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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

No. 5.

A SOLDIER'S DEATH.

The following lines were found under the pillow of a soldier who was lying dead in an hospital near Port Royal:

I lay me down to sleep,
With little thought of care
Whether my waking find
Me here, or there.

A bowing, burdened head,
That only seeks to rest,
Unquestioning, upon
A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
Its wonted cunning now;
To march the weary march,
I know not how.

I am not eager, bold,
Nor strong—all that is past;
The summons home has come
At last, at last.

My half day's work is done,
And this is all my part;
I give a patient God
My patient heart.

And grasping his banner still,
Though all the blue be dim,
These stripes no less than stars,
Lead after Him.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The utter dispersion of the United States army laid North Carolina open to the operations of the British General, but the difficulty of obtaining supplies neutralised to a considerable extent all advantages likely to accrue from the prosecution of active operations. Emissaries were despatched into North Carolina to advise the royalists to take up arms and promising the support of the British army.

The treachery of the South Carolinians, as evinced during the present campaign, rendered it necessary that severe measures should be adopted; especially against those scoundrels who, as militia soldiers, turned their weapons against their lawful military superiors. Cornwallis hanged a few after

Gates' defeat by way of example, but he should have exterminated the ruffians as they fell into his hands. Letters and papers found amongst the baggage of the dispersed army showed that people holding high rank in South Carolina were not ashamed to violate their parole and act the part of spies; the British General with a lenity highly reprehensible merely deported those rascals to East Florida and allowed them their parole at St. Augustine, when he ought to have hung every man of them. The temptation offered by the apparently defenceless state of North Carolina led Lord Cornwallis into an error most prejudicial to British interests and one that told fearfully on the success of the campaign.

Having received the necessary supplies on the 8th of September, the British army marched from Camden to Charlotetown towards the North West part of North Carolina through the hostile settlement of Waxhaws, while Major Ferguson with the corps of loyal militia he commanded was detached considerably in advance, and Colonel Tarleton with the cavalry and infantry of the legion moved up the western bank of the Wateree. On the right of this line of march a friendly settlement of Highlanders existed on Cross Creek, on the left another in Tryon County, if therefore the British troops could enforce obedience amongst the rebels through whose country their march was directed, a communication could be opened with those settlements and by their co-operation a speedy reduction of the whole Province effected. No certain objective point seems to have been aimed at during this campaign; a project for overrunning North Carolina was all that could have been contemplated from the first, and the force employed was woefully inadequate to such an extensive design; its success being made to depend on a whole series of contingencies beyond any human power to controul. The march of the main army was performed without any material occurrence except the necessity of establishing a depot and hospital at Blair's Mills on the Catawba, for the protection of which the 71st Regiment under the command of Major McArthur was left to garrison; this post also

servng to cover the communications with Camden. Lieut. Colonel Tarleton with the cavalry and light infantry of the legion received orders to cross the Catawba at Blair's Ford, and Charlotte was taken possession of after a slight resistance; but the gallantry of some twenty mounted Americans kept the whole army at bay for a few minutes by taking up a position in the Court House which stood at the intersection of two of the principal streets.

The vicious system of commissariat then prevailing in the British army occasioned incalculable mischief—cattle, corn, or whatever was needed for the troops was seized, the owners paid in receipts at Charleston, and the prices fixed by no means at the real value of the provisions and necessaries supplied; in fact it was little better than wholesale confiscation, and a capital method of turning every inhabitant into a guerilla; as experience amply proved. Videttes were shot down, foraging parties fired upon, and every means taken to annoy the British army. Another incentive was the fact of the wholesale desertion of slaves who followed the troops and were thus lost to the planters.

It was Lord Cornwallis's intention to establish a post at Charlotte, it being nearly equi-distant from Camden and Salisbury, but this was frustrated by the defeat and death of Major Ferguson and the total dispersion of his force—a loss sufficiently great to compel Lord Cornwallis to fall back to Wynnboro in South Carolina.

An attack on the British post of Augustine, on the Savanna, had been made by a partizan named Clark during the advance of the British on Charlotte, and after a good deal of hard fighting had been repulsed with the loss to the Guerrillas of over 150 men. Fearing his retreat might be cut off Clark crossed the Saluda and retreated towards the head waters of the Congaree. Ferguson had advanced to Gilbertown at the foot of the Blue Ridge when advices were sent him of Clark's return, and orders to cut him off if possible; but his own position had become critical enough to make doubtful whether the most rapid retreat could save him—he had advanced so far from his supports that Clark's

retreat actually cut off his communications and prevented assistance reaching him. The confusion of the times had brought out in full force the border *scoundrels* described in "The Campaigns of 1754-64"—ever ready to profit by the calamity of friend or foe—they now assembled in great force under Boone and Colonel Campbell having learned that a valuable lot of presents were deposited at Augusta for the Creek and Chorokoo Indians under a slight guard, they resolved to attempt the capture of the post, and had arrived in the neighborhood of Gilberttown before they learned that Clark had been repulsed; while still debating what to do they were joined by some battalions of militia under Colonels Cleveland, Shelby and others which brought their numbers up to 3000 men, and were persuaded to attack Ferguson by a Colonel Williams who pointed out to them the necessity of removing such a serious impediment to their predatory excursions. That officer when apprised of his danger at once despatched messengers to Lord Cornwallis (but they were intercepted by Clark) and commenced a rapid retreat. The borderers finding they could not overtake him despatched 1500 picked men on horseback who overtook him on the 9th of October at King's Mountain, and after a smart engagement, in which Major Ferguson was killed, captured and dispersed his whole detachment, of which they hung ten men immediately after the action. Emboldened by this they made an attack on Polk's Mill, near Charlotte, where a small detachment of the 23rd Regiment was posted, under a Lieutenant Greyson, a very young man, who repulsed them with severe loss, on which they were disbanded as quickly as they were brought together.

Lord Cornwallis's retreat on Wynnborough was marked by extraordinary hardships. It was the worst season of the year and rained incessantly. The soldiers were without tents; the roads ankle deep in mud, and the army was obliged to camp out in the swamps; for days they had no bread, and when that was supplied there was no beef. For *five days* there was no provisions but Indian corn, which was collected as it stood in the ear—five ears was the allowance for two men for twenty-four hours. The water drunk was as thick as puddle, and to crown all the militia soldiers who did the foraging and provided all the food, actually dragged the waggons through the rivers and creeks, were maltreated by abusive language and actually beaten by the officers of the Quarter-Master General's department. Little surprise will be felt at their desertion by sections, nor of the hardships of the troops. In fact if the retreat had to be continued much longer the total destruction of the army would have ensued, so contemptible had they become and so detested that partisans of Congress began to appear on every side. Marion, with a number of followers, traversed the country between the Rivers

Pedee and Santee, and threatened the communications with Camden and Charlestown, but Tarleton being sent against him he found the better part of valour to be prudence, and retreated to the swamps where he could neither do mischief nor suffer harm.

About the same time Sumpter again made his appearance with the intention of attacking the post at Ninety-Six. A plan was laid for surprising the post at Fish Dam, on the Broad River, but the attacking party were repulsed with a loss of 20 men, and immediately afterwards Sumpter effected a junction with some other partisans, while Cornwallis, seriously alarmed for Ninety-Six, re-called Tarleton, who was ordered at once to march by the nearest route to the threatened post. The Sixty Third Regiment (being that repulsed in the former attack) was sent forward to join him on his march, while the 71st advanced to his support. Meanwhile Sumpter, confident that all opposition had been overcome, marched forward with great hopes of success, so that Tarleton had nearly succeeded in getting in his rear before Sumpter was aware of his presence. A deserter of the 63rd Regiment apprised him of his danger and he commenced at once a rapid retreat. At a ford on the Enoree Tarleton came up with and cut to pieces his rear guard. It now became of the utmost importance to prevent the United States troops from crossing the River Tyger as their escape would be certain. Tarleton with 80 mounted men of the 63rd Regiment and 170 Cavalry pressed forward in pursuit leaving the infantry to come on at their leisure, and on the 23rd of November, after a rapid march, came up with Sumpter's force, amounting to 700 men, advantageously posted on Blackstock Hill near the Tybee. As it was no part of Tarleton's tactics to take mere numbers into account a precipitate attack was at once made, and after a hard fight of several hours' duration in which the 63rd behaved badly, Sumpter being badly wounded, and knowing that Tarleton would be reinforced, retreated, carrying off his wounded. His force, after conveying him to a place of safety, disbanded.

As far as active operations were concerned this action closed the campaign of 1780 in South Carolina. Gen. Gates had begun to assemble an army at Hillsborough in North Carolina, and finally transferred his headquarters to Salisbury, where he was superseded by Gen. Green on the 3rd December.

Great exertions had been made by the British General to overcome all the difficulties of his position, but the plan of campaign was false from the beginning and plainly showed that sins against strategy cannot be committed without impunity. The folly of landing troops in a country intersected with deep and impassible rivers, without adequate means of transport and dependent alone on the *natural roads* of the country for communication, was only equalled by the fatuity which governed the Generals commanding

and led them to divide a force which could if properly handled have rendered resistance impossible.

The campaign in the Eastern States was managed or mismanaged in similar fashion—the season immediately after Sir H. Clinton sailed with the expedition to Charleston became one of the most severe on record—all the rivers from Virginia northwards were frozen over for *three months*, and nearly all the estuaries, the Hudson River and the harbour of New York being completely frozen over, all communication cut off by sea and the garrison was deprived of the aid which could be afforded in defending the town by the men of war; the troops were suffering from want of provisions and fuel, and had Washington chosen to attack, or been able to do so, he might have succeeded in ruining what remained there of the British troops; but he foolishly allowed his army to be weakened by detachments which were either captured at, or destroyed in the vicinity of Charleston; he had also lost the only General in that army when Lee retired after the battle of Monmouth. The destruction of magazines during the summer and autumn had been most injurious, and the rapid depreciation of the paper money issued by Congress added to his difficulties; the soldiers were sometime for days without bread, and a chronic spirit of mutiny kept alive by the hardships endured began to display itself. No offensive movement could be undertaken with the exception of an attempt on the part of Lord Stirling, about the middle of January, to surprise a small post on Staten Island, in which he took some prisoners and was obliged to retreat with the loss of an equal number.

The American troops had established a post at Young's house in the neighborhood of White Plains, for the purpose of interrupting supplies to the New York market, and it became an object of importance to dislodge this force which amounted to 300 men. As the exigencies of the times demanded that this force should be dislodged, and as it was 20 miles from the outposts of the British army considerable difficulty was anticipated. At length, on the 2nd February, 1780, a force under Lieut. Colonel Norton, of the Guards, was detached for the purpose: after a fatiguing night march through snow two feet deep they arrived at the post two hours after sunrise and captured it by a precipitate attack, killing 40 men of the garrison and making 97 prisoners, with a loss of two killed and 20 wounded. The troops returned to King's Bridge the same day reaching it at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Nothing of importance appears to have occurred till the 7th of June, when a considerable force landed at Elizabethtown, in Jersey, it being supposed that the inhabitants were desirous of throwing off the yoke of Congress; and to enable them to do so with effect as well as to strike a blow at Washington whose troops were known to be in a state of mutiny the expedition was designed, but

it entirely failed; the recollection of the two previous campaigns and their dear bought experience was too vividly impressed on the minds of the people to leave any desire of co-operation therein, so that the British troops having marched to Springfield found the opposition too great for success and would have returned to Staten Island that night but could not embark the cavalry owing to ebbing of the tide, and lest their retreat should be deemed a precipitate flight it was resolved to stay for a few days at Elizabeth-town.

During this interval Sir H. Clinton arrived from South Carolina, and it was determined to attack Washington's position at Morristown without delay. In order to do this a movement of transports and frigates with troops was made as if the ports on the Hudson were menaced, which drew Washington from his lines; when the British made a rush on Springfield, which was carried and burnt, but Clinton, like Howe, could plan but was too lazy to execute, and the victorious troops were marched back to Elizabeth town and passed over to Staten Island the same evening. There can be very little doubt that if the advance had been vigorously pushed Washington would have been brought to action and his army defeated and dispersed. While all the advantages of the French alliance would have been rendered nugatory.

This is another amongst the many incidents in which the indecision of the British General did more than the strategical science of Washington or the aid of France to ensure the independence of the United States. An attempt made on Bergen Point by Gen. Wayne with a force of 2,000 men, who were defeated by the gallantry of 70 refugees, closed this contest so far as it lay between the Royalists and the rebels. Henceforward French aid was to be mainly instrumental in keeping alive this war, and bringing it to a successful issue, although in doing so they were hastening the catastrophe which overturned their ancient monarchy, prostrated altar and throne in the dust, and swept an ancient aristocracy out of existence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for January 22nd contains portraits of Hon. Alex. Morris, Minister of Inland Revenue, of Ta-Tauka Nazin, a chief of the Sioux, and Old Pats, a Sioux squaw; a Leggotype of Turners' picture of the town of Deal, South coast of England; H.R.H. Prince Arthur as an Axeman; Solemn procession at the opening of the Ecumenical Council; The Pope entering the Vestibulo of St Peter's; the University of Toronto and a Leggotype of Correggio's St. Jerome, with the usual funny cartoon.

The *Illustrated News* has improved considerably in the manipulation of the art by which its illustrations are transferred to paper and as that is done directly from the

photograph the results are that a true picture is presented which would not be the case in a wood engraving. The letter press sustains the high literary character which the *Illustrated News* first assumed.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY for January, 1870, contains:—The Island of Cape Breton; Ah me! The simple forms of Life,—Rairopodd; Bellerophon; A select Tea Party at the General Hospital Convent in 1759; Music and its position in popular life; Gloria in Excelsis; Contemporary British Poetry; Avondale; the Anglo-Saxon in the English language; Historical Sonnets; Canadian Literature; The Ideal and the Practical; the Sack of Rome by the Goths; Burns Natal day; The Year, a Rhapsody; the discovery of the Great West; Sybaris and other homes; the story of a Bad Boy; Inventions Mundæ; Other Books; Literary Notes.

This valuable periodical sustains its full interest in all the historical articles with the exception that the writers are rather fond of exalting New England at the expense of divers parts of the Dominion. There is little doubt that heretofore owing to political isolation, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and their dependent islands were placed at a great disadvantage respecting the development of their resources; but that day is passed, and the energy of the commercial life of the Dominion will prove itself a match for New England go aheadiveness without any of its drawbacks. The Maritime Provinces possess a rich mine of historical reminiscences which it is to be hoped *Stewart's Quarterly* will develop.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for January contains:—Earl's Dene,—Part III. The farming and peasantry of the continent; John.—Part III; Lord Mayo and Umballa Durbar; Lord Lyttons Comedy; the opening of the Suez Canal; Mr. Froude and Queen Mary; Lord Byron and his calumniators. As usual the articles in *Blackwood* are of a superior description in style and matter.

THE ONTARIO FARMER, January, 1870, contains:—Editorial; The Farm, The Live Stock; The Garden; Our Country; Arts and Manufactures; Hearth and Home Music. Poetry. A valuable number.

FROM RED RIVER.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.

Messrs. Snow, Mulkins, Nimmons, Grant and Hamilton leave St. Paul for Canada to day. Messrs. Mulkins and Hamilton were liberated from Fort Garry on Jan. 6th, on condition of quitting the country. Mr. Nimmons and five others came in from working on the Government road early in December, and were arrested and imprisoned. They and twenty-five others were confined in a room 10 by 20 feet, with cells along the sides, into which the men crowded to sleep at night.—Riel supplied them with sugar and tea, of the poorest quality. Mr. Nimmons escaped on the night of Jan. 2nd, by jumping from a second story window and climbing over the stockade while the guards were absent, and after much suffering

reached Pembina. He and his friends were offered their liberty if they would swear allegiance to the insurgent government, but all refused and were returned to prison. Snow and his son had not been prisoners. Riel had, subject to call at any time, dismissed his troops, and with the exception of about 50 who are on guard duty. Vicar General Thiebault is at the residence of Bishop Tache, and is yet somewhat under surveillance. De Salaberry is at liberty and allowed to go wherever he pleases.

A Pembina letter says the Indians who were marching towards Fort Garry were met by Riel and other insurgents five miles from the Fort, where they had a talk, and after receiving some tobacco and provisions, the Indians returned home. They said they understood the French and Americans were waging war against the British Government, and they came down to see if this was true, and if it was, they would fight them. The Indians are not altogether satisfied, and intimated they would probably soon be back again.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

President Grant forgets, says the *Daily News*, that there were Confederate cruisers before the *Alabama*, and the American people seem to have forgotten it. The *Alabama* is coming to be a kind of generic name, standing for all the cruisers together that ever chased a Federal Merchantman from the seas; a representative name which brings into one view all the loss and damage of four disastrous years, and charges it upon us. The Americans have forgotten the *Savannah*, which they captured early in the war; the *Sumter*, which ran out of Mississippi in 1861, and after a career of terror, was dismantled in December, 1862; the *Florida*, which ran the blockade into Mobile harbor, was armed and equipped there, and ran out again on her privateering mission; the *Nashville*, which was regularly commissioned as a Confederate War ship in the Confederate Port of Charleston, sailed out of that port through the sleepy watchers of the Federal blockade and in the destruction of the *Harvey Birch* began the reign of terror on the seas; and the *Tallahassee*, which escaped from Wilmington, and in her first cruise of six days destroyed fifty-four vessels; yet surely these vessels did more than even the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* to prolong the war and increase its cost, and it is mere childish peevishness to charge their depredation on us. The fact is, as Earl Russell told Mr. Adams in a memorandum to his despatch of November 3rd, 1865, that during the four years of the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, not a single armed ship for the Confederate service was despatched from any port either of Great Britain or the British Colonies, and only one vessel—which it could have been possible to retain, escaped for conversion into a cruiser.—*Broad Arrow*.

The heart of King Richard the First, of England, enclosed in an urn, has until recently been preserved in the treasure chamber of the Cathedral of Rouen, but has now been placed in a tomb erected to receive the remains of that monarch in the choir of the building. The last wish of Richard Cœur de Lion, who died in 1199, from the effect of an arrow wound received at the siege of the Castle of Chalus, was to have his heart placed in the choir of the Cathedral, and this wish, after 770 years, has just been complied with. The urn bears a leaden plate with the inscription, "Hic jacet cor Ricardi, regis Anglorum."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE DOMINION.

THE TERMS OFFERED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

It has already been stated in these columns, says the *St. John, N. B. Telegraph*, that for some days past the Government of Prince Edward Island have been in possession of the proposals looking to Union which the Government of Canada were disposed to offer. These terms, for proper reasons, were not at once communicated to the public. Having reached the Administrator of the Island Government, they had first to be submitted to the members of the Government for their consideration; but these gentlemen were not all present at Charlottetown, and hence, a slight delay has risen in communicating the information to the body of the people. We have reason to believe that by this time the terms are known to many of the Islanders. The terms appear to be exceedingly liberal to the Colony. Besides relieving the Island of the expense of maintaining its most expensive departments, Canada proposes to maintain efficient steam communication between the Island and the Dominion in winter as well as summer; it offers a liberal allowance to meet all local expenditures; it guarantees \$800,000 which the Island may expend in buying up the lands held by the large non resident proprietors; it provides for the payment to the Island of a large sum, or interest thereon, owing to the smallness of the debt with which the Island would enter the Union; and makes other provisions not less satisfactory.

Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th December, 1869:

The Committee of the Council have had under consideration a memorandum, dated 11th of December, 1869, from the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier and Messrs. Tilley and Kenny, stating that at the desire of their colleagues they visited the Island of Prince Edward in August last, and having while there had an opportunity of discussing informally with members of the government and other leading public men the question of the political union of the Island with the Dominion, and having, in view of the importance of establishing a basis on which such union can be effected, carefully considered the question under its financial aspect, they have come to the conclusion that the following proposals, which they submit for the concurrence of the Council, should form the financial basis of such union, viz:—

1. The Dominion Government will assume and defray all charges for the following services, viz:

The salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court and District or County Courts when established.

The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.

The Postal Department.

The Protection of the Fisheries.

The Protection for the Militia.

The Light Houses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine, and Marine Hospitals.

The Geological Survey.

The Penitentiary.

Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with

the Intercolonial Railway and the Railway system of the Dominion;

And such other charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which, by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the general government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

1. Canada to be charged with the debts and liabilities of the Island existing at the time of the Union.

3. That the Island, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the general government interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population at which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are now allowed in the Union, or the payment of such difference in five per cent government bonds payable in London, as the Island government may elect, taking the population of the Island in 1861 as the basis of the calculation.

4. The Dominion Government to pay \$25,000 per annum to the Island to meet the expenses of the Local Government and Legislature.

5. An annual payment to be made to the Island Government equal to eighty cents per head of the population, to be augmented in proportion to the increase of the population as may be shown by each decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.

They submit that much discontent has for many years existed amongst the inhabitants of the Island, arising from the fact that the lands of the colony had been granted by the Imperial Government in large blocks and chiefly to persons resident abroad, thus leaving the Government of the Island no lands, the proceeds of the sale of which could, as in the other British colonies, be appropriated towards local improvements and the maintenance of the Government.

That this discontent has been increased from the fact that many of the settlers in the Island can only obtain land on lease instead of by purchase, as in the other British North American Colonies.

That up to the present time the Island Government have failed to secure a consideration in lieu of the lands thus granted by the Crown, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the Government and Legislature of the Island to remove the obstruction of the settlement of the colony arising from this cause, there still remains about one-third of the Island owned by absentee proprietors, a very considerable portion of which is unoccupied and in the condition of a wilderness.

That in the event of the Island becoming part of the Union, the Government of the Dominion will endeavor to secure for the Island from the Imperial Government fair compensation for the loss of Crown Lands. Should the Dominion Government fail in their efforts to secure such compensation they will undertake to raise by loan, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, or upon their own securities should such guarantee be refused, Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, and pay the same to the Island Government as a compensation for the loss of such Crown Lands; this sum to be in addition to the other sums mentioned in the preceding proposals.

That the Dominion Government will also use their influence to secure such legislation

as will enable the Government of the Island to purchase the land now held in large blocks upon terms just and equitable to all parties concerned.

The Committee concur in the said memorandum and submit the same for your Excellency's sanction.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

THE SAN DOMINGO PURCHASE.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES WILL GAIN.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President this afternoon transmitted to the Senate, in Executive Session, the Samana Bay lease and the San Domingo annexation treaties—the terms of which have been fully alluded to in these despatches—together with a brief special message on the subject. It is not necessary to recite the terms of the treaties, but a brief history of the negotiations and manner and spirit in which they were conducted by both the Dominican Government and our own, will be found interesting. I will not go back, further than the last session of Congress, though the subject dates nearly two years prior to that. Last winter Mr. J. W. Fabans appeared there as the commercial agent of San Domingo. It was doubted by some whether he had the authority he assumed, but it finally transpired that his authorization was full and complete. The last Congress did not listen very patiently to measures of this character from the late administration, and nothing was accomplished. But with the advent of President Grant the representations were renewed, and after some months of consideration he determined to ascertain for himself, through his own agents, the condition of affairs in that island, and to what extent this alleged desire for annexation was well founded. Early in July, therefore, just as General Babcock was about leaving the city on a summer leave of absence, the President ordered him to proceed to New York and take the steamer for San Domingo, the capital of the republic, and make a thorough investigation into affairs—especially into the feeling on the subject of annexation. Senator Cole was a fellow-passenger on this trip, but not in an official capacity, nor did he know at the time the object of the mission. The President displayed characteristic caution and shrewdness in the selection of his agent.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND.

On arriving at the island, General Babcock found President Baez and his government in peaceful possession, and was cordially received. The government of the republic is composed as follows:—President Baez, who is a Castilian, and speaks very little English; Secretary of State M. M. Gauthier, who was the Commissioner of the Dominican Government in conducting the negotiations. He speaks French and Spanish, but no English; Attorney-General Felix Del Monte who speaks English well and writes it much better; Secretary of War and Marine, Hungria; Secretary of the Treasury Curiel. These officers are all white, being either of Castilian or French descent. There is also a Supreme Court of which Senor Tejera, a pure Castilian, is Chief Justice. The republic is divided into seven provinces each of which has a representative in the Senate, which is the only legislative body, there being no House of Representatives. The Senate meets regularly once a year for legislative business, and is liable to be called

ed together at other times by the Executive.

TERMS OF ANNEXATION.

President Baez soon satisfied General Babcock of his earnest desire for annexation. He stated to him in general terms the conditions on which annexation would probably be accepted, the leading feature of which was that the republic could probably secure annexation as a territory. A memorandum of terms was then drawn up as a basis on which the Dominicans would negotiate for annexation, and it was placed in General Babcock's hands to be laid before the President and Secretary of State, an evidence of sincerity and good faith. Baez and his associates agreed to be bound by the terms, in case the negotiations were renewed, either by the present or any other commissioner. One of the requests made by Baez was, that a sum of money should be advanced to him and likewise a quantity of munitions and arms, so that he might have funds and force to carry out his part of the project. This was subsequently granted, as will be seen.

A SECOND MISSION.

Early in November, General Babcock was ordered to the island on a second mission, and he took with him not only the treaty but \$150,000 in gold from the appropriation made for Mr. Seward for the same purpose at the request of the late Thaddeus Stevens nearly three years ago, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions, with instructions to secure a lease of Samana Bay as security for these advances. This was effected without any difficulty. The annexation treaty was at once submitted, and no material changes were insisted on, save such as were entirely within the discretionary power of General Babcock to make. One of the provisions which has not been alluded to is that the Baez Government expressly stipulates the sum of \$1,500,000, to be received from this government, shall be expended in the liquidation of the bonded debt of the republic, which is stated at about \$1,200,000.

WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE KEPT SECRET.

It was found to be necessary to keep the annexation negotiations a profound secret, and in this both sides were successful beyond expectation. The principal reason for this is that the Dominicans were under a contract with certain parties in England for a loan of 420,000*l.* sterling at a commission of thirty per cent.; 50,000*l.* had been delivered on this contract, and the time for the delivery of the whole expired on the 31st of December, 1869. News of the success of this negotiation in England would have caused the prompt subscription of the entire loan, but no more money had been received on the contract up to the 6th of December, and it is now altogether probable that the contract expired without further delivery. To guard against contingencies, however, Baez entered into an agreement that in case any of the money was proffered within the specified time he would hold it subject to the order of the United States for the repayment of the loan.

RATIFICATION OF THE SAMANA TREATY.

The Samana treaty was at once ratified by the Dominican Senate and its terms appeared to be thoroughly understood, not only at San Domingo City but on Samana peninsula. On the subject of annexation the people appeared to be unanimous, and there seems to be little doubt but that the vote of the citizens, when taken, will approve the treaty heartily. Among those whom General Bab-

cock consulted on this subject was Don Domingo La Roche, the leader in the church, and one of the most influential citizens of the Island—said to own fully one-seventh of its improved property. He was very strong for annexation, and from his position in the prevailing church, would command large influence for that end.

THE PEOPLE.

Both sexes on the island are noted for their strength, endurance and longevity. The population is now not over 150,000 though the Dominicans claim more. Though the government is substantially a white government, there is no distinction of caste or color. Baez's Chief of Staff, Guislermo, is a colored man, and so is the Collector of the Port of San Domingo. The Catholic Church prevails, though other denominations are tolerated. At San Domingo there has been a Methodist chapel for twenty-four years, and on Samana Bay among the blacks, there is a Methodist church of several hundred members. The people and government of San Domingo are entirely willing to become part of the United States. The bargain is not the great object with them; it is the protection of a strong government, which is to render them peaceful and prosperous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HERE AND THERE;

OR.

THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE IN ENGLAND AND THE WAY THEY ARE NOT DONE IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In the *Broad Arrow* for Dec. 25th an editorial says:—"It is understood that the Volunteer officers did not receive very great encouragement from Mr. Cardwell (at their interview on Tuesday at the War Office) to hope for any great increase in the Capitation Grant, &c., &c. Certain concessions as to ranges, stores and consolidation will be expected to effect the purpose of an increased grant. The Secretary of State for war only threw out suggestions, as above, for the consideration of the commissioned officers, and will call them together again in a month's time to see if they think they will be acceptable to the F. rec."

I have heard, Mr. Editor, of such an honor as this being conferred on the representative men of the Volunteer Militia of Canada. The cry of discontent and the appeal for justice has been ringing for years from both officers and men. Letters after letters, from all parts of the Dominion, have appeared in your own columns, calling the attention of the Government to the state of the Force; making such statements and accusations as would not be allowed to pass unchallenged or uninvestigated in any other country on the face of the earth. Remonstrances from all quarters have been quietly ignored, and carefully considered memorials to the Minister of Militia have been treated with silent contempt.

You have more than once acknowledged that there is no doubt as to the alleged grievances, and that there is ample grounds for all the growling, and you now propose a remedy. What is it? Instead of you de-

manding a conference between the Militia authorities and the Volunteer officers, or a Committee of Investigation, and report at the next meeting of Parliament on the working of the Militia Bill, you propose that the Volunteers should exert themselves, and send deputations to their representatives. Stuff, Mr. Editor, and I am sorry to see it in the Review. You know as well as I do that all Militia legislation must be initiated and introduced by the Government, and that individual members cannot move a peg further than asking for papers and returns, you know as well as I do that the opposition is powerful, and that the government or government party can pass or repeal just what measures they please. Sir George Cartier, the other day, in Quebec, described himself to be a kind of political, legal, commercial man, (I want "F. O." to notice he did not plume himself on his commanding military talent), and by a concentration of all his genius he has nearly accomplished his laudable scheme of killing off the Volunteers. Now, if the Government wanted to remove the prevailing discontent some steps would have been taken ere this to ascertain how much existed, but Mons. Cartier being the Government, and his pet Militia Bill being condemned, we expect and hope for *nothing from the Government*. So no more of your blarney, Mr. Editor, if you please, about the Minister of Militia being made a scape goat of. The Volunteers believe him and his Bill to be the cause of all their troubles, the saddle is on the right horse. Let it stay there.

Your obedient servant,

L. C.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I would wish to draw the attention of the Adjutant General of Volunteers to the following.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the Volunteer Company at St. Hyacinthe turned out in uniform and military order for the purpose of paying honors to—whom do you think? Nothing less than a Papal Zouave returning home. This worthy arrived by train at St. Hyacinthe from Montreal and was escorted by the Volunteer company through the streets.

Now, I think this is carrying matters with too high a hand, and the sooner such buffonery is ended the better for the Volunteer movement at large. There has been too much of this idle play about Volunteering in Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec.

If I mistake not there is a Militia General Order in force prohibiting Volunteers from appearing in uniform except for drill, rifle practice or other legitimate object. Certainly there are no instructions laid down as to what compliments should have been paid to an individual as above described.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c., &c.,

TROOPER,

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

There is absolutely nothing new to report in Volunteer matters, excepting the annual inspection last week of the "Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment."

Major Bond has every reason to be gratified at the success of his efforts to bring up his regiment in point of numbers and efficiency. A fair muster was made and what were there looked well. A local says they lack a drill shed. How is this? Have they not the use of the Drill Hall? Additional clothing is much needed by the men and they should get it, but like everything else is a question more of time than anything else. The Deputy Adjutant General, Col. W. Osborne Smith gave them a thorough and most minute inspection, and the result seemed highly gratifying to him as he addressed them as follows:

Major Bond, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Prince of Wales' Regiment.

I am glad to meet you to-night, and am particularly pleased to see you mustering so well. I am glad that my inspection of this evening has shown me many men still in the regiment whom I remember as having served under me, not only in the Fenian invasion, but even as far back as when the regiment was stationed at Sandwich. You must remember that you are the first infantry regiment in the country, and as such it behoves the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to stick to the regiment, and, in spite of the many drawbacks and difficulties in the way, to enable it to keep its superior position. I can safely say that the faithful report which I shall forward to the Adjutant General of your muster this evening will be one which will do you credit, and of which you may be proud.

FROM THREE RIVERS.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Lt.-Col. Hanson, Brigade Major of our District, has returned from his semi-annual inspection tour, and we are pleased to hear such good accounts regarding the manner in which the men turned out in the several parishes from this to St. Jacques, the average attendance being 40 per company and much interest is taken by the men of the force.

The rifle match held last October at Berthier *en Haut* has had the desired effect, namely, of keeping up not only an *esprit du corps* in each company, but in the whole Division. A great drawback, however, exists in the want of drill sheds, or suitable places where the men can meet for drill during the winter months. We are in hopes of hearing shortly of these corps being formed into Provisional Batts., which would stimulate them in keeping each company up to the mark.

We trust when the spring comes and the men are placed under canvas for their annual drill, our District Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. deLotbiniere Harwood will be fully satisfied with them and will be enabled to make a good report.

NOTES FROM MY CRIMEAN JOURNAL.

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

This irregular cavalry, whose appellation in the Turkish language signifies literally "The Mad Horsemen," were first attempted to be organized by General Beatson, an officer of considerable standing in the Indian Army and who had been the leader of Irregular Cavalry in many a well fought battle, where, on all occasions, he distinguished himself.

The Bashi-Bazouk Force, or "Beatson's Horse," as it was then called, was under the Foreign Office, and consequently under the direction of Lord Stratford, our Ambassador at the Court of Constantinople; this arrangement held good until 1856, when General M. Smith, late Her Majesty's 13th Hussars, (and who had superseded General Beatson in September, 1855), obtained permission to have the force named in the Army List as "The Osmani Irregular Cavalry," by which title it was designated until its final disbandment in August, 1856.

Each regiment was 500 strong, and eight regiments constituted the force, thus giving a total of 4,000 men, or with native officers 5,000.

CONSTITUTIONS OF REGIMENTS.

English Officers.—1 Commandant; 1 second in command; 1 Adjutant.

Native Officers.—1 Binbashee or head of a thousand, from the Turkish word *bin*, a thousand, and *bash*, head; 1 Colassee, or second in command.

IN EACH TROOP.

1 Yuzbashee, or head of a hundred; from *yuz*, hundred. 2 Mulazims, or Lieutenants. 2 Bullock Emins, or writers and accountants. 4 Chouses or Sergeants, *i.e.* one to each subdivision or "Takim." 5 Onbashees or heads of ten; from *on*, ten, answers to the same rank as corporal in the British army. 1 Nalbund, or Farrier. 1 Sarach, or Saddler. 100 Nefer, or Troopers.

The rate of pay including all allowances was as follows:—

Commandant, per day, ster.....	£2 8 0
2nd in Command " " " " " " " "	1 19 0
Adjutant " " " " " " " "	1 7 0
Binbashee, per month " " " " " " " "	14 0 0
Colassee " " " " " " " "	10 0 0
Yuzbashee " " " " " " " "	6 10 0
Mulazim " " " " " " " "	5 0 0
Bullock Emin " " " " " " " "	3 10 0
Onbashee " " " " " " " "	2 5 0
Nalbund " " " " " " " "	2 5 0
Sarach " " " " " " " "	2 5 0
Nefer " " " " " " " "	1 13 4

Besides the above the English officers had rations of meat, bread, candles, wine, &c., for themselves and servants, the native officers and men rations of bread alone.

Forage for horses as follows: . . .

Commandant, 4 chargers and 2 Baggage ponies or mules. 2nd in Command, 3 chargers and 1 Baggage pony or mule. Adjutant, 3 chargers and 1 Baggage pony or mule. Binbashee, 3 chargers and 1 Baggage pony or mule. Colassee, 2 chargers;

Yuzbashee, 2 chargers; and for the remainder rations for one horse.

In a force composed of many nations and languages the interpreters department was all important; the chief interpreter, Col. Girard, spoke no less than nine languages fluently, he was a man of education and a perfect gentleman in his manners. Second class interpreters were attached also to all officers in command; and as an inducement to the English officers to acquire the Turkish language, in which all commands were given, those who passed an examination were permitted to draw the allowance of a second class interpreter—15 shillings sterling per diem—in addition to their pay.

The uniform of the officers consisted of a dark green tunic with gold embroidery and without a collar, crimson trousers with gold stripes, a dark green felt helmet with red horse hair plume, (seldom or ever worn), crimson forage cap and gold lace band, sword, subretache, pouch and belt with the Crescent ornament. Horse furniture, same as the British Light Cavalry, only more profusely ornamented the Shabruque being crimson and trimmed with deep gold lace. The Arab regiments were splendidly mounted, the uniforms of the men blazing with gold embroidery. The Arnouts, Turks and other nations comprising this force were not so well mounted as the Arabs, though they all rode small, active, and viry steeds, capable of undergoing a great deal of fatigue.

The Bashi-Bazouks were just being made good soldiers of when peace having been declared their disbandment took place. The government acted most liberally in this matter. The English officers received a gratuity of two months full pay and allowances, £30 for each charger, £25 for a passage home, and £16 sterling for each English servant. The £30 allowed for each charger were supposed to cover the loss sustained by their sale. But as a rule so absurdly cheap were horses at the end of the war, that many English officers lost large sums by their stables.

The native officers and men received a gratuity of three months pay, rations and forage till the regiments reached their destinations; this was unnecessary liberality, anyhow the native officers and men were most certainly astonished at its magnitude.

There is but one opinion amongst the officers who commanded them, which is, that if judiciously treated they would have proved a very valuable body of troops, inasmuch as they would be tractable and brave, while their peculiar powers of endurance for hard work, and the small amount of necessaries or baggage they require constitute an excellence for light skirmishing cavalry in which they certainly could not be surpassed.

R. L.

The town and district of Mentesehe, in the Province of Aidin, near Smyrna, had been laid waste by an earthquake, which also did great damage to Marmaritzza and Mula, small villages in the vicinity.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A dinner was given at Delmonico's this evening to John Martin, the Irish Patriot, Horace Greeley presiding, John Mitchell, General Sweeney, Justin M. Carthy and Judge Curtis were present, among others. Mr. Greeley spoke highly of Martin's devotion to his country. Mr. Martin advocated the settlement of Irish emigrants on the lands of the West.

Gen. O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a general Congress of the organization, to meet here on the 19th of April, for making final preparations for active hostilities.

An invitation is extended to all Irish national organizations, including that of which John Savage is at the head, to send representatives.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan., 23.—Admiral Farragut arrived to-day to take charge of the naval portion of the Peabody obsequies. The funeral fleet is expected next week.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—In a Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Thiers made a great speech denouncing commercial treaties.

PARIS, 17th.—In the Corps Legislatif Rochefort made a brief but bitter speech in reply to the Minister of Justice, and was frequently applauded by spectators in the galleries and lobbies. Immense crowds gathered in the Place de la Concord and Quay of the Tuilleries, opposite the hall of the Corps Legislatif. Guards have been doubled.

3.30 P. M.—A force of police prevent the people from crowding around the Legislatif Council Chamber. The public are not permitted to cross Place de la Concord which leads directly to that point.

6 P. M.—The debate in the chamber has just closed. A vote has just been taken, and the chamber has decided to grant the demand of the Government for the arraignment of Rochefort by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood 226 for to 34 against the prosecution.

LONDON, 18th.—The *Times* speaking of the Winnipeg rebellion, does not attach much importance to the movement; but intimates that the Red River people can't hope for recognition as a crown colony, as long as uprising continues.

Rochefort has been summoned to appear before the court on Saturday, as a witness of the High Court of Justice, which will be convened in a few days, to try the accused.

PARIS, Jan. 19, noon. It is now certain that the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Versailles.

7.30 A. M.—Traupmann, the murderer of the Knick family, was executed at 7 o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the early hour, the execution was witnessed by a great crowd, who taunted and yelled at him as he ascended the scaffold. The culprit was very pale, but ascending courageously and with a firm step. After embracing the priest, he called out in a loud voice, "I persist I have accomplices." These were the last words he uttered. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. The police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour.

MADRID, Jany. 19.—Serious disturbances are at Baltanas. The municipal authorities were attacked by the mob, the troops interfered and quelled the riot.

Prince Enrique de Bourbon publicly accuses Gen. Prim of having conspired with Queen Isabella, but his statements are not credited.

President Lopez was last heard from on

the Paucora. He had a few followers with him and threatened to keep up a guerrilla warfare.

Owing to the termination of the war, the armies of the Argentine Republic and Brazil had been reduced to a peace footing.

CHICAGO, Jany. 19.—The railroad trains all suspended yesterday. Weather is intensely cold. Thermometer stood all day yesterday at 5 to 15 degrees below zero.

There are rumors of a new Fenian expedition to Canada. Some of the leading spirits of the brotherhood are in New York, and are busy at a mysterious project. A communication was received yesterday from Ireland, reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the brotherhood in Ireland, express their willingness to revolt as soon as their brethren here strike, and preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the city of Cork 15,000 men are enrolled; in Dublin about the same number, and there is scarcely a doubt that from 40,000 to 50,000 men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called upon.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Much anxiety lately has been felt for the safety of the steamship *Great Eastern*. A vessel has arrived, bringing news that she was spoken on the 5th December, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

A Greek loan of half a million pounds will soon be introduced here.

PARIS, Jan. 21, Midnight.—It is now thought the strike at Lacroixot will not endanger the peace of the country. There are some hopes that an accommodation will be reached to-morrow.

Prince Arthur arrived to-day from Montreal, and was quietly received at Hudson River Depot, by the British Minister Thornton, and unostentatiously escorted to the Brevoort House. The party rode in the Central Park in the afternoon, and attended the Booth's Theatre in the evening.

The Spanish Consul in this city, is in receipt of a despatch, conveying the intelligence that the two insurgent Chiefs, Coca and Carbollos, have abandoned the cause of independence, and issued a proclamation in favor of the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Information has been received here, to the effect that Mr. Borthome, the late French Minister to the United States, has been deputed by the French Government to proceed hither, for the purpose of settling the International Postage question between the two Governments. It is understood that the same envoy will be authorized to adjust the difficulties growing out of the French cable. From the same source, it is stated that the principal reason for which the International Postage question was not adjusted last summer, before the expiration of the treaty concerning it, was on account of the protracted illness of the Emperor, and the changing of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had the matter in charge; the new minister, not being familiar with the question.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—About 3,500 troops have arrived at Lacroixot to prevent disorder among the workmen on strike there.

Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. This sentence does not disturb his position as Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

The sentence of M. Rochefort includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a Deputy in the Corps.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—It is believed here in diplomatic circles that President Lopez, of Paraguay, will be able, with the forces

now at his command, to successfully resist the allied powers, if not to gain his former position.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The game of billiards last evening between Dion and Deery for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, netted a handsome sum. Dion won the game. Score standing on the 57th innings: Dion, 1500; Deery, 573. Dion's highest was 129; Deery's 84.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 23rd.—Yokohama is demoralized. There is neither a municipality nor a police force. Murders, riots, and assaults are frequent. Trade is suspended. Political affairs are quiet, although there are indications of approaching trouble. A small vessel has just arrived here from Paris and she will return via the Suez canal.

LONDON, 24th.—A project has been introduced here looking to the establishment of steam and rail route from Australia, New Zealand and to London by way of San Francisco.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the usual notice to supporters of the Government in the House to be in their seats on Feb. 8th.

LONDON, 26th.—A great meeting was held at the Mansion House in this city last evening, to promote emigration of Canada and other British colonies. The Lord Mayor and other eminent men addressed the meeting.

WASHINGTON, 25th.—This evening Prince Arthur attended the reception given by General Sherman, who gave him a fine repeating rifle, with which the Prince was delighted.

Haitian advices state that Salnave and all his followers, including General Tite, the United States minister, have been declared outlawed by the new Provisional Government of Hayti, and five thousand dollars in gold is offered for the capture of the ex-President.

The President to-day signed a bill admitting Virginia to a representation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, 26th.—This afternoon Prince Arthur, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, visited the Washington Navy Yard. Two companies of Marines were drawn up in line and a salute of 21 guns was fired, and the British flag hoisted. The Prince raised his hat in acknowledgement of the honor, and the band played "God Save the Queen." The party were received by Admiral Dahlgren, Secretary Robinson, and the committee on Naval Affairs. After visiting the different points of interest, the Admiral entertained his guests at his private quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25th.—The British ship *Baringer*, from Australia, brings the following escaped prisoners, sentenced from Ireland to the British penal Colonies in 1865 and 1867. Their terms of sentence to transportation were from five years to life for political offences: John K. my, Dennis B. Costman, Dennis Hennessey, Maurice Figenböhlem, Patrick Leahy, Thomas Fogarty, David Joyce, John Shoran, Patrick Will, Michael Moore, David Cummings, Eugene Geary, John Walsh, Patrick Dori, and Patrick Dunn. They say that they suffered indignities, such as no other country but England would offer to political offenders. As soon as the vessel reached the harbour, Smith, the Fenian Head centre of California, was notified of the fact, and a committee was at once sent on board to escort them the Russ House, where rooms were prepared for their reception, and during the afternoon they were visited by large numbers of Irish citizens and others.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR..... PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

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

THE existing relations between Great Britain and her Colonies has excited considerable anxiety in the minds of all thinking men, especially from the avowed determination of the liberal party now in the ascendant in Great Britain to do something very like cutting them adrift. It is true Earl Grenville, in that Sphinx like declaration to the Colonial deputation, affirms that *there is no secret ider among liberal statesmen of compelling the Colonies to depart, but only a resolution not to detain them by force, thus*

making a distinction without a difference' inasmuch he knew the compulsion would be resisted either ways, and that a power with great dependencies like Great Britain cannot adopt a *laissez faire* policy towards them without the danger of secession of their own accord.

The liberal party and that portion of the press of the United Kingdom which sustains their policy will persist in asserting that the whole of this question resolves itself into a series of demands by the Colonies on the parent State, and that those demands are at present intangible. A very little consideration will dispel the cloud of doubt and uncertainty which those parties, for reasons best understood by themselves, have endeavored to throw about this question, and therefore there can be no wonder that the Colonial Secretary endeavored to act the part of *wet blanket* to the Colonial deputation, which recently waited on him, or that his flippant answer "that he did not think the views of the chief men of the West Indies or the Cape would be of much value in the discussion of a transfer of the Hudson's Bay Territory to Canada."

And this proposition is lauded by the Liberals journals as the acme of political wisdom. As the general principle of a closer union between the Colonies and Great Britain was the only thing contemplated by the deputation, his Lordship's proposition had about as much to do with it as 'Tenterden Steeple with the Goodwin Sands, and the example was simply ridiculous when it is remembered that the transfer referred to would never have been effected by his Lordship without the aid of a Colonial Statesman, Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.

There is no use in denying the fact that it was the policy of the Gladstone-Bright party to cut or let the Colonies go adrift secretly or openly, and his Lordship's avowed confirms that fact, if the people of England would allow such a consummation—the Colonists themselves were not to be consulted in any way.

Lord Grenville must be aware that the tendency of men's minds is towards the aggregation of the smaller and the consolidation of larger States, both in Europe and on the American continent, and that an impulse was given to this feeling by the events of the Prusso-Austrian campaign of 1866, by which proof was afforded how little respect was had for the independence of small States. But apart from that steam and the electric telegraph have annihilated to a considerable extent time and space and brought into close commercial relations the scattered portions of what every true Briton is proud to call the British Empire.

The Colonial Secretary appears to have forgotten that the commercial relations thereof are subjects of vital importance to every portion of its outlying dependencies, and that even as regards its foreign complications they are as keenly felt at Hong

Kong as in London. That very clever radical journal the *Pall Mall Gazette* satisfies its patriotism and absolves the answer of the Colonial Secretary by slipantly declaring that any conference held should be for the benefit of the Colonies themselves, that "It need have nothing to do with the Imperial Government," and having found out a common bond of agreement the conference might come to an end. Now, this is all very well to stave off a difficulty which must be fairly and frankly met, either by the present radical Government of England or by their successors—the Colonies would prefer the latter.

Taking Canada as an instance, the statesmen of this country, and it prides itself on having men of that stamp, know that a consolidation of the British Colonies in North America meant a higher political life either by a closer connection with Great Britain or as an independent power. The first, as a certainty, the second to be faced in the last extremity contemplated by the Gladstone and Bright party, and the reasons are evident. The Dominion is coterminous with the United States for the whole length of its frontier from east to west; that power which the imbecility of an English Cabinet and the treason of English demagogues created with a manifest destiny of aggression exerts already more than her due share of influence in the Imperial Councils and policy. Does Lord Grenville and his colleagues never consider that Canadian statesmen knowing far better than they can possibly do the aims and objects of the Washington politicians, would be far better qualified to give council on measures directly affecting the interests of the Dominion and Great Britain and indirectly affecting the other Colonies, than the Imperial Cabinet with all its diplomatic skill and wisdom, or while surrendering Ireland to the Fenians, will they deny the British Colonists a share in the councils of the Empire to which it is their glory to belong?

It is quite true that free representative institutions sufficient to manage all their local affairs have been conceded to the Colonies, and they are practically independent in everything but the name. But, what then? Is it necessary in seeking closer relations with Great Britain that any portion of that independence should be abandoned? It would be silly to suppose so, and yet it is what the Liberal Press of England demands as a necessary preliminary to any closer connection.

It is evident enough that the whole question is not understood by those people, while the Colonists have looked on it as a necessary consequence of their prosperity, the *Pall Mall Gazette* narrows the whole down to the issues "That New Zealand wishes for a British regiment on the Red River to have nothing to do with Canada," quietly ignoring the fact that those are by no means the wishes or wants of five millions of British subjects in the Colonies named.

While perfectly competent to take care of their own local affairs they want a closer union with Great Britain for purposes of common safety and defence, as well as greater uniformity in commercial and fiscal relations, issues totally apart from those assumed by the Gladstone Bright partisans.

In Canada the example of the consolidation of the powers of the United States by the forcible suppression of States' rights has directed the minds of the people to that closer affiliation with the parent State, which the circumstances of the case requires. While the action of the Washington Government and its anxiety to gain a footing in the Antilles makes it desirable that this union should be extended to all the outlying British Colonies.

Whatever form this union may take, or whatever influence or status the Colonies may be conceded in the Councils of the Empire are problems to be worked out by statesmen of a very different stamp to the Right Hon. Peer at the head of the Colonial office or his colleagues. That there is urgent necessity for a closer union is indisputable; that it can be effected without destroying the autonomy of the Colonies or interfering with that of Great Britain, and that the Colonies have demands, not on her resources but on her power, which they have helped to build up, is beyond question; and the results of those demands would not be a tax on her wealth but a further consolidation of her power and extension of her influence. The day for trifling with those efforts and aspirations is past. A *laissez faire* pointing towards the Conference at Albany in 1755 laid the foundation for the success of the rebellion of 1775. Will the Radicals repeat the experiment?

In another column will be found an article from the *New York Times* detailing the steps taken for the annexation of the territories of the Republic of San Domingo, in which the existence of the Haytian Republic is studiously ignored. The island of Hayti or San Domingo has an area of 29,000 square miles, of this 11,000 square miles belong to the Haytian Republic, chiefly negroes, while 12,000 square miles are peopled by 150,000 Spaniards, who have been long organized as a republic, and it is with Baez, the President, and his officers that the United States authorities have succeeded, according to their own account, in driving this hard bargain.

The policy of ignoring the Negro Republic with its 700,000 souls is apparent enough. The claim the United States wish to found on the bargain and sale by Baez will be to the whole island, and the nigger element may look out for coercion. But there may be two sides to that view of the case. This very Haytian Republic checked the victorious career of a far greater soldier and statesman than General Grant.

In 1794 the French Directory declared the Negroes free, and in a little while after they rose and murdered the planters. The Direc-

tory thereupon attempted to restore the dominion of France, but, headed by the celebrated Toussant L'Overture, they drove the troops of that country from the island. In 1802 the first Napoleon dispatched an immense armament to Hayti under his brother-in-law, LeClerc, and the Negroes, after a severe struggle, were forced to surrender. The melancholy episode of the fate of Toussaint L'Overture is well known; his conqueror's triumph was short lived. The war with the negroes was renewed with the utmost fury, and between disease and battle they were reduced from 30,000 to 10,000 men. The rupture of the peace of Amiens brought Great Britain on the scene, and the remains of the French army capitulated to a British armament in November, 1803. Altogether constant war has been the normal state of affairs, and doubtless there are good soldiers amongst the Negroes which will make the United States purchase a dear bargain. On the whole the negotiations, if allowed to be carried out without the interference of the European powers, will probably result in a deadly war with the Haytians and grave complications elsewhere.

Historical and political philosophers are in the habit of indulging the prevalent taste for theorising in depicting the blessings which have accrued to civilization and humanity by the successful treason which severed the North American Colonies from the British Empire, and the impulse given to the world by the dissemination of the principles of constitutional liberty and true freedom through the extended influence of the spreading Anglo-Saxon race. Enthusiasts like the author of "Greater Britain," blessed with a concentration of the united physical, mental, and moral attributes of the admirable Crichton, able to do the tour of the world in two short years and condense the experience acquired in a neat volume only remarkable for extreme dogmatism and a total absence of modesty, may pronounce on the full value to humanity of the event which gave to the world a new nation with original ideas of public morality, and something like Rob Roy's notion of international equity:

"Dear, honest souls, the good old rule,
Sufficeth thou the simple plan,
That they might take who had the power,
And they might keep who can."

This highly civilised, ultra moral thoroughly moderate and honest people, about whose admirable quality John Bull's political economists, radicals and theorists go into extacies, are busily engaged in the laudable work of increasing their naval armaments for the avowed purpose of making them equal to those of England and France, and vindicating their "national principles."

An article in the *Broad Arrow* of January 8th deals with this development of the policy of the United States as something new and startling, and as a subject for just astonishment, involving very perplexing considerations, especially as the United States

have no colonies to defend, no quarrelsome neighbors of which she need be afraid, and no foreign complications but what she may choose to provoke. The *Broad Arrow* forgets that there is a *manifest destiny* attached to the traditions of the United States as a national policy, just as the *forged* will of Peter the Great, chalks out a policy for Russia so the bullying assumptions and *spread eagle* assertions of a very common place man, President Munroe, has struck the keynote of a policy acceptable to the politicians of the United States, as it enables them to pander to the tastes of their masters the mob. The *Broad Arrow* states truly that "An American fleet in the Mediterranean in the event of any complication with the other powers means a larger British force on the same station, by consequence a larger drain on the national resources." How long English politicians will bear with the insolence of a power who wantonly provokes those complications and thrusts itself where it has not a shadow of pretence to be except for the purpose of precipitating a quarrel, it is for the English people themselves to determine; but they should not complain if, when the opportunity offers, they find the naval power of the United States arrayed against them aiding or aided by that of Russia.

Whig and Radical foreign policy has always been disastrous to England. During the late civil war a recognition of the South, a proceeding advised on the soundest political principles by the only statesman in Europe, the Emperor of the French, by creating a strong balancing power on this continent would have effectually curbed any tendency to interfere in European affairs. But as that has not been done, Great Britain must now address herself to the task of building up a power in her own North American Dominions, which will compel the United States to look to the defences of her own coast.

It will cost England far less to put Canada in a position to checkmate any movement on the part of the States, than to undertake the task of building and keeping in commission a costly naval armament for that purpose.

The public mind of Great Britain should be taught to set a proper value on the true strategical position her own possessions occupy, and by aiding in the development of their resources build up a power which will pluck the feathers from the wings of the American eagle. That this is no idle boast a glance at the relative geographical positions of all the vital points in the United States, and the corresponding points of advantage in Canada, will convince any one taking the trouble to think about it. In the war of 1754-64 a handful of French colonists never numbering one-sixth of their assailants deserted by France, kept the whole power of the Colonies aided, by the troops and navy of Great Britain, at bay for six years, and fell at last because fighting was

impossible for the want of munitions of war. In the rebellion of 1775 these same conquered and unconquerable people drove the rebels out of the country unaided, and in 1812-15 successfully maintained against the carefully prepared forces of the United States a contest unequalled in the military annals of Britain, so that at its close not one foot of territory was occupied by a foreign foe. And all this did not proceed from great scientific strategy over extraordinary courage or conduct, but simply because the United States had a British naval force on her seaboard frontier and a Canadian army on her lake frontier, both of which approached within one hundred miles of each other by means of navigable waters.

If the *Broad Arrow* and kindred organs of public opinion would study the problems solved by the contests named, they would find that the way to neutralize the power of the States is to strengthen Canada, and that must be effected by developing her resources.

The *Broad Arrow* may rest assured that the struggle for England's naval and military supremacy will be fought out, not in the Mediterranean, the European seas, India or the Pacific, but on the coasts of North America and the plains of Canada or the United States as English politicians may determine.

SOME time ago the leading journals of the United States were indulging in the periodical fits of national egotism so peculiarly their own, and the occasion thereof was the desire of annexation exhibited by the *sea-lug* merchants of British Columbia as represented by one Vincent Collyer, a wandering Yankee pedlar, on the prowl to Alaska, trying whether codfish or furs would be the best paying speculation, and as that acquisition of American sentiment provided neither one nor the other, Mr. Collyer on his homeward voyage touched at one of the coast towns of British Columbia, and as each individual Yankee carries in his own person and represents the freedom of all mankind along with that chivalrous devotion which leads him to meddle in every speculation; the down-trodden British subjects, anxious to avail themselves of the advantages of high taxation, at once spontaneously pounced on the live Yankee and made him the bearer of a petition to General Grant, praying that mighty potentate to place them on a level with the Southern niggers; the precious document was to be duly placed in his hands by Mr. Collyer. This feat that worthy duly performed and all the President said or did on the occasion was duly chronicled, like other small beer, at Washington, but as the whole matter was so absurd some of the New York papers got ashamed of it, and the *World* thus analyses Mr. Vincent Collyer's petition:

"All that is known of it is that it came out of the pocket of that eminent New York philanthropist, Mr. Vincent Collyer, who touched at one of the coast towns of British Columbia last year, while on his way from

Alaska. Collyer gave no account of its origin; but if it was not the production of some of our local Bohemians, who got it up as a day's sensation, then its color and smell are deceptive. It is true that it pretended to emanate from Columbian merchants or but as it has no signatures but those of a few American residents we must regard its assumed backers as nothing more than the abortions of the Bohemian brain. There could be no reason why Columbian merchants should not sign it: they would suffer no danger by signing it: for every British subject is guaranteed the right of petition. Why, then, if they were so 'earnestly desirous' of political change, did they not attach their proper signatures to their petition?"

The Report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, for the year 1869 is a well got up pamphlet of 53 pages of letter press. A very good and clear engraving of the Lieut.-Governor's residence at Toronto, a ground floor plan of same, elevation and plan of Lunatic Asylum London, Block plan of site of do; engraving of Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, ground plan of same; engraving of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and plan of same, with descriptions of all those works, and the drainage of swamp land in Ottawa.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 29th inst.:-

- GANANOQUE.—Capt. R. Brough, \$2.
 CORNWALL.—Judge G. P. Jarvis, \$2.
 KING, Ont.—Capt. G. L. Garden, \$4.
 CALEDONIA.—Capt. R. Thorburn, \$4.
 VICTORIA.—Capt. John Machon, \$4; P. R. Young, \$5.
 CHATHAM, Ont.—Lt. & Adj. Jas. H. Reilly, \$2.
 RUSSELL.—Capt. Wm. Z. Helmer, \$2.
 ARVA, Ont.—Capt. Thos. Elliott, (remittance pays up to 23rd March, 1870) \$2.
 RONDEAU, Ont.—Rev. J. Hill, \$4.
 MONTREAL.—Capt. J. Muir, \$2; Col. W. Earle, \$2.
 QUEBEC.—Capt. John T. Thomson, \$2.
 WATFORD.—Lieut. Wm. Kelly, \$4.
 HALIFAX, N.S.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Creighton, \$5.
 HENTLEY.—Capt. Nesbitt, \$4.
 KINCARDINE.—Major Wm. Daniel, \$2.
 ALTON.—Dr. John R. Riddall, \$2.
 BROCKVILLE.—Lt.-Col. Buell, \$1.50; Captain Worsley, \$1.50; Capt. G. E. McClean, \$1.50; Ensign R. T. Steele, \$1.50.

The *Herald's* Jackmel Hayti correspondent writes, on the 26th of Dec.:-A United States war steamer arrived here on the 20th. The Commander had an interview with the authorities, at the Government House, during which he notified them that the Bay of Samana had been leased to the United States Government, and that the said government had granted their protectorate to the Dominican Government, and hoped that the Haytian authorities would not interfere with the present order of things by assisting the Cabral party.

VOYAGE OF THE BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

The history of a most remarkable voyage has just been published and merits some notice, lest what is in reality a great nautical achievement should too soon be forgotten. When the Bermuda Dock left England in tow of two of our largest men-of-war, a good deal of curiosity and doubt existed as to the result of such a daring experiment; every sort of misfortune was predicted by those who supposed it next to impossible to cross the Atlantic safely with such a large and unwieldy mass of iron open at both ends, whose sides towered above the water as high as the tops of a frigate, and which drew only 11ft. 2in. But when the news came of its arrival at Bermuda, after a monotonous voyage, relieved by no incident beyond the occasional fouling or carrying away of a hawser, all evil prophecies were forgotten, and the enterprise dwindled from a startling to a commonplace undertaking, too successful to have been difficult.

A dock capable of receiving large vessels of war had long been felt the great want of Bermuda; the porous nature of the rock forming the island precluded the possibility of a stone basin made in the usual way, and it was only a few years ago that Col. Clarke, Director of Works of the Navy, determined on the construction at home of a floating dock, to be towed across the Atlantic by powerful steamers. Messrs. Campbell, Johnstone & Co.'s patent was selected, and the Bermuda was commenced in August, 1861, and completed in May, 1869, at a cost of close upon a quarter of a million. She was fitted with a gigantic rudder, and two light wooden bridges were thrown across her for purposes of navigation; lighthouses, semaphores for signalling to her consorts by day, and flashing lanterns for night work were supplied to her; she was also provided with steam whistles and guns in case of fog, and at each corner was fixed a lightning conductor. Her crew numbered 82 hands, under a staff commander and other officers, and were quartered in several of the upper water tight compartments, which were fitted as cabins, &c. As these had no ports, their ventilation was only such as the hatchways afforded, and in hot weather the "tween decks" of the dock were almost unbearable. Her high sides were decked with wood, and afforded fair walking room, but by descending 53 feet of ladders her floor could be reached, and its clear space of 110 yards in length was a famous exercise ground.

The Bermuda was sent to sea without her caissons, which weigh about 400 tons and are used to close up each end of the dock after a vessel has been received upon her floor. These having been made and fitted in England, were conveyed in pieces to Bermuda, and there riveted together by a body of workmen sent out for the purpose by the contractor. Even without them the dock weighed 8,200 tons, and although when the wind was fair a sort of sail or curtain was set between her sides, neither this nor her ponderous rudder was found to be of much assistance. She had to trust entirely, both for towing and steering, to the engines of the men-of-war appointed to convey her to her destination. The vessels selected carried, perhaps, the most powerful machinery afloat, and by the skilful application of

competent strength, the Bermuda was moved through the water at an average speed of about five knots an hour. On the 23rd of June last, she slipped her moorings in the Medway, and, being taken in tow by six tugs, proceeded to the rendezvous at the Nore, where the ironclads Northumberland and Agincourt were in waiting to pick her up. The Terrible, whose paddlewheels have been doing good service for the last 25 years, steamed astern and in tow of the dock, for the double purpose of steering and of acting as a check upon her should she prove unruly. The work of attaching the dock to the Northumberland was quickly accomplished. She was brought under the ironclad's stern; the immense hawsers, 620ft. in length and 26 inches in circumference, were at once passed between the two vessels, and the squadron started down channel. These hawsers were secured to the riding bits in the cutwater deck, with which the iron-clad had been fitted, and which formed part of the original design for rendering her navigable. This deck projected 24 feet, and was sloped away on the under-side so as to offer the least possible resistance to her progress: the after end of the dock was rounded off in a similar manner. The squadron made its way slowly down channel, the Agincourt and Northumberland, harnessed tandem fashion, in front of the Bermuda, and the Terrible partly steaming and partly towing astern to keep the huge mass from yawing. The Buzzard and Medusa, soon afterwards relieved by the Helicon and Lapping took up their positions on either side, acting as a sort of police to warn off any vessels that might approach dangerously near to this strange ocean procession. Certainly from the days of "Captain Noah down to Captain Cook," and so on down to these times, such an extraordinary vessel, if we may call her so, had never ventured on the dangers of the deep; the decks of her high sides were at about the elevation of the mizen-top of the Agincourt, and outside the house which served as the captain's cabin was a regular flower garden, in which sweet peas, mignonette and other common flowers flourished, giving to the place, as the writer of the journal observes, more the appearance of an Austrian shanty in the bush than of anything appertaining to shipboard.

The Hydrographer to the Admiralty had laid down a track which was carefully adhered to by the squadron; it was based, as was the date of sailing, on the most careful consideration of probable wind and weather, and the result showed how soundly statistical knowledge of this sort may be applied. During the whole of her voyage, which lasted 36 days, nothing but the finest weather was met with; good luck, as well as good management, contributed to a prosperous conclusion, and the Bermuda was towed into Grassy Bay, off Ireland Island, on Thursday, the 29th of July, and rode at anchor opposite the chamber in which her life is to be passed. Since leaving the Medway there had been no accident to life or limb, although the clearing of the tackle, &c., often involved very dangerous service. The vessels towing her had been managed with a skill and dexterity only appreciable to those who know how much may depend in the crisis of an undertaking of this sort upon a few spokes of the wheel or turns of the screw. The careful selection and special qualifications of the officers is evident from the fact that in passing through the "Narrows" of Bermuda, the Dock was committed to the charge of two gunboats stationed at the island which were so badly handled that perhaps the whole of the undertaking

would have been frustrated by some catastrophe had not officers from the Warrior been sent to take command of them, after which they worked perfectly. The last few miles were the most anxious of the whole voyage, and the currents of the "Narrows," the tortuous and shallow channel, involved great risk; the iron-clads drew too much water to be used here, and the Bermuda evinced at one time a disposition to start on her own account for Halifax, taking the Terrible, which was doing her best to persuade the dock to face the "Narrows," in tow. However, after such a day's expenditure of tackle as has rarely been equalled in naval annals, the monster was coaxed into submission and passed into the harbor all safe.

The only place touched at in the voyage was Porto Santo, in the Madeira group, where the Agincourt and Northumberland gave place to the Warrior and Black Prince. The highest speed ever attained was 6½ knots; but this involved a great consumption of coal, the husbanding of which was one of the chief necessities of the expedition. The senior officer was most unremitting in the careful performance of his duty; day and night all through the voyage, flags, semaphores, and lanterns were at work, and the signalmen of the squadron had little rest: every *contretemps* was foreseen and defeated by some now expedient, and the whole conduct of the expedition was without a single mistake. It is not often that a first venture so novel in itself, and involving such great risks, has had such perfect success. This success it may be said, and truly, was owing in great part to uninterrupted fair weather; but it must be remembered that the fair weather itself was not lighted on fortuitously. The track which insured it was laid down by careful calculation, and we may sum the whole matter, by saying that the transport of this great floating dock across the Atlantic was beset from first to last with difficulties and dangers which were every one overcome by the skilled and zealous co-operation of the builders of the dock itself, of the Admiralty and the officers entrusted to convey it.

The voyage of the Bermuda is one of the most remarkable on record, especially when her construction is taken into account; in shape like the letter U, open at both ends, the plan of construction is similar to that of the Victoria Bridge—tubular, and 80ft. in width, 330 feet in length, and nearly 70 feet in height, she must have presented one of the most singular objects ever seen at sea. The skill and daring displayed in navigating her across the Atlantic is only equalled by that perfection of science which could mark out her path and almost control by prediction the weather she would have to encounter.—Ed. Rev.]

SALT.—The *Huron Signal* says that it is informed by a gentleman in Goderich, whose veracity is above reproach, that he is authorized by an English capitalist to give out contracts immediately, for the construction of works capable of turning out seven hundred barrels of salt per day. The site of the proposed works is understood to be what is known as the Longworth Farm, and they are to cost somewhere about \$75,000.

Deery and Dion are to play a match game of billiards on the 3rd of Feb., for \$1,000 aside.

THE STORY OF A TRAPPER.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE IN RUSSIA AND AMERICA CLOSED
BY A LONELY DEATH IN THE WILDERNESS.

Correspondence of the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer.

Victor Daun, or more familiarly known by many of the residents of Stillwater as "Old Moscow," the subject of this sketch, was by birth a Russian, having been born in the year 1796, near the River Moskwa, in the vicinity of the City of Moscow. In 1812, being then a boy sixteen years of age, he was conscripted and forced into the Russian army, then actively engaged fighting the legions of Napoleon; he was present and took part in the battle of Borodino, and afterwards fought the French as the battle advanced towards the Russian capital. He witnessed the conflagration of Moscow, and followed the eagles of the French in their disastrous retreat towards the Nieman. It was a favorite theme for the old man to describe the scenes he underwent during that terrible campaign; how, morning after morning, the French soldiers would be found dead about the bivouac fire, lying in the position in which the sleep of death overtook them during the night.

A cross of the Legion of Honor, taken by him from the dead body of a French officer at the crossing of the River Beresina, the old man was in the habit of exhibiting, and while looking at it would exclaim:—"How I did pity the poor French!" He used to say Winter came on early that year (in October) as a punishment to Bonaparte. Leaving the army after the captivity of the French Emperor, Victor came to Quebec, and afterwards was for many years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company.

Some twelve years ago he came to Stillwater, where he used to fit out each winter for his trapping expeditions on the head waters of the Saint Croix and Chippewa Rivers. It was a singular sight to see the old man as he was on the point of starting out in the Fall to his Winter quarters. With his uncouth-looking little mule laden with traps, kettles, cooking utensils and other camping apparatus, until scarcely any mule but ears were visible, followed by the old pointer dog, Moses, in single file, this strange retinue would take up the line of march, to be seen no more until the melting of the snows in the Spring.

In the early part of the present winter the spot selected by the old trapper for his winter's abode was on the borders of a small stream known as Trade River, a tributary of the Upper St. Croix, and it proved "the last earthly habitation," he would ever require.

Recently an exploring party in that vicinity were attracted to the hut by the mournful howling of a dog. Guided by the sound, their steps were directed to the cabin, where a strange, sad sight met their gaze. Near the entrance stood a diminutive mule, nearly dead with hunger. Beside him sat the dog, who on the approach of the men, ran into the cabin as though to apprise his master that help was near. But no earthly assistance could avail his master. Sitting in a corner rigid in death, was poor old Victor; he had evidently died very suddenly, as in his right hand he held a large clasp knife, while across his knees, partly finished lay a gun rod. His gun, with the ramrod broken, stood near him; at his feet lay a trap with an otter held in it.

Placing the body upon the bed and arranging it as decently as circumstances would admit for burial, a careful examination of the clothing and effects was made, resulting in finding memoranda of his age, place

of birth, religion (Catholic), together with a statement to the effect that he had a sum of money concealed, and in case of his death, whoever should take care of him during his sickness or find his body after death, should get the money, use a sufficient sum to give his body proper burial, and retain the balance; that as he had spent his life in the forest, he wished to lie there after death.

Attached to a rosary about the neck was found the "Cross of the Legion of Honor," so long worn by the old soldier in remembrance of the bloody days subsequent to the burning of Moscow.

On examination of the place designated in the memorandum, a sum of money in gold was found, how much is not known; it is presumed a considerable amount. The body lies buried near the old pine tree at the crossing of Trade River, many miles from the exciting scenes of his early life. The two faithful companions who shared his wanderings are properly cared for, and many of those who in times past have listened to the old man as he grew eloquent when recounting his past history, will learn with regret the sad termination of the lonely life of "Old Moscow, the trapper."

Stillwater, Dec. 31, 1869.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM ROME.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 7.

A correspondent of the *Traveller*, writing from Rome, tells the following remarkable story respecting the early life of the Pope. It is certain that there is some mystery in connection with his taking the vows of the priesthood, and this narrative may help to solve it. Speaking of the appearance of the Pope, who is now a fine-looking man, and who must have been a noble specimen of manhood in his youth, the writer says:—

"Those who are nearest to him, and who ought to know him well, say he is a very kindhearted man, but is dreadfully afflicted by his ministers and agents, who ought to do his bidding, but who would use him for their own worldly purposes. The world at large does not know that fifty or sixty years ago he was engaged to be married to a Miss Foster, the daughter of an Irish bishop, and the sister of the Countess de Salis, famous at that period in Italian Society, and that the young lady and her friends waited at the altar of the Church of St. Luigi de Francesi (near the present post office) for Count Mastai-Ferretti to appear and complete his marriage vows, and that they waited and waited in vain, because the young Count never came. Nor is the world aware that the explanation given to her before her death was that his Jesuit relations had forcibly abducted him and sent him abroad under oath of secrecy, which he never divulged till after he was Pope, and that this he caused to be communicated to her, to ease his own conscience and her broken heart. I mention this because the Pope is now living, and that he and his Jesuit friends may question it or confirm it, as they please. I hold the document at length in my own hand which tells the whole story, communicated by one of her near relations, and given me by one whom the venerable Count personally knows and has conversed with and smiled upon since he has occupied the Papal throne."

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—The Volunteer companies of the town will be inspected by Lt.-Col. Patterson, Brigade Major, on Friday evening next. It is desirable there should be a full muster. All arms and accoutrements are to be returned into store.—*Cobourg Star*.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

The officers and men of Companies 1 and 7 met in the Market Hall, Tuesday evening 18th inst., for inspection by Major Phillips, but owing to the irregularity of the mails the order did not arrive in time to make a large muster. The Major in his remarks to the men said he could not compliment them on their drill nor their numbers, but he would say their arms were in very good condition. Their accoutrements were not the best—in fact they were the refuse of the British service and should have been with drawn before and he would see to it that the new ones were supplied. He thanked the men for their attention, the officers for their kindness, and withdrew. The fine Band of the Battalion was present and enlivened the occasion with their martial strains. It is easy to account for the non-efficiency of the men, there having been no drill since July last, and the one week's Battalion drill at that time should have been immediately preceded by a week's Company drill. But the men can not be expected to attend Company drill without pay.

The Major inspected Wellington and Consec Company yesterday.—*New Nation, Picton*.

Dr. Charles Mackay, who has acquired notoriety as a poet, has published, in *All the Year Round*, an apocryphal account of an interview which he claims to have had in New York, some years since, with a person calling himself Charles Edward Stuart, and claiming to be the son of the "Young Pretender." We call it an apocryphal account says a contemporary, inasmuch as those who are acquainted with the individual concerning whom Dr. Mackay writes, will at once recognize the business for nine and a half, considering the intrinsic improbability of the story as it is told in *All the Year Round*. That there is a Charles Edward Stuart in this city, every journalist is perfectly well aware. His resemblance to the portraits of the royal Stuarts has not, however, been perceived by any one but Dr. Mackay. Though he has led an eventful life, both as soldier and journalist—having served as an officer both in the royal army of Naples, during the time of King Bomba, and more recently in the Confederate army—he keeps silent as to his claims of long descent, and does not avow the slightest intention of dispossessing the Hanoverians from the usurped throne of England. To charge this gentleman with the maniacal conduct which Dr. Mackay imputes to him is utterly preposterous. From the Doctor's narrative, it is quite evident that somebody was either drunk or crazy.

Shipbuilding in the Maritime Provinces is by no means in so dull a state as the Anti-Confederate press would have people believe. Along the shore for a distance of five miles on each side of the village of Maitland, Hants County, Nova Scotia, there are ten vessels now on the stocks, whose aggregate burthen amounts to 8,570 tons, and whose construction requires the labour of over 400 men. These figures apply to only one locality on the coast of that Province. At St. John, N. B., over 300 men are employed on seven first class spruce built ships, with an aggregate of 7,400 tons. These vessels are all to be ready by spring or early summer, and are nearly all built on owner's specifications, and not for the builders themselves, which is an evidence of an increasing demand for vessels, and an improvement in the carrying trade.

THE PRINCIPAL GRANARIES OF THE WORLD.

The London Times of Tuesday, in its money article, comments on the rapid increase of the importations of wheat from the United States. The most interesting question, the writer says, is the extent to which it can be kept in competition with Russia and Central Europe when the railways in that section are fully developed. The Great question for the United States to consider in this connection, are the reduction in freights and other charges, and enlargement of communications with the Mississippi. Any one who will take the trouble to look at the map of Russia will find a tract of country extending northwest, on the west side, to latitude 51 degrees, and on the east side 57 degrees; southward, on the west side, to 47 degrees, and on the east to 54 degrees of north latitude, containing 234,000,000 acres of the best wheat land in the world. The soil is very rich containing all the elements requisite for cereals; is deep and apparently inexhaustible, and has the advantage of being covered with snow from November to the latter part of April, thus protecting the tender plants from the icy winds of winter which sweep almost unceasingly over these plains. Russia has yet another and very important advantage—cheap labour. The laborers, we have seen it stated, wear skins for clothes and wooden shoes, and work for the mere pittance of about sixteen dollars a year, since they have ceased to be serfs. Taking soil, climate and situation into account, it would seem that, when the numerous railways which have been projected have been completed, Russia will indeed become, par excellence, the country of the world. When it is remembered, however, that our American farmers, who pay their laborers high prices, and who live in a much more costly manner, have been enabled to send their wheat over half a continent, across a wide ocean, and compete with Russia in the European markets, it is so certain that we shall be unable to maintain a successful competition. As soon as the problem of cheap freights, from the agricultural regions to tide-water, shall be solved, as it sooner or later will be, and we return to a sound fiscal system, wheat can be laid down in Europe at a much less rate than we are laying it down at present. There is no good reason why wheat from the great granary of the Northwest cannot be transported to the seaboard at least as cheap as any Russian wheat can be from the interior, and if that can be done we ought to hold our own in competition with that country. Besides, prices being equal, Great Britain the largest consumer of foreign grown wheat, will be pretty certain to give the United States the preference, for the reason that she has to pay Russia mainly in gold, whereas she pays this country in merchandise. There is very little demand in Russia for iron, worked into all manner of uses, nor for cloth, nor for silks, and the thousand and one articles of luxury and taste our people call for, and for which they are willing to give their cereal and other agricultural products. Perhaps by the time Russian wheat supersedes American, our population will have so increased, and our waste lands become so settled up, that we shall require nearly all the grain we can raise for home consumption and which will be preferable to sending abroad.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

The Count de Paris, the Orleans heir to the French throne, is sojourning in Ireland.

A FEARFUL STRUGGLE.—A correspondent informs us of the death of an Indian by the name of Katakee, by a bear. He was found on Friday, the 7th inst., on the 6th concession of Mulmor, locked in the hug of the bear, and both dead. He appears to have wounded the animal, and being lame was unable to get out of the way, and being overtaken by it while in its death struggle, was squeezed to death. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in separating them, as both were frozen stiff.—*Brampton Banner.*

FLOOD AT LAFRAIRIE.—The flood at Lafrairie continues, and is higher than in 1876. A fourth part of the houses are abandoned, and in many others the people have retired to the second story. The last thaw broke up the ice on Lake St. Louis, which came down, and shoving on the shore destroyed houses, barns and other buildings. The Lachine rapids are covered with ice, lodged upon them by the breaking up of the lake, and caused by the damming back of the river.

WEARING VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.—A military overcoat is a warm and comfortable luxury on a cold night, and no one would object to its occasional use on promiscuous occasions, though it may not be according regulation, but when it is seen, as it often is, on the back of a teamster, woodcutter or marketer, it is time that the militia department look after its propriety. From what has already transpired, we believe that Lieut. Col. Corbett, on assuming his new duties, is bound to take steps to prevent volunteers wearing regimentals when not on duty. So, volunteers, look out.—*Kingston Whig.*

NEW SALT PATENT.—We understand that M B Seymour has sent to Ottawa application for a patent for a new apparatus for the manufacture of salt, *in vacuo* one of the principles being that the withdrawal of the atmosphere causes the brine to boil at 120 degrees, instead of 226 degrees, as in the ordinary kettle system, and nearly all the caloric is saved by the vapor as it rises passing through the condensing tubes, and giving out its heat regeneratively. This plan is the discovery of Mr. Joseph Kelley, the talented Engineer of the *Prince Alfred*. All the scientific men who have examined the drawings and had the working explained to them, express the highest confidence in its success.—*Goderich Signal.*

COADJUTOR BISHOP FOR THE DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.—We understand that a committee meeting of Synod on "Increase of the Episcopate," which took place in this city on Tuesday last, January 11th, his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, who was present, consented to the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop. This mode of increasing the episcopate is now being revived in England, where three have been appointed within the last month; and the Bishop of Ontario, strengthened by this precedent, is prepared to recommend to the Synod a similar appointment. This movement will doubtless necessitate the removal of the Bishop of Ontario to Ottawa, as it seems but right that the principal Bishop should live at the capital. The coadjutor would therefore reside at Kingston. If this arrangement is carried out we are assured that a cathedral church will be erected with as little delay as possible on the magnificent site, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The death of Mr. Creswick, R. A., the well-known artist, is announced. He was aged 59 years.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy were announced to meet at Ancona on Jan. 15.

Father Hyacintha is reported engaged on an essay entitled "The Role of Religion in Democratic Societies."

From all parts of the United Kingdom accounts showing the severity of the weather have been received.

A large number of the clergy of the dioceses of Exeter presented the newly made Bishop with an address of welcome.

It is estimated in London that the *feets* at the opening of the Suez Canal have cost the Khedive the enormous figure of 1,320,000*l.*

The Cunard and Inman steamship companies formally refused to agree to terms to convey the United States mails at the reduced rate

The British steamer Stirling, from Glasgow for Bombay, with a heavy cargo, passed safely through the Suez Canal in twelve hours, on the 27th December.

The *Huondsidsbladet*, of Finland, states that a painting by Rubens, representing a "Descent from the Cross," has been discovered in the church at Elenas.

The *Nazione* of Florence announces the death of Commander Pietro Tenerani, a distinguished sculptor, born at Terano, near Carrara, in 1800. He was a pupil of Canova and Thorwaldsen.

The heart of King Richard the First, of England, enclosed in an urn, has until recently been preserved in the treasure chamber of the Cathedral of Rouen, but has now been placed in a tomb erected to receive the remains of that monarch in the choir of the building. The last wish of Richard Cour de Lion, who died in 1199, from the effect of

R E G P O T E N T A T E S.—The *Gotha Almanack* for 1880 has just appeared. In the list of reigning Princes we find that the Pope, who is 77, is the oldest sovereign; next comes Duke Leopold of Anhalt, 75, who has occupied the throne for 51 year; and the third is King William of Prussia, 72. The youngest monarch is Henri XXII. of Reuss, 23. In the course of the year 1869 twelve persons belonging to reigning families have died, including the young Duke de Brabant, son of the King of the Belgians. This publication, which has attained its 107 year, gives this time the portraits of Count de Bismark, Princess Louise of Sweden, Princess Louisa of England, and General Ulysses Grant, President of the United States

A SALT WATER POST OFFICE.—The simplest post office in the world is to be found on the southern extremity of America. For some years past, a small barrel has been fastened by an iron chain to the outermost rock of the mountain, overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Tierra del Fuogo. It is opened by every ship which passes through the Straits, either to place letters in it or take letters from it. This post-office, therefore, takes care of itself. It is confided to the protection of sea-farers, and there is no example of any breach of this trust having occurred. Each ship undertakes the voluntary transmission of the contents of the barrel if their destination is within the limits of its voyage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 28th January, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."
No 2 Company.

Ensign Walter M. De K. Williams, having held a Military School Certificate when appointed, such appointment will be substantive and not provisional, as was stated in the General Order No. 1, of the 10th ultimo.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock.

No 8 Company, East Oxford.

To be Ensign:

Henry Pyke Welford, Gentleman, M.S., vice Potit, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

27th "Lambton," Battalion of Infantry
No. 4 Company, Widdler.

To be Captain provisionally:

Lieutenant Wm. Gattis, vice Atkinson, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Kemp, Gentleman, vice Gattis, promoted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon H. F. Tuck is hereby accepted.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Brockville.

To be Captain:

Ensign William Cook, M. S., vice Cole promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant William M. Phillips, vice Cook promoted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Carterright

To be Ensign:

John Hughes, Gentleman, M. S., vice Gibson, left the limits.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.
No 3 Company Peterborough.

To be Ensign:

Marshal M. Dean, Gentleman, M. S., vice Sidney Smith, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain D. Murray is promoted to the rank of Brevet Major, under the provisions of the General Order No. 1, of the 29th October last.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles, Quebec."

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign and Adjutant William O'Neill.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Andrew Stuart, M. S., vice White, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Dickson Anderson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stuart, promoted.

65th Battalion "The Mount Royal Rifles."

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Pascal Amesse, Gentleman.

Beauce Provisional Battalion.

To be Assistant Surgeon;

Jules Tachereau, Esquire.

"Rimouski," Provisional Battalion.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

J. B. Romuald Fisot, Esquire.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 4 Battery, St. Andrews.

The resignation of Captain H. Osborne is hereby accepted.

62nd "The St. John" Volunteer Battalion.

To be Captain provisionally:

Lieutenant Robert Scott, vice Thurgar, promoted.

67th Battalion "The Carleton of Light Infantry."

The Head Quarters of this Battalion will be "Woodstock" instead of "Florenceville."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery."

Captain John E. Albro is promoted to the rank of Brevet Major, under the provisions of the General Order No. 1, of the 29th October last.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

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

SPANISH SAINTS.—The witty Dominican monk Bocco had a great dislike to tobacco, and when preaching to a crowd of Spanish sailors he astonished them by telling them that there were no Spanish saints in heaven. A few, he said, had been admitted; but they smoked so many cigars, that they made the Holy Virgin sick, and St. Peter set his wits to work to get them out. At length he pro-

claimed that a bull fight was to be held outside the gates of Paradise. Thereupon every Spanish saint, without exception, ran off to see the fight, and St. Peter immediately closed the gates, and took care never to admit another Spaniard.

LABOUR PROSPECTS DURING 1870.

From the Trade Review.

The demand for all kinds of labour throughout Canada in 1870 promises to be unusually brisk. In fact it is impossible to see how we are going to get labourers and mechanics enough, unless we are largely supplied by means of emigration. Under ordinary circumstances, the Dominion can annually absorb a considerable addition to its population without any difficulty. But this year we will be able to absorb easily four or five times the ordinary number. Our Free Grant system is now in full working order, and many settlers will no doubt go in and occupy these lands as soon as spring opens. We anticipate a much larger influx of settlers into these newly settled townships this year than last. Thousands of labourers will be required to make the numerous railways which are in course of construction or about to be commenced. The Intercolonial alone, will absorb large numbers, and it would be a great advantage if the Commissioners could so arrange that these workmen, when the line is finished, would be retained as settlers. We believe these gentlemen have some scheme with this object in view; we hope it will be vigorously and earnestly prosecuted. Besides the Intercolonial, a large number of workmen will be required for the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, the Nipissing line, the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, and other railways. At least two of these roads have begun, and several others, which are projected, will very probably commence operations by the beginning of the summer months. Where are the men to come from to supply this unusual demand? They must be obtained from abroad. for there is no surplus labour in the Canadian market at present. Never was there a better opportunity for our Governments to make energetic efforts to induce British emigrants to throw in their lot with us. We hope the emigration agents in England, Scotland and Ireland are active in the discharge of their duty. They need have no fears as to the number of emigrants they send to Canada this year. There will be immediate work for all who can be induced to come, and after spending a season or two in making our new railroads, and thus becoming acquainted with the work and ways of the country, they can then settle on our Free Grants with reasonable certainty of success as farmers. Many millions of dollars must be spent on railroads throughout Canada during 1870. This expenditure cannot fail to affect almost every branch of business. During the expenditure on the Grand Trunk and other lines made between 1850 and 1857, and the great demand for labor which then existed times became unusually brisk—in fact, all classes thought they were getting rich. We don't want any inflation this time; we think we can get along quite well without any attack of "crisis," but it would only be shutting our eyes to past experience. not to expect that the trade of the country will feel the influence of an unusual stimulus. As to the wisdom of all the expenditures on railways which are to be made, we say nothing at present; but that the effect will be an unusual demand for labor during 1870, and a period of increased business activity, seems as certain as that cause follows effect.

Two of the Ecumenical Bishops brought with them \$10,000 in treasure for the Pope and were in act of alighting with it at their hotel, when the driver of the vehicle suddenly lashed his horses and got away with the box which had been guarded with such care.

ENDED.—The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation announcing that the rebellion in that island has been brought to an end. He further states what is difficult to believe, that there has not been at any time on the island what could be called a state of war. At all events, the struggle between the Cubans and the Spanish authorities seems to have dwindled down to a very small affair, of little consequence.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. 26-25



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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:—

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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.

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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.

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