiracy planned by Pulgar, for obtaining possession of the Cherub, and with her endeavor to beat back the forces of President Monagas. Pulgar but faintly denied this, whereupon Captain Daeres gave him the choice of being taken to Jamaica to be tried in conformity to British laws for piracy, or of being turned over to President Monagas. Pulgar chose the latter alternative, and in consequence was, with the officers that came with him aboard the Cherub, handed over to the President a few hours afterwards. Up to the latest advices they had been rather well treated, and it was not thought that Pulgar's life would be taken as a forfeit of his rebellion. As for the officer with the revolver, he was not delivered over to the government authorities, but he has been sent to England as a prisoner.

A POWERFUL WAR VESSEL.

The keel of one the typical first class British war ships of the future has just been laid at Portsmouth. She bears the suggestive title of the *Davastation*, and along with her consort the *Thunderer*, to be shortly commenced, will take precedence of all the existing grades in the British navy. Her length is 235 feet, her extreme breadth 62½ feet, main draft 26 feet, and tons burden, 4,400, old measurement. She is to be worked by two engines of 800 horse power, and her estimated speed is set down at 12½ knots per hour. She will be able to carry 1,000 tons of coal, sufficient for a three weeks' cruise. She is to be constructed on the genuine turret principle, without any attempt to unite by the addition of masts and sails the characteristics of two distinct varieties of fighting ships. Being then neither adapted for a cruise or a guard ship she is simply a floating battery of enormous power. She will carry two turrets and on each will be mounted two thirty ton guns, capable of throwing shot of 600 pounds weight. Her sides are to be composed of nearly three feet in thickness, constituting an armour plating which is intended to make her the most impenetrable ship of any navy, while her armament is claimed as the heaviest yet invented. Owing to the absence of any work aloft, a crew of 250 men will, it is said, be sufficient to work her. She is to cost \$1,450,000 in gold.

Naval science in England and America is in remarkable opposition just now. The English Admiralty, according to the *Times*, is dispensing with masts, sails, and rigging in the fighting ships of the future, and relying for purposes of propulsion on steam alone. The American Government has come to precisely the opposite conclusion. It has resolved to make its men-of-war full rigged sailing vessels once more. But it seems that this remarkable discrepancy is less strange than it would appear. The American alteration of system is designed for cruisers, and its object is chiefly economy. Coals are so exceedingly dear that our prudent brethren wish to employ sail whenever possible. England in thus dispensing with sail is to facilitate the action of first-class war ships. Her first-rates of the future are to have no masts because masts would interfere with the range of her guns, and the range of her guns is a paramount consideration. The ship is constructed for nothing but fighting, being fitted only with such means of locomotion as would carry her to and from the scene of probable action, and suffice for the manoeuvres of an engagement. But though this change has been adopted

for the great iron clads, the *Times* enquires whether we may not take a lesson from the American example, and save coal by using more sail for cruising vessels. Steam is not required for ordinary voyages, and therefore need not be wasted.

At a meeting of Fenian leaders held on Sunday at their headquarters in New York, a proposition to the Winnipeg insurgents was discussed with, the despatch says, much animation. One member declared that as the insurgents were against the Canada Confederation, and not against Great Britain, interference on the part of declared enemies of the Mother Country would probably be unwelcome to the Red River half-breeds. Another urged that the coldness of the weather in the Hudson Bay region would prevent for some months at least, extended military operations. After a brief but lively discussion, the further consideration on the subject was deferred till a future occasion. These Fenian leaders, though rarely possessed of any good sense, showed a glimmering of it at least in their determination to defer military operations at the Red River for the present. The dread of the cold weather in those high latitudes put an extinguisher on their valor. We fancy it will be some time before these redoubtable warriors begin to exact justice for Ireland by invading the Red River Territory. Even if they did it would be an extremely roundabout way of attaining their object. It is strange how far the force of humankind will carry some people.

RELIQS DISCOVERED IN GERMANY.—A peasant, while ploughing his field at Waldalgesheim, between three and four English miles from Bingen, on the 18th ultimo, turned up a number of valuable articles in gold and bronze, which had evidently belonged to a grave, as a quantity of burnt bones and ashes surrounded them. The most valuable part of the treasure consists of two golden bracelets and a hollow golden staff, one foot and a quarter in length, with knobs on both ends and beautiful arabesque tracery. Its purpose has not yet been determined. The one armilla is quite round, and seems to have been formed by plaiting together two golden wires, each about the breadth of a straw. The other is thicker, oval, and open in front. Their weight is that of massive gold. Four hundred thalers have already been offered for these articles. Among the bronze antiquities are an urn of great beauty, which was unfortunately injured in the course of removal, and a large open vessel, oval in shape, and seven inches in height. Pieces of a horse's bit and other articles of less interest were also found. They were buried about three feet below the surface, which was not elevated above the surrounding soil. There are, however, many null in the neighborhood.

An earthquake shock has been felt at Sebastopol, which made all the furniture in the place tremble. Imagine the old forts shaking in grim earnest after so many years of lethargy.

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



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

To new subscribers for 1870 the paper will be sent free for the remainder of the present year.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR ..... PROPRIETOR  
CARROLL, RYAN, ..... EDITOR,

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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, DECEMBER 13, 1869.

—THE English Volunteers are all shortly to be armed with Snider rifles.

—CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction exists among a large number of officers who have not yet received their commissions from headquarters. We understand the matter will be attended to at an early date.

—LT.-COL. JACKSON, B. M., has been engaged during the past week in inspecting the Volunteers of the city and vicinity, and speaks highly of the condition and spirit of the force. The average turn out has been 46 per company, which is as good as in any part of the Dominion and reflects great credit on the officers of the District.

—A NUMBER of persons have called our attention to the fact that the Metropolitan Rifle Association has not yet wound up the business connected with the last Prize Meeting. The Treasurer, we are informed, is ready to hand in his statement, and it is certainly time something were done. We are aware of the many difficulties that had to be contended with but we believe they are now all happily adjusted through the energy of the officers of the Association.

In our efforts to establish a military force and system in Canada we have been guilty of a grave blunder in copying many of the now obsolete modes of uniform and tactics practised in the British army. Considering our want of practical military knowledge, as a nation, this is not to be wondered at; indeed with that happy-go-lucky temperament, which is one of our characteristics we have been content to take things as they were given to us, and partly through ignorance and partly through the exigencies of public danger we have adopted and consequently

allow a style of military drill, dress and accoutrement to become established amongst us which is altogether foreign to our country and proved by experience to be unsuited to American warfare. It was but natural that our only force—the Volunteers—should be trained upon the same system as Her Majesty's regular troops with whom, when in the field, they would have to act in concert, but we fear the principle has been carried to a dangerous extent as was proved by the series of blunders committed at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866. The men who perpetrated them were not so much to blame as the half-shod system under which they endeavored to work. It is now, however, time that we aroused ourselves to a consideration of the principles of modern warfare in relation to the physical and geographical nature of our country. Future wars in Canada in all probability will be defensive; such they have principally been, in the past, and, as it has passed into a proverb that war and history repeat themselves, we may fairly presume to judge future campaigns by those which have become matters of historical fact.

Starting from these premises we have no hesitation in affirming that the whole system of drill and style of clothing adopted by our own Volunteers are altogether wrong, and the sooner we set about remodelling them the better it will be for us when we come to engage in actual service. Amongst the most prominent of Canadian officers who have made military tactics, in connection with Canadian climate and habits, a study, we may mention Lt. Col. Denison who, although he confined himself to the consideration of the Cavalry arm in his famous work, nevertheless is well posted in the natural features of our country and the conditions under which they could be used with most advantage by a defensive army. Lt. Col. Brunel has also made an effort to improve the existing mode of military drill, and although there is but little originality, and many faults in his adaptation, yet he has taken a long step in advance of the cumbersome and showy movements that delighted our boyhood when solid columns were in vogue and Brown Bess in the ascendant.

It is not however with the mere details of improved drill and tactics that we intend to deal now, but to direct the attention of the many able officers of Canadian Volunteers to absolute facts with the hope that it may call forth from some one amongst them an effort similar to that which has made Lt. Col. Denison famous, and do as much for the Infantry as he has done for the Cavalry.

Prussia, by right of her recent brilliant achievements, has become the model military European nation, but so rapid has the science of war advanced since the tremendous denouement of Sadowa, it is declared by the ablest authorities that it would be impossible to repeat the feat which in ten days placed the name of Von Moltke among those of the brightest tactical generals. We live

in an age when the two tides of transcendentalism and hard practicability flow side by side, often mingling, and when the wildest dreams of the enthusiast are made matters of fact by the inventor and the man of science. In military affairs nothing is more pernicious or fraught with more disastrous consequences than conservative adherence to fixed ideas. Progress in the art of human destruction has made war so terrific that its bare possibility offers one of the best guarantees of peace. It is an easy and pleasant thing to take a philosophical view of war while observing a review when our ears are saluted by the rattle of harmless blank ammunition and the brilliant lines deploy before us in mimicry of the harsh pleasantries of war, but the admonitions of truth and experience warn us that behind all this there is a terrible reality, open to scientific analysis and capable of demonstration. The idea of war so well expressed by Othello may be counted among the exploded fancies of a former day, the "pride and panoply" must give place to common sense, and, like the colors of the British regiments in the Crimea, we must roll our banners of prejudice, emblazoned though they be with many glories, around the staff of unbending necessity. The parade play of soldering must be set aside and the true work undertaken. The gilding, varnish, pipeclay, with all the "fuss and feathers" of the old school must be forgotten, and the soldier's holiday—because it rained—(often gladly welcomed by ourselves when the Long Valley was in perspective,) become a memory of the past. Military life, we are fully aware, would be a sad thing shorn of its glitter, but the practical must be considered before the ornamental, and the useful before the showy. There are glitter and sorrow enough, Heaven knows, under the glancing bayonets without pushing the principle to belts and buckles.

The British army, originally modelled upon that of Prussia, would do well to imitate some of its later characteristics, for they have marvelously little of that ornamental nonsense which has become hereditary with us. In the Prussian service, we quote from a writer in the *United Service Magazine*:—"All infantry, including the Landwehr, have the needle-gun and bayonet or sword bayonet; Chasseurs, the needle rifle and short sword; Cuirassiers, a straight sword and smooth-bore pistol; Uhlands, same as our own Lancers; Dragoons and Hussars also similar to ours. In the Saxon cavalry the non-commissioned officers carry a pistol instead of the carbine. The Horse Artillery have pistols as well as swords, and their brethren of the foot are armed, some only with the sword-bayonet, while others, also the Engineers and Pioneers, have the needle gun as well. While in the immediate vicinity of the enemy the troops bivouac without tents, it being considered that provisions are preferred by the men before shelter, and the transport not being sufficient to carry both

canvass and rations the least needed is done without. As a force unprovided with tents can not only turn out more quickly than with them, but can take up or leave its position in a much less time, the advantage of the system is at once apparent."

Of course we do not propose that in Canada we should imitate the Prussians; our country and climate is peculiar, and our system, as a necessary consequence, must be adapted to the conditions thereof. To educate our men to the practical aspect of war we must teach them what the actualities of war are like and render them soldiers in the true sense of the term. He who carries a musket should know how to handle it to the best advantage to himself, and he who wears a sword should know more of its manipulation than the absurd cuts and points laid down in the drill-book; exactly the same principle will apply in a larger sense to the management of armies. A poker in the hands of a master of Fencing is a far more dangerous weapon than the best "regulation spit" in the fist of a Sandhurst graduate.

There is not a Canadian Volunteer, officer or man, who is not a walking monument of absurdity when dressed in uniform, and, disregarding their magnificent physique, more uncomfortable looking animals it would be hard to find outside a butcher's cart. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue; the exercise of a little common sense would suggest what is required, and we hope it will not be forgotten when the subject is under consideration at headquarters.

The Spanish gunboats recently seized in American waters by the United States authorities offers a parallel instance to the late much vexed dispute between Great Britain and the Republic. The cabinet of President Grant, it must be conceded, has acted, or seemed to act, from a desire to deal fairly with Spain and the Cuban revolutionists. But, if merely for the sake of illustration, it would be well to take passing note of the arguments, pro and con, adduced by the contending parties in the United States law courts, as they may be of use hereafter. To our contemporary, the *Army and Navy Journal*, we are indebted for several very apt quotations from American authorities on the question of neutrality law, while, as if to put the question more plainly, the paper referred to remarks:—

"A formal recognition of belligerent rights is generally only a measure of protection for the nation promulgating it and its citizens. It is for the benefit of the nation, because the proclamation of recognition sets out in advance the privileges which it will permit each belligerent to enjoy within its dominions. Thus it is secure from any charge of partiality, as in the progress of the war particular cases requiring its action arise. But there is no obligation to give this recognition; the giving or withholding it in no wise affects the obligation of the citi-

zen to refrain from participation or aid in respect to the matters forbidden by the statute. Nor has it been customary for this country to make this formal recognition. In the case of Texas, the then Secretary of State said 'it had never been considered necessary to make a proclamation with respect to the extension of the right of hospitality, or to balance the probabilities of success, or to determine those points definitively, having judged it sufficient that one of the parties had proclaimed its independence, and had maintained it in a positive manner. Such has been the policy hitherto followed by the United States.'"

This is the famous letter of Vernon Harcourt "boiled down," and admirably illustrative of the British view on the Alabama question. We congratulate our neighbor on his return to common sense.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

When I see my unimportant chit chat under the above title dignified with headings so conspicuous as those you have been pleased to accord to it, I begin to take shame to myself, both for having headed the several items in such a manner as probably to have led to their being so printed, and also that I ventured to bestow on them a name of so much higher an association, for I feel very sensibly that anything I may have written has been very deficient in general interest, and I can only beg to be excused on the score of the numberless requirements of the Volunteer Force which seem to demand a word from any one who glances at surrounding circumstances periodically, and which have, therefore, pressed themselves on my attention to the exclusion of all other matter.

To go a little deeper than usual this week, do not such inventions as the "Mitrailleuse" mentioned in your recent numbers, foreshadow the extinction of war through the inventions of science? Not, doubtless, in our day, but at no very distant period it seems altogether probable that the enormous expense attending the scientific warfare of the present and the future, combined with the disinclination which all men feel to rush on a death all but certain, and the growing good sense of bodies politic which tends to the rational settlement of international disputes by arbitration, will eventually accomplish what the direct efforts of Peace Societies have hitherto failed to do. It would seem that the Quakers and other peace folk would better serve the ultimate ends of peace by encouraging scientific destruction than by their direct advocacy of it, however Christian. It would not be the first instance in which Providence working out its own beneficent ends by natural agencies, would have made men's passions subservient to their own extinction!

UNIFORMS.—One objection to the discontinuance of tunics in the case of officers would be, I think, the greater inconvenience of carrying the revolver with any looser

coat of the patrol-jacket fashion. I think that in no way could that weapon be carried so handily for use as in the usual leather case on a tight waist belt.

Speaking of uniforms I don't know whether the extreme and almost dirty looking somberness of the rifle uniform for the man, unless when bran new and fresh on parade, has struck others as it has me. I have sometimes thought that it might be relieved, without becoming conspicuous by the institution of a handsome bronze button in place of the present common looking and unsightly black one.

I suppose silver chains on officers' shoulder bolts were originally adopted as being in keeping with steel scabbards; but why should not field officers of Rifles wear the brass scabbard and spurs, the usual badges of their rank, and gilt chains on the shoulder belt to correspond? The appearance of gilt ornaments on a rifle dress with red fringes is, if anything, superior to silver, a fact which I know from having had a peculiar opportunity of judging the effect.\*

**MILITARY SCHOOLS.**—The attention of the press seems to have been lately drawn to the expense attendant on the maintenance of the Military Schools. There is no question that the Schools, whilst effecting a great deal of good, have been extensively abused by being allowed to subvert the convenience of idle young men about the cities, but I think that instead of closing them absolutely, a medium course might be adopted, viz: to open them for two terms in the year of thirteen weeks each, to limit the entries from metropolitan counties such as York and Peel and to enforce on staff officers and commanding officers far more stringent obligations in the matter of selection and recommendation.

**VISIBILITY OF DISTANT OBJECTS.**—Permit me to correct an error, whether mine or the printer's I know not, in a recent number relative to the distance at which, as the Artillery Handbook says, Cavalry can be distinguished from Infantry, this should have been 1200, not 2000 yards.

\*I wish they would abolish the narrow red stripe on the Infantry trousers, at least for officers' dresses; it is not in keeping with the style of the patrol jacket, and might be well replaced either by a thick black cord or a broad braid down the outside seam.

—The Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery (4 city Batteries) were inspected by Lieut. Col. Jackson, B. M., last Monday. There was an excellent muster of officers and men and the Inspecting officer expressed himself highly satisfied with the efficiency of the corps. At Goulborne and Richmond he also found cause to congratulate both officers and men upon their drill and turn out. On Wednesday he inspected the Ottawa Field Battery which, as usual, won the highest encomiums. The Ottawa Rifles were also inspected on the same evening and acquitted themselves passing well.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**HITCHCOCK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.** We have received the second number of this new claimant so public favor. It contains choice literature, music and reviews. It is published in New York and is a cheap and handsome contribution to American social literature.

**THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,** published at Hamilton, in the interests of home manufactures, is a handsome and well edited weekly of eight pages, and is deserving of extensive support.

**THE ILLUSTRATED CANADIAN NEWS,** as a high toned vehicle of Canadian literature and art, comes to hand this week showing steady improvement in style and matter.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

We append the scores of all the competitors who made 15 points and over in each match held at the Fergus Rifle Range recently:—

**COMPANY'S MATCH.**—Ranges 200 and 400 yards.

	T'l.
Capt. Orton .....	16
Lieut. Beattie .....	21
Ensign Garvin .....	21
Sergt. Graham .....	29
Gerrie .....	26
Jordan .....	22
Corp. Foote .....	17
Corp. Hutchinson .....	32
Pte. McNeven .....	23
Welsh .....	17
McIntyre .....	20
Hutchinson, J. ....	16
Faulds .....	22
Crowe .....	22
Tough .....	19
Allardice .....	19
McCulloch .....	22
Milne .....	20
Mills .....	15
Marshall .....	16
Underhill .....	19

The following are the prizes with the names of the winners:—

1st. prize—Medal and \$4 in cash, won by Corp. William Hutchinson. 2nd prize—Albert chain, value \$3, given by Mr. S. Marshall, and \$1 in cash, won by Sergt. Wm. Graham. 3rd prize—Goods to the amount of \$2, given by Mrs. Pattison, and \$1 in cash won by Sergt. Alex Gerrie. 4th prize—Pair ladies cloth boots, value \$2, given by A. Forbes, and \$1 in cash won by Private McNeven. 5th prize—A turkey, value \$1, given by T. Sherwood, and 75cts. in cash won by Private McCulloch. 6th prize—Pair kid gloves, value \$1, given by Jas. Dass, and 75cts. in cash won by Private Crowe. 7th prize—\$1.50 in cash, won by Private Faulds. 8th prize—Album, value \$1, given by Perry & Munroe, and 50cts in cash, won by Sergt. Jordan. 9th prize—A cup, value \$3.50, given by Jas. Watt, won by Ensign Garvin. 10th prize—Goods given by Jas. Argo, won by Lieut. Beattie. 11th prize—Scarf, value 62cts., given by Mitchell & Smith, won by Private Milne. 12th prize—50cts in cash, won by Private McIntyre.

**ALL COMERS' MATCH.**—Ranges 300 and 400 yards.

	T'l.
Lieut. Beattie .....	21

Sergt. Graham .....	19
Sergt. Gerrie .....	18
Pte. Allardice .....	15
McNeven .....	17
Hutchinson, J. ....	21
Corp. Hutchinson, W. ....	18
Pte. McCulloch .....	21
Welsh .....	15
Crowe .....	20
Capt. Orton, Fergus .....	21
Lieut. Tribo, Elora .....	26
Pte. Young .....	26
Ferguson, " .....	18
Hele, " .....	17
Lynch, " .....	18
Civilian Johnston .....	16
Rupell, Wm. ....	21
McInnis, M. ....	15
Russell, A. R. ....	29

Prizes were awarded to the twelve highest scores.—*News Record.*

DEFENSIVE ORGANISATIONS.

A correspondent writing to the *Hampshire Telegraph* on the above subject remarks:—

"The stock arguments against conscription in this country I conclude are these:—

"That it interferes with the liberty of the subject; that as we have done so long without it there can be no necessity for it; and that England would never stand the expense.

"To the first I would simply reply that as war is possible, what is, or ought to be, the most natural and imperative idea in a man's breast but that he should be called upon to defend, and, if necessary, to fight for, his country? Such is the view, I suppose, that continental armies take of the matter: in its carrying out there may be individual cases of hardship, but it more generally happens that the conscript is the proudest member of his family, and, at any rate, whether under an empire or a republic, the thing is looked upon as a matter of course.

"With regard to the regular Army I have no fault to find, because, as far as it goes, I believe there is no better in the world; in these days also, when we can have no desire to extend our dominions, it may be sufficient for what is required of it. But what shall I say of our internal system of defence? What, in fact, about the reserve which, to a country like Great Britain, ought to be its *sine qua non*, the very backbone of its security? I maintain that the word "chaotic" expresses the only idea of what is called our reserve force; that it is nothing more nor less than a gigantic piece of patchwork; and that so heterogeneous are its component parts that it is impossible so to amalgamate them as to make anything like an organized army. Of what is it supposed to exist? Militia, 100,000; Yeomanry Cavalry, 16,000; Volunteers, 200,000; enrolled pensioners, 50,000. These numbers, though said to be approximate, are never, I am certain to be depended on. For instance, in 1867-68, there were no less than 26,000 privates wanting to complete the establishment of the Militia, and, moreover, some 4000 men absent from training without leave. This does not say much either for the popularity or the discipline of the force. As to Ireland, the Militia there is a myth; it is never called out, and the happy staff which is kept up, must have a nice easy time of it. It is wrong to look upon the Volunteers in the light of reserve. As they are at present constituted, they can be nothing more than an auxiliary force; and "tell it not in Gath," I look upon the whole as a gigantic mistake. Nothing could be finer than the spirit that called it into existence, and it is marvellous how long it has lasted; but, query, is it not dying out?

"Wimbledon is exciting; a lark to Belgium is pleasant; but after all it is a bore to tie ourselves down to a monotonous routine of duty." Such is, I am afraid, the present feeling; or why do we so constantly hear complaints as to bad attendance? The chief reason, however, why I say the Volunteer movement is a mistake, is this: that they have, as it were, constituted themselves into an army, whereas they lack the great essential of such, without which the whole thing is more or less a farce, namely, the power of enforcing discipline.

"My idea is this. I would leave the regular army as it is at present. I would do away with the Militia and Volunteers, and in their place I would form by conscription a national reserve force, thoroughly organized and disciplined, to consist of 250,000 -- 200,000 for England and Scotland, and (when happier times have arrived) 50,000 for Ireland. Every man so chosen to serve five years. Only in the event of war should he be called on to serve out of Great Britain. This force should be divided into districts, and for two months of the year called out for exercise. At other seasons it would only be necessary for the men to attend their regimental parades once or twice a week. They should receive pay only on the days they attend. To this reserve I would add the Enrolled Pensioners, letting them remain on the same terms as they are at present. As a reserve of cavalry would be attended with great expense, I would retain the Yeomanry Cavalry as an auxiliary force, but at the same time give them greater facilities for becoming more efficient. This I know is a rough sketch of an idea in more senses than one; but I flatter myself it is capable of being carried out, by wiser heads than mine, into a grand one."

There is, undoubtedly, considerable truth in the statements contained in this letter, and from all appearance the writer thoroughly understands the subject upon which he comments.

#### APPROACHING DISBANDMENT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES

It is now regarded as almost certain that the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, as a colonial force depending on the Imperial government for instructions and pay, will take place in the spring of next year. Communications have been received from officers in England to their friends here preparing them for the expected change, it being intended to put the officers on half pay. It is stated that the commander-in-chief has distinctly though informally communicated the intention of the government to disband the regiment in April, 1870. This confirms the general impression derived from the statements of the English military journals, that the fiat has gone forth which will remove the Royal Canadian Rifles from the roll of the British Army. We hear nothing in the meantime of the organization of the regiment being maintained by the Dominion government. It is yet too soon, perhaps, to pronounce with respect to this silence, but so long as it is maintained, and so long as we have no assurances that the Rifles will be kept as the nucleus of a small standing force, the fate of the regiment would appear clear. The British government will probably give the men the alternative of accepting a discharge or of being drafted into other regiments. It would be a very undesirable thing for the Dominion to lose those men viewed either as trained fighting material, or, with their numerous families, so much population. We

are continually inviting population from abroad at the present time, and it would be quite consistent with our policy as to immigration to give inducements to the men of this regiment to remain in Canada, say by granting them free farms in the Red River Territory, and, as a token of past military services, as well as in expectation of future service in a district where an efficient volunteer military force would be most desirable, the Dominion government might very well take upon itself a portion of the expenses of planting the western colony with these hardy soldiers. The idea has been already brought before the public and has been very favourably received by the press of the country, east and west. At the present moment, when a disturbance is threatened in the Red River district by the ignorant French half-breeds, we have a case showing how valuable a military colony would be in the early days of the settlement how it would enable the governor to hold this disaffected element in check, and give a feeling of security that must at once be established if we would have the new country prosper in accordance with its natural capacities. It is now known that the men of the Royal Canadian Rifles would gladly go and bear their part in whatever duty they might be called upon to perform in defence of the peace and of their homes in the Red River territory. It should therefore be a matter of consideration with the Dominion government whether the plan of colonisation should not be attempted in case it be not intended to maintain the regiment intact.—*Kingston News*.

#### RED RIVER.

The Red River malcontents have a fire in the rear opened upon them, Governor McTavish, who exercises authority until the territory is handed over to the Canadian Government and it appoints an officer to supersede him, has issued a proclamation warning the people against the danger of resisting the laws or the supremacy of Her Majesty. This proclamation, we are told, had a "marked effect" upon the rebels assembled in council on the 16th ult., and well it might. It brings forcibly to their minds the gravity of the position they are assuming, and suggests a contingency which we are satisfied they are by no means prepared to face. Governor McTavish has only done his duty by reminding the people of their obligations to the Crown, and we imagine they will pause before taking any further steps on the road to rebellion. In the meantime the Dominion Government has appointed three well qualified agents to proceed to Red River and effect a settlement with the half breeds, these gentlemen being Vicar-General Thibault, Col. Ermatinger and Col. DeSalaberry. The presence of the first named gentleman will inspire respect, and we may be sure will not be without good results, while Col. Ermatinger is widely connected among the half breeds, and Col. DeSalaberry has the prestige of a name which is almost venerated among Canadians of French descent. These gentlemen will start upon their mission immediately, and we have faith that their representations will smooth away all the difficulties which now surround the Northwest question.—*Leader*.

The poor Prince is almost bored to death in Montreal. He is exhibited nightly, at one public entertainment or another, at 25c admission. Reserved seats 50c.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a Thanksgiving Sermon by Henry Ward Beecher.

The recent failure at the attempt at disintegration ought not to breed undoubted security. Few knew how near it came to being a success. It was an attempt founded on bad grounds, in his opinion; founded on that which was odious in the moral sense of the world. It had bad counsellors. But should the Pacific states, in another generation without slavery as a vile curse, with strong commercial reasons, undertake separation, the issue would probably be very different. Our late success then must not argue success in every subsequent case. The failure must not lead us to suppose that no other attempts would be made. Should the Southern States, now temporarily exhausted, renew the struggle for independence, on the ground of political economy the issue was not to be perceived from the issue of the recent war. It was presumption to rest in the belief that the question of union was settled forever. The States could never be prevented from separation. Unity could only be secured by making it to the interest of each section to remain united. Rhode Island might not be able to withdraw alone, nor New Jersey, nor Connecticut, nor South Carolina even, nor any single State, but the whole South, the whole Southwest, the great Northwest, and the vast Pacific slope move on different planes from single States. It was moral power and that alone which could secure the perpetuity of the Union. "That or nothing." And, while he would look upon the disintegration of the Union with the deepest feelings of sorrow, he still would not regard such an event with the same abhorrence he did the late struggle. If four great republics sprang into existence, instead of the Union as it is, he should regard such an occurrence as the result of reaction. Absolute political union was better, as far as we could now see. However, separation would not be fatal. Still union was so much better that it was the duty of every christian patriot to do all in his power to maintain it. It should be well understood that there was no band, neither was there a strip of iron long or strong enough to hold together unwilling parts. No political force could accomplish that result. If there was perpetuated unity of the States, that unity would be based on common consent founded on common interests. The arrogance of no party nor of intellect, wealth, religion or politics, should drive off another part. All the machinery should work harmoniously, on the basis of political and physical interests. When this was so broadly and deeply understood as the importance of the subject demanded, then it was to be hoped that all Christian men would work zealously in concert to preserve us from ocean to ocean as a single, great, and intelligent nation. The spread of intelligence he believed would secure us national perpetuity; but mere knowledge or acquired culture would not do it. Intelligence possessed by the people was better than culture in the hands of a few. This intelligence was to be produced largely by the discussion of religious freedom in this land. Stupidity would in a great measure be done away with. That which was most feared in religious discussion was most vital to it. It was that that had fire: and men would not have fire put on them and sit still. Life was the great one necessary quality in national existence.

Mr. Froude has completed his great historical work. The history closes with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

## LAURELS GAINED AT AN EARLY AGE.

Prince Henry of Prussia served his first campaign as colonel of a regiment at sixteen; at the age of thirty one he decided the victory of Prague, and the same year was promoted to the command of a separate army. The military reputation he acquired in the seven years' war was second only to that of Frederick.

Cortez had effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career at the age of thirty-six.

Sandoval, the most eminent of Cortez great Captains, died at the age of thirty-one. He had earned his great renown and closed his military achievements before the age of twenty-five.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five and died about forty.

Lord Clive began his military career at twenty-two and had reached the zenith of his military fame at thirty five; he was raised to the peerage at thirty-six and died at fifty.

Hastings began his military service at about twenty-five and became governor of Bengal at forty.

Napoleon was made a lieutenant at seventeen, a captain at twenty, *chef de battalion* at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six. All his most distinguished generals were, like him, young men, and seconded him in his several campaigns with all the energy and activity of youthful valor and enthusiasm.

Dessaix entered the army at fifteen: at the opening of the war he quickly passed through the lower grades and became a general of Brigade before the age of twenty-five and a general of division at twenty-six; he died before the age of thirty-two with a reputation second only to that of Napoleon.

Kelber did not enter the army till later in life, but he quickly passed through the subordinate grades, and was made a general of brigade at thirty-eight, a general of division at forty, and general-in-chief of an army at forty one; he died at forty six. On his death and in Napoleon's absence, Menau, aged and inefficient, succeeded, by right of seniority, to the command of the army in Egypt. Its utter ruin was the a most immediate consequence.

Massena first entered the army at seven teen, but soon married a rich wife and retired to civil life. He returned to the army at the opening of the revolution, and in two years, before the age of thirty five, was promoted to the rank of general of division. He immediately acquired that high reputation which he sustained through a long career of military glory.

Soult became a sub-lieutenant at twenty-two, a captain at twenty-four; the following year he passed through the several grades of *chef-de-bataillon*, colonel and general of brigade, and became general of division at twenty-nine.

Davoust was a sub-lieutenant at seventeen, a general of brigade at twenty-three, and general of division at twenty-five.

Eugene Beauharnois entered the army at a very early age. He became *chef-de-bataillon* at nineteen, colonel at twenty-one, general of brigade at twenty-three, and viceroy of Italy at twenty-five. He soon proved himself one of Napoleon's ablest generals. At twenty eight he commanded the army of Italy, and at thirty-one gained great glory in the Russian campaign at the head of the fourth *corps d'armee*.

Gouvion Saint Cyr entered the army at the beginning of the revolution, and, passing rapidly through the lower grades, became a general of brigade at twenty-nine and a general of division at thirty.

Suchet became a *chef-de-bataillon* at twenty, general of brigade at twenty-five, major-general of Brune's army at twenty-seven, and general of division and *corps d'armee* at twenty-eight.

Oudinot became a captain at twenty-three, *chef-de-bataillon* at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and general of division at twenty-eight.

Ney was a captain at twenty-three, adjutant-general at twenty-six, general of brigade at twenty-seven, and general of division at twenty-nine.

Lannes was colonel at twenty-seven, general of Brigade at twenty-eight and very soon after general of division.

Joubert became adjutant-general at twenty-five, general of brigade at twenty-six, general of division at twenty-eight, and general-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-nine. He died at thirty.

Victor was a *chef de-bataillon* at twenty-seven, general of brigade at twenty-nine, and general of division at thirty-two.

Murat was a lieutenant at twenty, and, passing rapidly through the lower grades, he became a general of brigade at twenty-five and a general of division at twenty-seven.

Mortier was a captain at twenty three, adjutant-general at twenty-five, general of brigade at thirty, and general of division at thirty one.

Macdonald was a colonel at twenty-seven, a general of brigade at twenty-seven, and a general of division at thirty.

Marmont was a captain at twenty-one, *chef de bataillon* at twenty two, general of brigade at twenty four, inspector general at twenty seven, and general in chief of an army at thirty two.

Bernadotte was a colonel at twenty eight, general of brigade at twenty-nine, and general of division at thirty.

Jefobvre was made a captain at the organization of the army in 1793. He became a general of brigade at thirty-eight and general of division at thirty-nine.

Bessieres entered the army at twenty-six became a colonel at thirty, general of brigade at thirty-two, and general of division at thirty four. He died at forty-seven.

Duroc was a captain at twenty three, *chef-de-bataillon* at twenty-six, colonel and *chef-de brigade* at twenty-seven, and general of division at thirty. He died at forty-one.

This list might be still further extended with the same results, but names enough have been given to show that the generals who assisted Napoleon in his immortal campaigns were all with scarcely an exception, young men still burning with the fires of youthful ardor and enthusiasm. The grade of marshal was not created till after Napoleon became emperor. On ascending the throne of the empire, he nominated to this rank eighteen of the most distinguished generals of France. Some of these were generals of the earlier wars of the revolution and had never served under him. Others were younger men several being only thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty six years. The mean age of all was forty four. He afterwards made seven more marshals, whose mean age was forty three. These appointments, however, were regarded as rewards for past services, rather than as a grade from which service was expected, for several of the older marshals were never called into the field after their promotion.

## THE R. C. RIFLES.

We have been favoured with several communications as to the best means of suppressing the rebellion in the North West Territory. All of our correspondents we are glad to say, strongly support our suggestions respecting the Canadian Rifles. They think the Government could not do better than secure the services of this regiment, on their own account entirely provided they cannot make an arrangement with the Imperial authorities, whereby only a portion of the cost of keeping the regiment up would fall upon Canada. Others suggest that a corps of mounted rifles would be absolutely necessary in the country, and that, without such a corps, the Canadian Rifles would be of little use except for garrison duty. Others, again, believe that our own Volunteers should be sent to the territory at the earliest possible moment. It is folly to talk of calling out Volunteers while such a regiment as the Canadian Rifles can be procured. The nine hundred men in that corps, assisted by a few troops of Mounted Rifles would, we believe, be quite sufficient to put an end to the rebellion.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

GARIBALDI AND ROME.—The red-shirted radical still causes great uneasiness at Rome. Pope Pius continues to sleep uncomfortably and dream of Garibaldi. Rome is again to be garrisoned by French troops, in order to avert a Guy Fawkes plot to blow up the Ecumenical Council, which it is suspected the emissaries of Garibaldi have in contemplation. A letter from Rome asserts that General Dumont has offered to the Pope, on the part of the French government, 5,000 men, who are to stay in Rome during the Council. It is said this proposal has been accepted. The Papal Government fears some Garibaldian movement and does not trust implicitly to the fidelity of its troops. The deficit caused by the great number of deserters is to be filled up by recruits from different parts of the Catholic world—2,000 men are said to be on their way to Rome.

The Washington *Republican* reports that a singular case of abomination of mind has been brought to the attention of the board of surgeons of the United States army. One of the profession, who for many years has been on active duty, and distinguished by his ability and fidelity, has of late accused officers of high rank of attempting to poison him. At first he mistrusted these poisons were mixed with his food, and thereupon commenced to cook his own victuals. He next suspected the deadly ingredients were mixed with his bread, and finally suspected poisonous exhalations were in his pillow or on his clothes. The officer has been retired and placed under proper treatment, but has in his own defence forwarded to the War Department a report of forty pages, carefully written, and thoroughly reviewing his past services. The document is one evincing great ability, but betrays the unfortunate condition of the writer in his accusations against army officers.

It is reported that the service companies of the 51st Regiment, now stationed at Templemore, Ireland, are under orders to proceed to Canada, probably to Nova Scotia.

"Who's that gentleman, my little man?" was asked of an urchin. "That one with the spike-tailed coat?" "Yes," was the response. "Why, he's a brevet uncle of mine." "How's that?" was asked. "Cause he's engaged to my aunt Mary."

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

On the 1st instant we had 258 vessels in commission, including coast-guard ships and their tenders. Among the steam vessels were 23 armour-plated ships, 1 floating battery, 5 Indian troop-ships, 5 ordinary troop-ships, 31 rated vessels, 1 block ship, 19 sloops, 31 gun-vessels, 15 gunboats, 3 Royal yachts, 4 vessels employed on surveying service, &c. There are also 39 sailing vessels, principally employed in harbour service. The whole of these ships and vessels were manned by 35,932 men, and an armament of 2230 guns. The total nominal horse-power was 56,235 and 313,076. These vessels were stationed as follows.—1 at Woolwich of 1069 tons, mounting 42 guns, having a complement of 67 officers and men—23 Marines, and 1 boy, making a total of 91. At Sheerness there were 3 ships with a total of 2,109 tons; armament 25 guns, and a nominal horse-power of 352, having a complement of 393 officers and men, 179 Marines, and 5 boys, in all 577. At Portsmouth there were 19 ships, 23,219 tons; armament 112 guns, and nominal horse-power 1835, having a complement of 1501 officers and men, 435 Marines, and 91 boys; in all 2027. At Devonport there were 13 ships, having a tonnage of 19,245, armament 220 guns, and nominal horse-power 260, with a complement of 938 officers and men, 366 Marines, and 61 boys; in all 1417. At Pembroke there was one ship, the *Nankin*, of 2049 tons, having a complement of 59 officers and men, and 3 Marines. At Queenstown, there were 4 vessels, mounting 40 guns, of a total nominal horse-power of 1,120 and 4307 tons, with a complement of 246 officers and men, 68 Marines, and 1 boy; in all 315.

The total tonnage of the 3 Royal yachts is 1834, with 800 nominal horse-power. There are 123 officers and men, 27 Marines, and 6 boys employed on board these yachts; in all 156.

The 8 ships which form our Channel Squadron mount 161 guns, the total tonnage is 41,211, and they have a nominal horse-power of 8850. The total complement of all the ships' companies is 4674, viz., 3497 officers and men, 328 Marines, and 349 boys.

On the Australian Station we have the smallest, and on the China Station the largest squadron, as we shall presently show.

In the Mediterranean we have 17 vessels, of 6020 nominal horse-power, an armament of 141 guns, and 28,772 tons; with a complement of 2970 officers and men, 659 Marines, and 323 boys making a total of 3952.

On the North America and West Indian Station there are 21 ships, having a nominal horse-power of 5,370, an armament of 126 guns, and tonnage of 27,979; with 2,380 officers and men, 563 Marines, and 281 boys, making in all 3239.

In the Brazils it will be seen that we have not only considerably reduced the squadron, but placed it under the command of a captain, heretofore it has been a flag officer's command. On the station there are 5 vessels, having a nominal horse-power of 670, carrying 34 guns, and a tonnage of 4418, and named by 420 officers and men, 94 Marines, and 50 boys; making a total complement of 576.

In the East Indies there are 6 vessels, with a nominal horse-power of 1710, having a tonnage of 7575, and an armament of 55 guns, the complement of officers and men is 961, Marines 194, and boys 128, in all 1283. On the Cape Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station we have 13 vessels, of a total tonnage of 12,022, nominal horse power 1934, and an armament of 64 guns, with a complement of 1066 officers and men, 237

Marines, and 121 boys, making a total of 1424.

In the Pacific there are ten vessels, having a nominal horse-power of 2680, mounting 97 guns, and tonnage of 12,241, with a complement of 1401 officers and men, 361 Marines, and 201 boys, in all, 1963 hands. On the China and Japan Station there are 27 vessels, having a tonnage of 20,871, nominal horse-power 4180, and an armament of 123 guns, with a complement of 2177 officers, and men, 398 Marines, and 202 boys; making a total of 2857. On the Australian Station we have only 4 vessels, with 1120 nominal horse-power, 4462 tons, and an armament of 33 guns, there are 558 officers and men serving in this squadron, as well as 109 Marines and 108 boys, making a total of 775.

In the flying squadron, troop service, store service, &c., including the *Galatée*, which latter is commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, we have 18 vessels in commission, with a total tonnage of 38,035, and 8170 nominal horse-power, carrying an armament of 232 guns. In these services there are 4011 officers and men, 713 Marines, and 463 boys: making a total of 5187. There are 4 vessels employed on the surveying service, having a nominal horse-power of 462, and 1988 tons, mounting 17 guns, with a complement of 269 officers and men, 115 Marines, and 19 boys; in all, 326. In the coastguard service there are 55 vessels, including cruisers, manned by 3597 hands, 2391 of which are officers and men, 885 Marines, and 321 boys. The total tonnage of the coastguard ships is 37,276, having a nominal horse-power of 7620, and an armament of 307 guns. There are also 10 drill ships for the naval reserve, with a tonnage of 10,403, horse-power 120, and an armament of 138 guns, having a total complement of 295 officers and men. In addition to these, there are 14 flag officers, who, with their retinues, make up a total of 219. Also 3103 supernumerary commissioned officers, engineers, warrant officers, &c., and 18 Marines in reserve and gunnery ships; 19 supernumerary officers and men, and 4 Marines in flag ships abroad, and 243 kroomen. In our ironclads alone we have 11,514 officers and men. By the above it will be seen, by taking the different ports and stations, that we have 30,876 officers and men, 6553 Marines, and 5887 boys (exclusive of the officers and men employed in the Indian troop service, and about 3500 supernumerary petty officers, seamen, and boys, borne on the books of the receiving-ships at the home ports for disposal).—*Standard*.

## CONSPIRACY IN THE ARMY OF LOPEZ.—

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.—The French mail Navarre will carry out to-morrow further evidence of the approaching termination of the Paraguayan war, and of the final triumph of right and civilization over the most barbarous and unprecedented tyranny and unlawfulness. The ex Dictator of Paraguay finds himself at last abandoned by all, and in the most desperate plight, his former devoted adherents deserting him in scores. In fact, his position is such as to justify to the fullest a telegram from Buenos Ayres stating that "the tyrant is in his agonies, and knows no longer what he does." And so it must be in presence of the following piece of news, which has been corroborated on all sides, with the exception only as to numbers, upon which there is a divergence of statements. In the midst of Lopez's camp, a military conspiracy broke out, or was on the verge of breaking out, when Lopez's suspicions were awakened, and with his usual ferocity

he caused hundreds to be slaughtered, including women and old men. Among the new victims are several of his most important officers, such as Colonel Monjolo, several of his field adjutants, and even some belonging to his own body guard. After this dreadful execution (some of the reports mention as many as 1,000 men shot), the bloodthirsty Nero "went to contemplate the corpses one by one." It is further stated that after this execution Lopez's dread of his own army was such that he fled with scarcely 200 men toward Bolivia, and other statements give him as having abandoned his position at St. Estanislás with the remnant of his followers, some 200 men forming his battalion of riflemen, going in the direction of Bolivia.—*Rio de Janeiro Herald* Oct. 23.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Journal des débats* asserts that Queen Isabella has definitely abdicated the throne of Spain.

MORE TROOPS.—It is said that several companies of the 81st regiment, now at Templemore, Ireland, are under orders for service in the Dominion.

The old fashioned arms used by the soldiers of Prussia in 1866 have all been remodelled, and the Government has now 1,610,000 needle guns at its disposal.

The officers and men of the Royal Albert Rifle Company, Quebec, on Saturday evening, presented Sergeant Major Sutherland, of the 8th Battalion with a sword and belt and an address.

A Frenchman propounds the brilliant scheme, for repelling a naval invasion from a city, of pouring petroleum on the water at ebb tide and setting fire to it, thus securing the destruction of wooden vessels, and the roasting of the crews in iron steamers.

The French are crying out for Mr. Kinglake's book on the Crimea. Its prohibition was prohibited in consequence of the account of the *coup d'état* given in the first volume, but this objection no longer exists, as several accounts of the 2nd December have appeared since our author's.

Capt. Webber, R.A., formerly of the Hali fax garrison, and well known in connection with Capt. Bolton, as the author of an interesting work on the colonies, died, while crossing the Cordilleras from Buenos Ayres to Peru in August, from inflammation of the lungs, caused by the rarified air at the height of 15,000 feet above the sea.

Krupp, the great manufacturer of cannons in Prussia, who employs over seventeen thousand hands, has acquired so much wealth that he intends putting up a family residence which is intended to surpass in magnificence any royal palace in Europe. The cost is estimated at several millions of dollars. He has purchased a fine domain for his only son.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDALS.—The issue of the medals for the campaign in Abyssinia has been considerably delayed by the death of the late Master of the Mint, and by the necessity of having the name of each individual officer or soldier engraved on the medal to be given to him. Many of them have, however, now been distributed, and the remainder will soon be delivered. The medals for the campaign in New Zealand will, we understand, be ready for distribution in a week or two.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

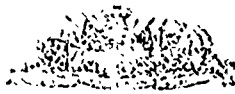
## A RICH SCENE AT A WEDDING.

The Port Hope *Canadian* says that a couple residing in the rural districts, not far from town, were lately engaged to be married, and were "called" three successive Sundays in one of the Town Churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make this twain one flesh," the happy couple came to town arrayed in all the glory of new store clothes bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "bestman," and who, the result proved, was entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was to pass. Here he met some friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed partook of more than was necessary for elating his courage to the proper point, and soon became oblivious to all sublunary matters, wedding party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his re-appearance his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and finally an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial—declared that she didn't care a cent—he was a good for nothing wretch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband, she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be—to the first man who would take her. Rather than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like that, the brother who came to do the "bestman" business, volunteered to be her victim himself. The bargain was soon made, and off he started for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married, and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having enough time among the wags.

**A BOVINE PEACEMAKER.**—On Saturday last, Sergeant Pidgeon's dog, who enjoys the reputation of being able to enay up any canine of his size and weight in "these United Counties," engaged in a deadly encounter with another dog belonging to a gentleman whose name we did not hear, and was rapidly converting the latter barkist into sausage meat, when the owners interferred to separate them, but without success. The affair took place between the Drill Shed and the Market House, in the presence of a large number of people, several suggesting all sorts of ways of bringing the contest to an end. At this juncture, a cow belonging to the Sergeant, quietly walked up to the combatants, and taking them upon her horns, threw them both into the air, separating them without injury, to the great amusement of the spectators.

A new Volunteer regiment is about being formed, the head-quarters to be at Three Rivers. The regiment will be composed of the *voyageurs* and hunters of the St. Maurice territory; will be intended chiefly for operating in bush warfare, and will be 500 strong. The men will be armed with the latest pattern of breech-loading rifles of a very light and strong description, ordered expressly from England for the regiment.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 10th December, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Second Lieutenant John Stewart, vice Clarke.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:  
William McKay Wright, Gentleman, vice Stewart, promoted.

*7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."*  
No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Henry Gorman, M. S., vice McDonald, resigned.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign William Hill Nash, M. S., vice Gorman, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
John Kyle O'Connor, Gentleman, vice Nash, promoted.  
No. 2 Company

To be Captain:  
John Bury Campbell, Esq., M. D., M. S., vice Bruce, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Walter Martin DeKay Williams, Gentleman, vice Furness, left the limits.  
No. 3 Company

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Thomas Talbot Macbeth, Gentleman, vice Porte, promoted.  
No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign John R. Dixon, M. S., vice Gorman, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Thomas Wastie, Gentleman, vice Dixon, promoted.  
No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Francis McIntosh, vice Craig, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Ensign James Mahon, Gentleman, vice McIntosh, promoted.  
No. 7 Company.

To be Captain: to date from 1st inst.  
Henry Taylor, Esquire, vice Toole resigned.

To be Lieutenant: to date from 1st inst.  
Thomas O'Brien, Gentleman, M. S., vice Bennett, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
George Hudson, Gentleman, vice Brough transferred to London Field Battery.

*14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own,"*  
Kingston.  
No. 2 Company.

To be Captain:  
Richard William Barrow, Esquire, vice Herohmer, promoted.  
No. 3 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Edmund John Lally, Gentleman, vice Linton, left the limits.  
No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Jeremiah Pollock, M. S., vice Stephens, left the limits.

To be Ensign:  
William Dunlop Gordon, Gentleman, M. S., vice Pollock, promoted.

*19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.*  
In the General Order, No. 1 of 6th of February last for "No. 5 Company Clinton" re-enrolled read "No. 4 Company Beamville."

*48 "Lennox & Addington" Battalion of*  
*Infantry.*  
No. 1 Company, Tamworth.

To be Captain, provisionally:  
Gideon Joynor, Esquire, vice Brown, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.  
*Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.*  
No. 1 Battery.

To be Captain:  
1st Lieutenant George Rolt White, M. S., vice Jas. G. Shaw, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be 1st Lieutenant:  
2nd Lieutenant William Wild Welsh, M. S., vice Ed. LeMasurier Sewell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
No. 4 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:  
2nd Lieutenant William Armino Walker, M. S., vice White, promoted to No. 1 Battery.

*9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."*  
No. 7 Company.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Elzéar Gauvreau, M. S., vice Gagnier, promoted to 61st Battalion *Errata.*—For "Bower" District Quarter Master in the General Order, of the 3rd instant read "Vojer."

*11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers"*  
No. 4 Company Lachûte.  
The resignation of Lieutenant John Ed. is hereby accepted.

*St. Lazare Infantry Company.*  
To be Lieutenant:

Léon Pouliot, Gentleman, M. S., vice Ruël, removed.

To be Ensign:

Ulric Légaré, Gentleman, M. S., vice Richard, transferred to the St. Claire Company.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major John Howitson.

To be Majors, provisionally:

John L. Marsh, and Wm. S. Morris, Esquires.

To be Paymaster:

John W. Smith, Esquire.

To be Captain & Adjutant:

Adolphus G. Beckwith, Esquire.

To be Quarter-Master:

Thomas H. Hogg, Gentleman.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

Dr. Cumming announces that he is preparing at great length an answer to the Latin letter of the Pope to himself, and that he intends to give His Holiness a spell of his mind and belief on the subject of his infallibility.



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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

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

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

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

1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.

2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1867-67.

3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.

4 The formation of the Local Governments.

5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.

6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.

II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.

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VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.

VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

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

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

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 5vo. and will be bound in cloth.

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HENRY J MORGAN

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

25-11

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