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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, MAY 23, 1870.

No. 21.

THE REVOLT OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER LIII.

The close of this extraordinary revolution left Great Britain shorn of an immense territory but with a vast addition of material wealth. Since the period of the revolution of 1688, England invariably emerged from each conflict in which she was engaged with all the material advantages in her possession, and now, although the loss of her Colonial Empire was a severe blow, yet the struggle by which it was effected had placed in her hands the commerce of the civilised world and the undisputed empire of the seas. So completely had she crippled the maritime resources of Spain, France, and Holland that she monopolised almost wholly the trade of the United States and supplemented the acute Boston shipper in the trade with the Spanish Main.

In those days intelligence travelled slowly and another engagement between the English and French fleets off Pondichery in the West Indies, on the 20th of June, 1783, closed the operations of this war. The English fleet, under Vice Admiral Sir E. Hughes, consisted of one 80-gun ship, five 74, one 70, one 68, seven 64, one 54, and two 50-gun ships, in all 18 ships and 12 frigates. The French squadron was still vastly superior in sailing qualities and consequently had all the advantages which a thorough command of motive power gives in a naval combat—that of a choice of position—and the power of avoiding or declining an engagement. On this occasion, after a good deal of manoeuvring, the French having the weather gauge, took up a position on the weather beam of the British at long gun shot and commenced an engagement which lasted for three hours, when the French fleet hauled to the windward and made sail, having done considerable damage to the British fleet in masts and rigging. The loss on board the latter was 99 men killed and 431 wounded; the French loss has not been ascertained.

It is believed that the attack on the British fleet was prompted by the knowledge that nearly one-third of the crews of the different ships of which it was composed were laboring under the effects of a virulent scurvy, and confined to their hammocks. The results of this indecisive action would have secured India to the British Empire, even if the connection had been seriously menaced which was not the case, although she had to lament the loss of half the continent of North America, a possession far more valuable than ever Hindustan can be.

The Provisional Articles of that treaty which created the United States were signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, and are as follows: "Articles agreed upon by and between Richard Oswald, Esq., the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty on their behalf on the other part, to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and His Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly. Whereas reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States; it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages (those seeds of discord) being excluded, a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony:

Article I.—His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign and Independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof; and that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.:

Article II.—From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the Saint Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwestern most head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of the said River into Lake Ontario; through the middle of the said Lake until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie; through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication between that Lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication with Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods; thence through the said Lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence in a due west course to the River Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said River Mississippi until it intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South—by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude thirty-one degrees north of the Equator to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catatrouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence straight to the end of St. Mary's River, and thence along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean. East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid High-

lands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States and lying between the lines drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, except such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

Article III.—It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all other banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island), and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

Article IV.—It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

Article V.—It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of His Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States, and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States and therein remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties as may have been confiscated, and that Congress shall earnestly recommend to the several States a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with law and equity but that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be returned to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in the possession thereof of the *bona fide* price (where any has been given), which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who have any interests in confiscated lands either by debts, marriage settlement or otherwise shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Article VI.—That there shall be no future confiscations made nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons

for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Article VII.—There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall immediately cease. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, shall withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every fort, place and harbor within the same, leaving in all the fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said States or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Article VIII.—The navigation of the River Mississippi from its source to the ocean shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Article IX.—In case it should happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain or the United States should be conquered by the arms of either from the other before the arrival of these articles in America it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

RICHARD OSWALD, (L.S.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L.S.)
B. FRANKLIN, (L.S.)
JOHN JAY, (L.S.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L.S.)

Witness,

CALEB WHITEFORD,
Secretary to the British Commission.

W. F. FRANKLIN,
Secretary to the American Commission.

This extraordinary document put the final seal to the separation of the Thirteen Colonies from Great Britain, a movement which had its rise in the treason of the Whig faction, and its appropriate ending in the robbing of their native country. If the student of the history of this period can be amazed at any transaction, no matter how strange, of the men who swayed the destinies of Great Britain at this crisis it will be that of the extreme liberality with which they bestowed the half of the North American continent on a set of beaten rebels—for it must be remembered that the boundaries of the Thirteen Colonies to the westward never passed the line claimed by the French, and which can be shortly described as one drawn due south from Presque Isle on Lake Erie, where the city of Erie now stands, to the Alleghany River, and along that stream to the Ohio, which is formed by its junction

with the Mongahela at Pittsburg (Fort du Quesno), and thence to the Mississippi along the course of the Ohio.

The absurd provisions of this treaty gave them seven degrees of latitude and over seventeen of longitude—nearly 360,000 square miles—the garden of the continent, and the command of the Great Lakes, with absolute control of the fur trade, at that time the great staple of Canada, without a shadow of pretence thereto.

When the Quebec merchants sent a deputation to Earl Shelburne, then at the head of the British Administration, remonstrating on the direct injury he was doing the gallant inhabitants of that loyal dependency by placing a monopoly of their trade in the hands of enemies and a foreign power, to whom this treaty, by virtually handing over the western garrisons and the Indians, secured a preponderance of power. His Lordship was very much amazed that such a result should follow, and coolly asked them whether they could not get their furs by way of New York. This memorable meeting took place on the 31st of January, 1783, and is a fair sample of the Whig ignorance which could barter away the rights of British subjects and the honor of the Empire to answer their own selfish purposes.

Another wonderful provision in this treaty is the faint stipulations made in favor of the loyalists who fought against the rebels, and whose property had been confiscated by the Congress and State Legislatures, in very many cases without a shilling having been paid for it, but passed away to some ultra rebel at a mere nominal price, while the real owner was left to beggary. One example of the infamous manner in which those people were treated will illustrate this piece of Whig policy. Skenesboro, on the shores of Lake Champlain, near where White Hall now stands, was settled shortly after the close of the war of 1754-64 by a Major Skene, a gentleman of great wealth and an officer who had served with distinction under Amherst. When the rebellion broke out in 1775 he naturally, with his sons, offered his services to his Sovereign; was with Burgoyne's army and only saved from its disgraceful capture by being despatched to England on duty. In his absence his dwelling was plundered and burnt, thousands of pounds worth of money and valuables were carried away, and his lands declared confiscated by Congress, sold to the amount of some 12,000 acres to some needy dependent or relative of John Adams at a nominal price of \$400 and never paid for, yet the British Government totally failed to get this gallant officer compensation. Now up to the period of the skirmish at Concord the Congress pretended to no sovereign power, and could claim no allegiance of any party. On what principle was it then that the Whig rulers of England recognized its acts of robbery in a solemn treaty, and did not insist on a full reparation. It can truly

be answered, on none but the desire of those people to create new nationalities and the eclat gained thereby was too much for their sense of honor, prudence, or patriotism. Whig treason at home, aided by rebellion abroad, had stripped Great Britain of her finest possessions, and Whig imbecility put the finishing stroke to the calamity by the most extraordinary treaty in the annals of history.

THE FENIANS.

A second division has been made in Fenianism and a fatal blow struck at the existence of the organization. The O'Neill branch of the brotherhood has been completely severed in twain; and now we have three factions, all at daggers ends with each other, and imbued with a hostility which precludes the possibility of their becoming re-united. The Savage wing of the organization, which has for some time been kept more for ornament than for use, occupies a more enviable position now than either of the other sections. It made no professions touching a descent upon Canada, but always held to the theory of direct aid to Ireland, and here it stands to day. Not so with the O'Neill side of the house, and the important limb which has just been lopped from it; they held that Ireland was to be freed through Canada only, and pledged themselves to accomplish her redemption through that channel—a pledge which they are not likely to redeem by the first of May, however determined to make the attempt.

The secession of this party may be attributed in part to a misunderstanding between the Senate and General O'Neill, as to how the funds of the organization should have been expended, by a certain officer, and as to the proper period for making a descent upon the neighbouring provinces. O'Neill held that vouchers, containing minute details, should attend all the pecuniary transactions of the brotherhood and that Canada should be invaded on or about the 1st of May. The Senate did not agree with him on either point, believing that arms might be purchased and placed in bulk by their chairman, who had control of this branch of the service; and contending that the organization was not prepared to make a descent upon the Dominion within the time specified. This antagonism was intensified by the shooting of the acting Secretary of War by the acting Secretary of Civil Affairs, and this again was wrought into the present rupture by the publication of some private letters which had passed between O'Neill and Vice President Gibbons, as well as by the expulsion of Senator McCloud, by the President, from the organization—a high handed measure which O'Neill justifies on the ground that McCloud wrote a letter to a morning paper disclosing some of the secrets of the brotherhood, and speaking in terms the most offensive of the President himself. This letter was not published; but O'Neill saw it and read it through, although it filled nine sheets of foolscap closely written in pencil.

O'Neill's idea regarding vouchers, with full details; appeared to have been justified; minus \$8000, of which nobody seems to know anything. This, added to the \$35,000 that was dropped over the estimate for the alterations of arms, &c., is a nice little penny, and one that needs some further explanation. However, with all this management, the Fenians have got abundance of arms and ammunition, and are determined to

use both the moment the excitement is quieted on the other side the borders. The latest decision of O'Neill and his friends has been to this effect; and it will be adhered to, unless some overtures made President Riel are accepted within the next few days, in which case a body of Fenians will endeavor to find their way to the Red River settlement.

There are now three Fenian headquarters—two in this city, one at Philadelphia, representing the late secessionists; this, however, must exist but in name only, as O'Neill retain all the books and munitions of war. In addition, he has the support of what is termed the fighting element of the brotherhood, and the sympathy of a good many influential outsiders. This will keep him alive for some time, and perhaps enable him to do some sudden and speedy mischief to our neighbors; but the organization is doomed. Honest and respectable men are leaving it. The attempt on the life of Mr. Meehan, the mismanagement of the funds of the brotherhood, and this last exposure and division have done it irreparable damage; but, like the whale in his flurry, it may cause destruction and bloodshed before it disappears completely.

Still it cannot be denied that 10 West fourth street is unusually active, and is all but crowded from morning till night by men, some of whom are known to be too earnest and respectable to lend themselves to any deliberations or projects that they have not implicit faith in. O'Neill continues to rule supreme there, and some of his ablest assistants, such as Francis B. Rennehan, Major O'Leary and Mr. James Brophy, who had left headquarters, have returned, and are busy as nailors night and day. These latter gentlemen, who know more of the organization than any other three men connected with it, are strong in the belief of its ability to move immediately, even though in its wounded state. But, now, move it cannot on the first of May; for it has been ascertained that some of the men along the frontier who placed the arms, are now so inclining towards the view taken by what may be termed Senate wing. Here is the difficulty at present in making a raid upon Canada; but this difficulty is not of sufficient magnitude to obstruct a movement in favor of the Red River insurgents.

Notwithstanding the fact that our government and Mr. Thornton are aware that a move upon the Dominion is contemplated, it is the opinion of Gen. O'Neill and his friends that nothing whatever is known of where the arms and ammunition are deposited, and that he can cross the lines without in any way comprising the American people. This he seems convinced of, and of this he declares his determination to take advantage. He avers he has the fullest assurance from Canada of help and sympathy. Of his success in this connection, however, we are inclined to doubt. The letters recently received by him from the Dominion go to prove that the whole Catholic priesthood is against his projected invasion, however large a number of influential people may sympathize with it. In addition, the communications from Kingston and Quebec are questionable; nor does it make the slightest difference about his having plans of the garisons at both these places since neither the 30th foot nor any kindred regiment is stationed at either. This observation he will understand himself, and we leave it with him in the hope that he will make good use of it, and look twice before he betrays any body of our citizens into a raid that cannot fail to result in disaster to both him and them. Within the present month the whole

aspect of the organization has changed, affecting all his plans and prospects. He is not as strong to-day as he was on the first of March, nor can he avail himself of all the arms then at his command.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—Matters are now in a state of great quietude at the Crystal Palace and were it not that recruits for the Quebec Battalion are almost daily arriving and causing some little stir, life in barracks would have become very monotonous indeed. Ten more men arrived and joined the Quebec battalion yesterday; and during the day the officers of the Quartermaster's office were kept busy issuing their clothing kits and other necessaries. These frequent accessions to the numbers of the Quebec Battalion in Barracks kept Quartermaster Villiers and Quartermaster Sergeant Benson engaged nearly the whole time, and some days they are on duty from six o'clock in the morning until seven or eight in the evening. It is expected the Quebec battalion will be filled up from the ranks of the Royal Canadian Rifles within a few days, and that all the troops now in barracks will take their departure on Saturday next. The men of the 60th Rifles who are to go have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave at the same time. In accordance with a district order lately issued both of the battalions are being augmented to 355 men each. The five to be added will either be appointed Staff Sergeants or to fill the place of men who will be elevated to that rank.

FENIANS IN LONDON.—A cable telegram from London, May 16th, says:—"Considerable excitement was created here yesterday by the arrest of fifty persons who had just arrived from Birmingham by railroad. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were plentifully supplied with money. They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorders."

A large number of Fenians are believed to be in Cincinnati fully provided with arms and ready to depart to the frontier at short notice from the commander-in-chief.

Some friends of Dr. Schultz in Montreal, presented him on the 16th inst., with a handsome breech-loading shot gun for himself, and a beautiful silver tea-service for his wife.

The mineral well at Hamilton is down to the depth of 1000 feet. Prof. Croft has analyzed the water, and pronounces it superior to that of St. Catharine's.

The New York Times estimates that the Fenians have raised and expended two millions of dollars under pretence of conquering Canada and expelling the English from Ireland. It thinks it about time this heartless fraud of robbing servant girls was stopped.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.—According to statistical papers now published in several European papers, the Crimean war has cost the lives of 256,000 Russians, 107,000 Frenchmen, 45,000 British soldiers, and 1600 Italians. To maintain its power in Africa, France has, since 1830, lost 146,000 soldiers, killed by the Bedouins and other tribes. In the last Italian war, 59,664 Austrians, 30,220 Frenchmen, 37,610 Italians, and 2370 Papal soldiers left their lives on the battle field. Besides the sacrifice of human life, the several wars have cost the respective Governments in the aggregate over eight millions of francs.

SIR GEO. SOMERS AND HIS SHIPWRECK UPON THE BERMUDAS IN 1609.

BY JAMES PARTON.

We are pleasantly reminded, at this spring time of the year, of the Bermuda Islands, by the abundance of new potatoes brought thence by every arriving steamer, and exhibited wherever vegetables are sold. Those islands, one would think, ought to belong to the United States, from the nearest point of which they are distant only six hundred miles. Why they do not belong to the United States, how they became subject to Great Britain, and whence they derived the two names—Bermudas, and Somers Islands—the reader may gather from the strange tale which I am about to relate.

In year 1609, a fleet of nine vessels sailed from England, having on board more than five hundred persons, bound for the English colony in Virginia, planted at Jamestown two years before. The admiral commanding this fleet was Sir George Somers, a man of note among the naval heroes who had won distinction, in the reign of Elizabeth, against the Spaniards. The vessel in which he sailed, the largest and finest of the fleet, was called the *Sea-Venture*; and on board of her were a new Deputy-Governor of Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates, and several gentlemen of wealth and position, intending to cast in their lot with the Virginia colony. There were also on board this vessel a few women and children.

All went well with the fleet until it reached a point not far distant from the coast of Florida, when it had been seven weeks at sea. July the 25th, a hurricane struck the *Sea-Venture*, which drove her northward over the foaming ocean, for three days and three nights, separating her from the other vessels of the fleet.

The strained ship sprang a leak, and all hands were set to pumping and bailing, but in spite of their exertions the water gained upon them, until the men below, who were passing up pails and kettles, stood in water up to their waists. Worn out with toil, many of the men gave up, and were disposed to batten down the hatches and await the issue.—Some of them brought from their stores bottles of liquor, drank to one another, and then lay down upon the deck and fell fast asleep.

There was one man, however, on board who remained at his post, and did his duty the Admiral, Sir George Somers. When the storm first struck the ship, he took his place at the helm, and there, as one of his comrades afterward wrote, "he sat three days and three nights together without a meal's meat, and little or no sleep, steering the ship to keep her as upright as he could, for otherwise she must needs instantly have foundered." There he still sat on the third day, while the greater part of the crew, as the same chronicle informs us, "were fallen asleep in corners, and wheresoever they chanced first to sit or lie." With his hand upon the helm and his eyes peering into distance, he remained hour after hour.

"LAND!" cried the Admiral at length.

The word woke the sleepers, and put new strength into the exhausted. The pumping was resumed, and the ship kept from sinking until she struck between two rocks, which held her fast and upright as in a dock, about half a mile from the land which the Admiral had discovered. Instantly, as if by miracle, the wind lulled; so that they were soon able to hoist out their boats, and convey the whole company, a hundred and fifty in number, to the shore. And not only the people were saved, but a great part of the

provisions, utensils, cordage, sails, and iron-works of the ship.

The land upon which these tempest-tossed mariners had been cast was one of the Bermuda Islands, the one now called St. George, which is the largest of the group. The islands are four hundred in number, but only nine of them are large enough to be inhabited; the rest of them being little more than rocks in the ocean. The entire inhabitable area does not exceed twenty square miles.

If the escape of the company seemed miraculous, the island also appeared to their wondering minds to have been miraculously prepared for their coming. No sooner had Sir George Somers secured his passengers, and all of the contents of the ship that could be moved, than he looked about him to ascertain what there might be for the support of so large a number of persons wrecked upon land which no ship could be reasonably expected to approach. These islands had an ill name among sailors. Not only were storms supposed to rage about them continually but they were reputed to be the abode of malign spirits, and the scene of horrible enchantments, such as Shakespeare has described in "The Tempest." Nothing of this, however, appeared to the new comers.

"Every man," says an old tract before me, "disposed and applied himself to search for and to seek out such relief and sustentation as the country afforded; and Sir George Somers, a man inured to extremities, and knowing what there unto belonged, was in this service neither idle nor backward; but presently, by his careful industry, went and found out sufficient of many kind of fishes, and so plenty thereof, that in half an hour he took so many fishes with hooks as did suffice the whole company one day.

Of some fish they could take a thousand at a draught; and they found along the shore countless eggs of herons and other sea-birds. Turtles, broad backed and very fat, the largest furnishing a dinner for fifty men, floated on the surface of the tranquil sea; some of them containing "a bushel" of delicate and nutritious eggs. So numerous were they that forty large ones were taken in a day. But what astonished the shipwrecked colonists most, was to find the islands abounding in hogs. It seems that Spanish navigator, Bermudez, from whom the group was named, while conveying a load of swine, in 1522, from Spain to the West Indies, was wrecked upon the islands, and a large number of his hogs swam ashore. There were such numbers of them running wild in the woods, that Sir George Somers, on the first day that he hunted them, killed thirty two. And as to wild fowl, they could be captured with the naked hand.

In these pleasant islands, shaded by noble trees and cooled by the breezes of the ocean, the colonists established themselves. Two children were born there; a girl who was christened Bemuda, and a boy who was named Bermudas. A marriage was also celebrated; feuds and factions arose, and life went on very much as it goes on everywhere.

The Admiral, however, and the officers with him, aware of the ill name which the Bermudas had among sailors, and that ships avoided them as vexed with evil spirits, set about preparation for transporting the company to Virginia. Two large pinnaces were built of the Bermuda cedar, and rigged with cordage from the wreck; the Admiral himself labouring "from morning until night as duty as any workman doth labour for wages." After a residence upon the island

of nearly ten months, from July 27th, 1609, to May 10th, 1610, the whole company embarked, with a supply of turtles, oil, and salted pork, procured upon the island, and set sail for Virginia. Fourteen days after, the two pinnaces cast anchor in the James river, opposite Jamestown, where they found sixty starving wretches, subsisting upon roots, herbs, nuts and a little fish when they could catch any. Three hundred had miserably perished of hunger and disease, and in ten days longer there probably would not have been one left alive to tell the tale.

The minds of the survivors were not less disordered than their bodies. When Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers asked them how they had fallen into a plight so deplorable, they gave in reply nothing but bitter recriminations and repinings, each accusing the others of insubordination, waste, idleness and mismanagement. The two knights saw that but one course was open to them and that was to convey the colony with all speed to a place where it could be fed. There were then about 200 of them and they had provisions for fourteen days. They resolved to go on board their vessels and make all sail for Newfoundland, where they hoped to procure provisions from the fishing fleet and passage home to England. With this intent, on the 8th of June, 1610, in the afternoon the whole company embarked. Some of them held the place where they had so keenly suffered in such abhorrence that they wished to set Jamestown on fire and burn it from the face of the earth. This however, Sir Thomas Gates forbade, and the town was spared.

In four small vessels the colonists glided away down the broad and yellow James with the returning tide, relieved, and happy only to change the scene. The next morning what was their amazement to see approaching them from the ocean a well-manned English long boat! When it drew nearer they learned to their unbounded joy that it had been sent to sound the river by Lord Delaware, Captain General of Virginia, who had arrived that morning with three vessels filled with supplies of all kinds, and bringing a powerful reinforcement of emigrants. The four pinnaces turned their prows up the stream again and went back to Jamestown, rejoicing now that the Deputy Governor had interfered to prevent its destruction. The next day Lord Delaware's fleet arrived. His Lordship came on shore and after a solemn religious service he read his commission and delivered an address to the colonists, rebuking sternly the pride and idleness which had well nigh proved the ruin of Virginia.

Lord Delaware hearing from the admiral of the marvelous productiveness of the Bermudas, and especially of the number of hogs running wild in the woods, asked him to go thither and bring back a supply to help through the next winter. It was a humble task for a man of his rank, but he accepted it, and set sail in the very pinnace which his own hands had helped to build. He arrived safely at the group where, exerting himself beyond his strength he fell sick and died. His companions, one of them his own son, regardless of their duty to the colony, set sail for England.

Such glowing accounts were published of Bermudas—or the Somers Islands as they were then called—that a colony was soon planted there, and the islands have never since been without inhabitants. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, when the colony was feeble and ill defended Paul Jones urged Congress to seize and hold them for the United States. His advice was not taken and they remain under the Dominion

of Great Britain and one of its penal colonies. The population is now about fifteen thousand and the islands cost the British Government several thousand pounds a year more than the revenue. The Governor, however, receives a salary equal to fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

UNBLANKETING THE FERTILE BELT.

(From the New York Sun.)

The new Dominion's military force to be sent for the conquest of the Red River will consist of two thousand five hundred picked men two thousand friendly Indians, a battery of light steel guns, and a rocket brigade. Large as is this force, it could be annihilated on the march through the difficult wilderness between the Grand Portage or Fort William, on Lake Superior, and the Red River valley. But whether this royal army is resisted or not resisted—whether, if resisted, the fighting will successfully be confined by Riel to the east of the Red River, or will struggle defensively up to the Assiniboine and afterward to the Saskatchewan—the most important result that is to follow will not be of a military character.

A similar result, from causes somewhat similar, is on half covered exhibition in the region south of the Arkansas owned by the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles—on partially concealed exhibition there and in Washington. The rebel and the Union armies fought and marched all over that region. The officers and soldiers of both forces came out of it with the same knowledge that if there was a garden of Eden in America, with the climate of Eden—a country with a soil and a temperature which would at once produce cotton, corn and wheat, and grow blue grass so high as to hide yearling cattle—they had seen it. However much the soldiers of the two armies disagreed in politics, the majority of them were of the one mind in a purpose to get into the country and live there, if they could ever break down the barriers of law the government had set up for the protection of the Indians. The effort now in progress in Washington to establish territorial government over what is called the Indian nation, is simply a bold and direct step to trampling these barriers flat down, and letting a flood of covetous borderers in, to get by hook or by crook, by force or by fraud, the wonderful lands which have so inflamed their lust.

There is in the North-West territory a strip of country extending from Lake Winnipeg, and below it to the boundary line, across to the Rocky Mountains, known in the literature and at the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company as the Fertile Belt. It contains 72,000 square miles of black agricultural soil, as rich as the richest of the prairies of Illinois. Sixty bushels of wheat to the acre are grown on it. Melons ripen in the open air on this belt. Is this incredible? It is a phenomena? A study of Blodgett's isothermal charts will explain the facts in large parts. A knowledge of the physical geography of the region will explain the rest. But the truth about this Fertile Belt has been, for obvious reasons, carefully concealed and systematically lied about by the Hudson's Bay Company. Their business was to keep fur bearing animals and Indian hunters in it. And the company succeeded. Not five hundred in the United States have an accurate knowledge of the Saskatchewan district.

But this military expedition to whip the Winnipeg revolutionists is going to unblanket the property which the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany have so long and so jealously covered. The most of the white soldiers in the force will ultimately live on the Saskatchewan, Quilappello, Assiniboine and Red rivers. And we shall see the marvel of a line of settlements across the continent, in a region thought by all the civilised world for two centuries past to be absolutely uninhabitable, long before another chain can be linked from ocean to ocean on tropical, semi tropical or temperate latitudes. And another unlooked for result! The new Dominion shakes the tree. Into what lap will the ripened fruit fall? Into that of the Northern Pacific Railroad? The settlement of the Fertile Belt will quintuple its way freight and way travel.

ROUTE TO RED RIVER.

The first 540 miles are comparatively easy of accomplishment. Steamers will transport the expedition from Collingwood up the Georgian Bay and through Lake Huron 250 miles, to the entrance into Lake Superior at the St. Marie Canal, concerning the use of which the policy of the government at Washington has been so closely scrutinized. At this point the navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Superior is conducted by means of a canal about 2000 yards long on Michigan soil. It is generally understood that the United States government will not permit the Red River expedition to pass over any of its territory, and that the canal will be closed against the steamers of the expedition. This imposes upon the command the necessity of disembarking and marching a short distance on Canadian soil to Lake Superior, and with all the supplies and paraphernalia of the campaign to unload, carry and re-ship, in view of which the inconvenience to the expedition seems to be very great. It is well to take into consideration the fact, however, that nearly all the supplies and material will have already gone forward to Fort William ahead of the expedition; that steamers will be at hand at the other extremity of the canal to receive the troops, who will probably have nothing to do but jump out of one steamer march a few rods around the canal, embark on another steamer and go ahead. Indeed it is not improbable that the supplies, &c., are now quietly going through the canal and will all have comfortably passed on to Thunder Bay before Uncle Sam is aware of it. From the St. Marie canal to Fort William, in Thunder Bay, is a sail by steamer of 288 miles. Here the expedition leaves the steamers and strikes into the wilderness.

The chief difficulties to be encountered by the command commences at Fort William. It was at first proposed to proceed by the way of Dog Lake and river to Mille Lacs, a distance of 63 miles, with portages but this route has been abandoned for a more direct one, running due west from Fort William across the small Kaminitiquia river to Lake Shebandown and thence to Mille Lacs. A good road has already been built over a part of this strip, and oxen and horses will be used as far as Mille Lacs, from which point the material will be transported by man power alone. The supplies, &c., will be provided for a period of six months, and it is estimated by the commanding officers they will weigh 300 tons. It is 35 miles across Mille Lacs, all of which is travelled with boats. Entering the river Seine, which is from 100 to 200 feet wide, and winds through a flat wooded valley, a

sail of ten miles brings the expedition to the Little Falls, at the junction with the Fire-Steel river. These are literary little falls—only 25 feet high. Down the Seine, bounded by low hills of the primitive formation a course of 66 miles with five portages, leads to Rainy Lake: this lake contains some 500 islands, mainly composed of pale red granite and chloritic and greenstone slate; and though they are very picturesque, they are desolate and barren. There are some 15,000 Indians here of the Saulteux tribe, and loyal to England. The distance over and along the lake to Fort Francis is 50 miles. Here at the Hudson Bay Company's post, there is a portage of 200 yards past Rainy falls, 23 feet high and entering rainy river. This is a magnificent stream, from 250 to 450 yards wide, winding through an alluvial country rich and beautiful and studded with groves of maple, birch and oak. There are 250,000 acres of the finest land in the world here, and navigation is only interrupted by two insignificant rapids. In the whole 14 miles of river the fall is only 26½ feet. The river debouches into the Lake of the Woods in the midst of the wooded and Fertile Belt which runs west to the great plain of the Saskatchewan. The Lake of the Woods is crossed into its North Western angle 84 miles and here the boats must be left. The lake is crowded with numerous islands, on which the Indians grow maize, and wild rice springs up everywhere in the water. The line of march is now due west over the prairie. The first 60 miles are wooded and swampy, and the last 32 are open prairie. The wood in the timber belt is light and open, however; the ravines are mere gulches, and the swamps can be easily fasciated. Crossing the Red River, about 300 feet wide, the expedition will at last, after 538 miles by steamer, 344½ miles by boats, and 144 miles of marching, reach Fort Garry, 1,031½ miles from Collingwood.

A COSTLY PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—When the Duke of Edinburgh was at Lahore he was offered by the Maharajah of Cashmere, a very remarkable present. It was a shawl which had incessantly occupied 300 weavers for three years, and no such shawl had ever before been manufactured. As the Duke refused to accept so costly a gift, the Maharajah asked him to transmit it to the Queen.

The Rochester Union says that now there is not a side wheel steamer left upon Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence that carries the United States flag. For some years the residents on this side have used British steamers for their pleasure excursions, but now there comes an order from Washington forbidding Canadian steamers to transport American passengers from one port to another, or take them on pleasure excursions even though they land at no port save that from which they sail.

An interesting return from the office of the Registrar-General gives the population of all the large towns and cities of the United Kingdom up to the present time. The population of London is 3,214,707—an increase of nearly double in thirty-nine years. It comprises an area of 78,000 acres, or about 121 square miles. Birmingham has a population of 369,904; Liverpool, 517,667; Manchester, 374,993; Leeds, 259,527; Sheffield, 247,178; Edinburgh, 178,970; Glasgow, 468,188; and Dublin, 321,540. In nineteen towns, embracing those named and others, the population, in 1861, was 6,175,311, and it is now 7,209,600—an increase of 1,033,292 in nine years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In noticing in your REVIEW the various circumstances which contribute to render the Volunteer service now less acceptable to men willing to serve than it used to be before the late Militia Act was passed, no allusion has been made to the terms in which the heading of the service roll of companies is now drawn up; it is to this effect: "We, the undersigned, declare that we have taken the oath, &c., and voluntarily agree to serve, &c., for three years, and renouncing the privilege of being permitted to quit the corps during that period, after six months or any other notice, subject to discharge only, &c." Now what does the late Militia Act, 31 Vic., C. 40, say as to notice. Chapter 8 enacts that no member of a Volunteer corps enrolled under the act shall be permitted to retire therefrom, in time of peace, without giving to his commanding officer six months notice of his intention. Now, this implies that if he does give his commanding officer six months notice he shall be permitted to retire; and that this is the meaning of the act is clearly shewn by the heading of the service roll, obliging the Volunteer to renounce his privilege of retiring after six months. Now, many men refuse to join the service because they will not renounce their privilege of retiring after six months notice, and it does seem somewhat curious that an act of Parliament should be passed for the guidance of the Volunteer as to the terms and privileges of his service and then when he comes to enter the force he is called upon expressly to renounce one of the privileges accorded to him by the act.

I am, yours truly,
A VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN.

HARANGUING TROOPS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

"Soldiers," said Buonaparte to his troops at the battle of Marengo, about six o'clock in the evening, as he flew through the ranks, "Soldiers! remember that it is my custom to sleep upon the battle-field!" and fortune, which up to this moment had been unfavourable to him, immediately changed.

The brave veteran, Picton, had an odd way of complimenting the men of his division previous to an engagement. The learned author of the account of the war, in 1812 and 1813, tells us, that at the battle of Vittoria, where the third division so gallantly carried the bridge in front of Puente Nueva this intrepid general mounted his horse, and putting himself at the head of his troops waved his hat and led them on to the charge with the bland compliments of "come on ye rascals! come on ye fighting villians," an address (continues the author) which proved most effective, for the bridg

was carried in a few minutes. English generals have never been famed for making long speeches to their troops, and the best style of harrangue is, certainly as Le Clerc says, "that which is suited to the time and place." This author cites a most pertinent address, made to his men by an old British officer who commanded before Cadiz in 1702; the Spaniards were advantageously posted and great exertions being required, on the part of the British, the General found himself under the necessity of haranguing his troops, an operation he was not at all in the habit of performing; he however, got out of the dilemma in the following manner:—"Would it not be a disgrace," said he, "for you Englishmen, who live on good beef and pudding, to be beaten by those rascally Spaniards, who have nothing to eat but oranges and lemons?" "an appeal," says LeClerc, "perhaps better than if the General had made the most eloquent harangue."—C. Facts, see Lecture IV., page 88. R. L.

MILITARY EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the St. John Telegraph and Journal.

I perceive by the English papers that Military Emigration is occupying the thoughts of the House of Commons.

Some twenty five years ago, I submitted a scheme to Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke, which met with approval, but the answer I received was "that it was not contemplated to extend Military Emigration to these Colonies."

The following were some of the advantages proposed:

1. Military Posts at 20 miles distance along the frontier.
2. Keeping up a connection between the Posts by a bridle road at first; when matured, by a military road.
3. Intercepting deserters, thereby saving expence to the Provinces.
4. Clearing up, about the Posts, of land otherwise inaccessible.
5. Settling (by small Grants) the land by a vigorous and loyal class of inhabitants.
6. Providing for discharged soldiers of 12 years service and under.

I will not occupy your paper with details, but if the above had been carried out at that time we would not now have to deplore the Fenian and other raids that may cost yet some blood and have caused a loss of some thousands of treasure.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
PENINSULAR.

PUBLIC attention for some time at least will centre around the doings at the Sault Ste. Marie, and it may be interesting to our readers to learn all the particulars which the correspondents of the press now there can give concerning the locality, its statistics and surroundings. The following is from the *Telegraph*.

There is the river St. Mary running between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, with a breadth of about seventeen hundred and sixty yards; then there are the Sault Rapids, extending about a quarter of a mile, in the course of which the river falls some eighteen feet. On the one side of the river

there is a Canadian Village, consisting of about forty or fifty houses, and on the other side there is an American village about three times as large, with a military fort and a canal.

The canal is a little over half a mile long, but for solidity of build and completeness in every respect, there is nothing equal to it on the Continent. Of course the reader is aware that the canal at the Sault is necessitated by the rapids of the St. Mary river, which, from their shallowness, prove a perfect hinderance to navigation; and the necessity for the canal in the way of trade, may perhaps be best illustrated by a few figures:—

Last year the receipts of the Canal (for tolls) amounted to.....	\$ 31,579 56
The total tonnage of steamers passing through the Canal last year, was.....	264,224,01
Total tonnage of sailing vessels passing through last year...	260,560,71
Total.....	524,884,72
The number of steamers passed through the Canal in 1869, was.....	399
The number of sailing vessels, ditto.....	239
Total.....	1,338
The number of passengers by the Cleveland, Detroit, and Lake Superior boats was.....	9,130
Passengers by the Chicago boats....	3,289
do do Buffalo boats.....	2,345
do do Canadian.....	2,893
Total.....	17,657

An outlay of \$300,000 would build another canal on the Canadian side—the earnings of that on the American shore, which is, notwithstanding the *Telegraph's* reporter's admiration, defective in many respects, would be over ten per cent. on that sum, with a rapidly increasing business. The construction of this link in the navigation of the lakes has become a Canadian necessity, owing to the action of the Washington administration, and as we can have no guarantee that a repetition of that action may not occur at any moment, it would appear a piece of sound policy on the part of our government to undertake the construction of the Lake Huron and Superior Canal at once. The sense of the country will bear them out in prompt and vigorous action, and the people are prepared for any sacrifice short of that of national honor.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Wimbledon meeting will open on Monday, the 11th July next. Winners of prizes at the National Rifle Association, Wimbledon meetings are informed that, on application to the Secretary of the Association, they can obtain illuminated prize certificates. The price of each certificate is seven shillings. If one or more certificates have to be sent into the country, an additional charge of one shilling will be made to defray the expense of packing and booking. Life members of the National Rifle Association can obtain permanent ivory passes on application to the Secretary and on payment of 4s. for the same.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A special to the "Telegraph" from Sault St. Marie, May 11th, via Collingwood, say: The "Chicora" yesterday came into dock on our side and unloaded goods for this place. She then crossed over to the American side for the purpose of passing through the canal. Prior to doing so coal was taken in; and while this was being done rumors began to fly about that imperative instructions had been received from the Washington Government to prevent her passage through the canal. These rumors were generally discredited, especially as she had nothing on board which could be termed munitions of war. Captain McLean, Mr. Simpson, the purser and correspondent then proceeded to the office of the superintendent of the canal and asked him to give a definite and official statement as to how matters stood. In a most courteous way he wrote the following note and handed to the Captain:—

CAPTAIN McLEAN,

Sir,—Until further instructions I cannot permit you to pass through St. Mary's Falls Canal with the "Chicora."

Very respectfully your, &c.,

E. H. CARLETON,

Superintendent.

A special to the "Telegraph" from St. Paul, May, 13th, says news has been received from Fort Garry to April 29th: All quiet. The Provisional Government is in session. No mails had arrived from the East for five weeks, but were expected next day. The people are now quiet and are in expectation of favourable news from Ottawa. No news of the arrest of the delegates had then reached Winnipeg. Four-fifths of the people in Red River hope the troops are on their way from Canada, and are anxiously awaiting news of the progress of the forces. The community are silent through fear of Riel. The settlers intend to set out and join the troops when they reach the Lake of the woods.

A letter written from Fort Garry to the commander of Fort Abercrombie says: "Mails have just arrived from Canada and the United States, and there is much excitement hereabouts. The Red River steamer was on the point of starting for Georgetown laden with furs and a large number of passengers, who were preparing to leave the country, when Riel immediately ordered the boat to be tied up, and the passengers prevented from leaving the settlement. Riel is said to be storming furiously at the arrest of his delegates and the reception of the Red River refugees and other unexpected information."

A special to the *Globe* from Sault St. Marie May 16th, says: The "Chicora" arrived here at half-past ten, after a magnificent voyage. The troops are all well. They at once disembarked from the "Chicora" and marched to the Hudson Bay Fort, about a mile and a-half from the village, where they have encamped.

SAULT ST. MARIE, 17th.—This morning at one o'clock, Col. Bolton, accompanied by one Captain Wilson, a Custom House officer, went across to the American side, and at once proceeded to the headquarters of the troops stationed on that side. He immediately saw General Cook, who has command of this district, and asked him as to the intentions of his government with regard to the "Chicora." The reply of General Cook was: My instructions are absolute; nothing whatever connected with the Red River expedition can pass the canals. I must, therefore, absolutely refuse to allow the "Chicora"

to pass through. No written instructions were produced by the General, nor was it thought necessary to demand their production. The Col. having retired, got into the boat, and reached the wharf, where he communicated the result to Captain McLean, and the Captain, under his orders, was instructed by him to start home immediately. The canal master, Mr. Carleton, was not referred to, the whole matter resting in the hands of General Cook. The result was as generally anticipated, and the boat at once got up steam and left the wharf for Collingwood at 5 o'clock. It had been determined to coal on the American side, but owing to the rumor that it would be refused we did not attempt it. It was also apprehended that an attempt at the detention of the "Chicora" might be made on some pretext or other.

The American authorities have refused supplies of bread, or aid in any way to the expedition.

It has been definitely decided to abandon the land route from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, and follow instead the Winnipeg River into the Winnipeg Lake, and then up the river to Fort Garry. The circuitous route is taken in order to avoid the swamps of the direct route which would be very deleterious to the health of the men.

The *Telegraph* says the Canadian Government immediately on learning of the stoppage of the "Chicora" sent a remonstrance of complaint to the authorities at Washington. In that document our Government stated that they had no intention of taking troops or war material through the canal; that the "Chicora" was laden with an ordinary cargo of stores, and that no vessel should be prevented for passage through the canal which had not on board anything in the shape of munitions of war, and that they simply wished to use the canal as the American vessels use our canals.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Upon the assurance of Minister Thornton that the Expedition to the Red River country was of a friendly character, President Grant has given permission to send supplies through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

LONDON, 12th.—English engineers attach great significance to the speed of the steamship "Nemesis," because experiments have been made in the arrangement of her machinery for securing the utmost economy of coal.

QUEENSTOWN, 13th.—The disabled S.S. "Siberia" arrived to-day in company with the steamer "Batavia," which sailed hence for New York on Thursday.

LONDON, 16th.—A blue book just issued contains the following statements relative to the mail service between the United States and Great Britain: The Cunard line to New York and Boston receive an annual subsidy of £70,000. The contract of this line expires in 1876, by which it is terminable at a year's notice. The Halifax and St. Thomas line receives £19,600, and the Inman line £52,000 on the same terms. No penalties are enacted in any case for long time made in voyages. The North German Lloyds may be terminated at six month's notice. Letters are required to be carried at threepence per ounce, and papers at threepence per ounce.

UTICA, N. Y., 17th.—A serious break in the Erie canal occurred one mile above Whitesboro.

WASHINGTON, 17th.—In the House of Assembly, Mr. Wood spoke at some length and corrected what he characterised as a popular error, that the foreign commerce of the United States was on a decline. It was our navigation interests that was on a decline.

The mistake was to confound navigation with commerce. So far as foreign commerce was concerned, as shown by the value of imports and exports, and by their relative proportions, it was in a safe, sound, and a satisfactory condition.

BUFFALO, 18th.—A meeting of the stockholders of the American Colonial International Bridge Companies was held at the Masonic House in this city, this p.m., for the purpose of consolidating the stock of both companies. The meeting was harmonious, and the Buffalo Railway Bridge Company was fully organized by the election of C. J. Brydges, of Montreal, as President, and the Hon. E. J. Spaulding, of Buffalo Vice President. The location of the bridge was fixed as required by law. The contract was concluded with C. S. Zowski, & Co., for the construction of the bridge. The work is to be completed by the end of 1871. The bridge will be connected with all the railways on both sides of the Niagara River, and will be of very great benefit to the vast traffic between the East and West, and cannot fail to be a very remunerative undertaking.

PERSONAL.

Those who know him best, his comrades of the 40th, while regretting the circumstances, which, for a time at least, severs his active connection with the Battalion, rejoice in the good fortune which has given to our gallant friend, Major Wainwright, the majority in the Ontario section of the Red River Expedition. This well-deserved appointment has sent a thrill of satisfaction throughout his old corps; satisfaction that the claims of Militia officers to good places in the north western army are not entirely to be ignored; satisfaction that a zeal which never tired, an ardour which never cooled, and an efficiency which would do credit to the best regular officers have received the reward which is their due. Nor is this satisfaction confined to his military associates; all classes who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance echo, "The right man in the right place," and wish him "God speed" and every good fortune in his new field of operations. Amongst his well wishers, we of the *Express* desire to be numbered with a "Three times three."

On Monday morning of last week, the Major received notification of his appointment, with orders immediately to report to Col. Fielden at Toronto. A few hours afterwards he left Colborne by the "mixed," stopping at Cobourg on the way up. There we understand he was entertained at a very pleasant "sit down" by his brother officers at headquarters, and by them and other friends escorted to the station when he resumed his journey per night Express to Toronto, followed by many a hearty expression of genuine good will.—*Colborne Express* May 12.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 23rd ult. says "His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will come home from Canada, per transport, and will, we understand, most probably be subsequently appointed to do duty with a cavalry regiment."

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Council in Toronto on the 16th inst., it was determined to have the annual match commence on the 18th of September. \$15,000 in cash, 10 Martini Rifles and 5 Snider Enfield Rifles, will complete the series of prizes.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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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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Table listing contents of No. 20, Vol. IV, including sections like POETRY, THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, SELECTIONS, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, REMITTANCES, TELEGRAPH NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

To the political economist the condition of Great Britain presents most extraordinary anomalies and paradoxes. At once the most wealthy country in the world, with the great mass of its population in hopeless poverty, nearly ten per cent. thereof actually living on the labor and industry of the remainder, while a vast amount of capital, the result of accumulated labor savings, is invested in foreign enterprise at low rates of interest with precarious and doubtful securities, and a still larger surplus lying totally idle. Common prudence would have dictated that those investments should be made with a view to render human labor more productive and to lessen local taxation by the removal of pauperism.

With a practically unlimited area in her magnificent Colonial Empire over which to distribute her surplus population and thus equalize supply and demand in the labor market at home, her Government and statesmen appear to be incapable of rising to the level of that instinctive feeling common to the lower types of life, and which dictates

emigration as the remedy for over population. Within seven days sail of her coasts she possesses in North America an area of three millions square miles, peopled with less than five million souls, while on the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of 122,483 square miles there is crowded a population of thirty millions of souls, or two hundred and fifty persons to every square mile, taking out the unproductive area and that occupied by cities, not to be counted as arable land, it would be found that every acre capable of producing food in the three Kingdoms would be burdened with the support of at least two persons—a state of excess not exceeded even in China. Admitting, however, that the increase of population is due to the development of manufacturing and commercial industries and that agricultural pursuits are confined to a comparatively small class of the people. It is evident that causes are at work which will render the manufacture less dependent on human labor except in the article of machinery alone, and that the tendency of progress is to throw larger numbers of people into the labor market seeking employment which is not to be found, and the very same cause affects the agricultural classes. It is evident then that the cause of pauperism in Great Britain is not far to seek, that the tendency of events is towards its increase, and that there is only one remedy to check its growth and that is emigration.

In Colonies the most valuable of all settlers is the sturdy agricultural laborer. He is in reality the veritable bone and sinew of settlement. Next to him comes the youthful, hearty and active artisan; but, as a rule, this class, if destined for bush life, should not exceed twenty-five years of age, because after that period the habits of life get settled, and the probabilities are that the mysteries of a new trade, for such bushwhacking or clearing forest land really is, will not be easily acquired. To all men of the classes described Canada offers a field for enterprise and exertion such as no other country in the world presents. The writer of this article is well acquainted with farmers living in the neighborhood of the City of Ottawa who came to this country forty years ago as laborers, settled on bush farms, the price of which had been saved while they were engaged on public works. Those men have reared large families in comfort and plenty, have money to spare, and could freely command £20 per acre for their farms. In one case, and this is by no means exceptional, the individual was actually offered £8,400 for four hundred and twenty acres, which would shew a labor saving on his part of £200 per annum—pretty well for a laboring man. In any case a party inclined to work can be better fed, clothed and paid here than in England.

The natural inference to be drawn from all this is that common sense would dictate to the people of Great Britain a remedy for the evils which are surely eating the social

life of the country out, and to the Government the necessity for relieving the country from an incubus which presses so heavily on its industry. But the Whig philosophers who govern England are of the Gradgrind and Bounderby school, whose leading tenets are cheap labor and peace at any price, therefore they have set their faces against Government aid to Emigration in any way having endeavored to the utmost extent in their power to promote the cause of pauperism by abolishing Government dockyards, sending all the hands adrift under the pitiful pretence of economy, and having gone as far as they dared in the laudable effort to cast the Colonies adrift, and to that end having withdrawn the garrisons from them they magnanimously offer such of the dockyard people as have the means of paying for it a passage to Canada in the transports sent out to take the troops home, at a cost of £2 sterling per head. Great Britain ought to be proud of her "cotton lords"—the authors of this extraordinary piece of economy. The aforesaid troop ships would have come out empty if those wonderful peddlars, Messrs. Gladstone, Bright & Co., had not devised the above notable scheme for turning an honest penny.

The hopes of the Colonies rest on the fact that the people of Great Britain will awake from the mesmeric influences of the Whig Radicals in time to prevent a disruption of the Empire, and that whatever Government succeeds the present Yankee worshippers will make this question of emigration a leading one of its policy. The gain to Great Britain would be immense, because it would at once relieve her of more real burdens than the wretched economy of the present occupants of power could effect by leaving her without Colonies or means of defence, and at the same time change non-producers into producers, the increased value of whose labors would be found in her commercial development.

Meantime the great giant of English literature, Carlyle, in a letter read recently before one of the Australian Legislatures growls out his opinion on Emigration, and any one who has studied the question must concur with his views:

"The subject used to be of earnest—almost painful—interest to me in old years. It seemed to me that no nation ever had such glorious opportunities of changing its nearly intolerable curses and choking nightmares into blessings and winged angels as Great Britain by colonizing, or was so scandalously throwing said opportunities away. I have since learnt that Great Britain was on with Parliamentary palaver, etc., the day of judgment close at hand, and turn a deaf ear to all considerations of that or the like kind, and so I have dropped the speculation long ago, and it lies quite dead in me."

It matters little to the Gradgrinds and Bounderbys of the present administration what a practical dreamer like Carlyle may say, they are men of facts, hard facts, and have brought hard times on old England,

but that does not matter so long as "Coke-town" flourishes; the hands may starve but Gladstone, Bright & Co. will take care they are not fed with golden spoons, nor shall they escape the slavery of the mills by any sentimental nonsense of bettering their condition. The Sairey Gamps of the Ministry know they were "born in a wale, and must take the consequences of that situation."

The stoppage of the steamer *Chicora* at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal furnishes the people of Canada with a practical illustration of the feelings of the people and Government of the United States towards the British Empire and themselves. It is not necessary to enumerate the acts of courtesy extended to them while the war with the South was in progress. Their troops were allowed to use one railway for over two hundred miles through British territory and our canals to reach the Upper Lakes were opened to their armed vessels. In this we pursued the strict line of neutrality by according to our neighbors courtesies which we could have withheld, and in doing so would probably have been more respected. Now it is evident in preventing the passage of this steamer through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal the United States do not mean to observe neutrality in any complications which may arise at Red River, and as she has already departed from the attitude of a neutral and friendly power by fostering and encouraging the "Fenian brigands," it is high time to assume such a tone as will make the Washington Cabinet declare once and for all its intentions. It is no use pleading the peculiar usages and institutions of the United States as a justification of freaks which inflict direct loss on her neighbors, in any well governed community the man who would systematically annoy his neighbors would be suppressed and punished by law; in an ill governed one the offended individuals would take the law into their own hands and chastise the ill mannered bully.

Now it is evident the Government and people of the States stand in this position, and why they are allowed to go so long unchecked is a question which must be asked by or of the Imperial Administration. But it is also abundantly evident that the insolence with which this country has been treated is entirely due to that tenderness and desire of forbearance on the part of Great Britain, which would be all very well with a civilised power, but is entirely out of place with a government composed, like the priesthood of Baal, of the lowest of the people.

Prompt and vigorous measures are demanded: forbearance is totally out of place and will be taken as an evidence of fear and weakness, and eventually will precipitate a contest, which would be deplorable in every view of the case. In the meantime it behoves the Government of the Dominion to act with vigor. A tramway across St. George's Island will obviate the existing difficul-

ty, and the cost of that for less than a mile could not be much over \$8000.

At emergencies like the present a government would be fully justified in acting with decision. The cost of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie would not exceed \$100,000, and there is no doubt it could be built in a very short time. The country would most decidedly endorse the action of the Ministry if they would commence and put this great work through before the end of October next—it is an absolute necessity and should be built at once.

His Excellency the Governor General communicated to the House of Commons on Friday evening the accompanying copy of a despatch, received by him from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the protection of the fisheries:

Downing Street, 19th April, 1870.

Sir,—With reference to the previous correspondence with respect to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to the Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen, and to maintain order.

(Signed), H. J. HOLLARD,
FOR EARL GRANVILLE.

To the Governor General, Right Hon. Sir Jno. Young, Bart,

The Imperial Administration has at length awakened to the importance of taking decisive measures to protect the rights of British subjects. Under the mistaken idea that a policy of forbearance was that best calculated to smooth the asperities of feeling under which the American people were supposed to be laboring from the effect of the complications which had arisen during the late war; they were allowed to use the fisheries pretty much at their pleasure, but as their conduct has been throughout the effect of insolence, and intended to cheat as well as humiliate Great Britain, the present exertion of vigor will go far to dispel the illusion under which those people have been laboring. It is the earnest wish of the people of Canada that the Imperial Cabinet would go a little further and compel the Washington Government to practice that neutrality they are so very anxious to enforce at the cost of the British Empire. Utterly despicable as a maritime power it is only by British forbearance that the United States is now in existence, and it was decidedly an unlucky day for civilization and peace that the late Lord Palmerston was persuaded to take that neutral position which left power in her hands to insult the country which acted so generously by her.

THE FENIANS.—The reported concentration of Fenians at Duluth is confirmed by the newspapers published there. The *St. Paul Press* also asserts that a large party is now en route for Red River overland. The same paper states that 300 armed Fenians are in St. Paul, awaiting transport to Red River.—These statements, however, may be taken with a grain of salt.

It is very evident that the ideas of the

American Government and people respecting their international duties are as peculiar as their institutions. But while the latter merely concern themselves, and are after all only of local application—there are other parties affected by the former. In the discharge of what they choose to call neutrality they have prevented British vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, at the same time if their own newspapers, common report and well authenticated information is to be believed they are encouraging a band of brigands organized in their territories to invade a portion of the possessions of Great Britain on this continent, and taking no measures to prevent the aggression. It is within the power of the Dominion of Canada to retaliate by prohibiting the passage of American vessels through our canals and that would be at once the easiest, shortest and most effective course of procedure. At the same time a distinct call should be made on the Washington Cabinet to enforce the neutrality they have pretended to practice. As their action in connection with the whole of those affairs is more than unfriendly, it is insolent, and should be at once resented.

The *Broad Arrow* of the 30th of April contains a letter signed by "A Canadian Militia Officer," dated Montreal, February 21st, 1870, in which the writer is silly enough to recommend "Mr. Cardwell to satisfy himself well as to the actual state of the Canadian Militia before he consummates his scheme of removing the handful of British troops now on duty in the Dominion." The writer then goes on to state that the authorised Report of the Adjutant General for 1869 "is a tissue of deliberate untruths," and coolly says that instead of the 40,000 organised Volunteers which the Report states to be in existence "There is not, I believe, half the number." The writer must be "verdantly green," if he supposes Mr. Cardwell will take any of his information before that of an authorised report, or that the assertions of any subordinate officer whose means of information must be local, if not extensively colored by his prejudices or pretensions, would weigh against the official utterance of the Adjutant General of the Canadian Militia. The principal object of the letter appears to be abuse of Sir G. E. Cartier and the new Militia Bill. Now it is quite certain that the character of the Minister of Militia and Defence is in no way affected by the abuse which individuals may choose to level at him, and the best answer to this tiresome whine which the *Broad Arrow* publishes is to be found in the Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia, Col. P. Robertson-Ross, a synopsis of which appeared in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* for April 4th, 1870, as follows: "The organization under the present law is simple and effective, and the whole system works with ease and smoothness." The same able document states that there are 43,541 Volunteers embodied and organised in the Dominion, and that there are "twenty-

five corps enrolled in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia whose services are accepted conditionally, as they cannot be at present supplied with arms and uniform." The facts of the case are that a petition was presented to Sir G. E. Cartier in June, 1869, containing amongst other objectionable matter a proposition that commanding officers of corps should have power to *draft* men to keep their corps full, and that drill should be enforced under conditions which would make it anything but a pastime. Those were propositions which no Canadian Minister dare put before Parliament, and Sir G. E. Cartier naturally felt that it was an attempt at dictation by parties who could know no more of the matter than what suited their own ideas and locality but by no means applicable to the social condition of the people of the Dominion. Under the circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that no notice was taken of the memorial. That the Militia Bill has been an undoubted success, and events have justified the Minister's action the Report quoted above proves decidedly as well as the fact that some 6000 men have been placed on the Frontiers at a few hours notice with less excitement and bustle than a flying column could be organised in Ireland; and the Red River expedition could have had the services of 40,000 men if necessary. It is therefore pleasant to find that Mr. Cardwell's anxiety need not be excited by any circumstance connected with the Canadian Volunteers.

This whole subject has been thoroughly discussed in the columns of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* during the past year and would not now be noticed except for its appearance in the columns of the *Broad Arrow*, as the allegations are calculated to give the people of Great Britain a false impression of the military strength, resources and management of the Canadian Militia Department. We would refer our contemporary to the able Report of the Adjutant General for 1870, which we know was mailed to him in due course.

In the organisation of a citizen army the great difficulty to be encountered is to make all that is meant by that expressive word *discipline* properly understood, without it the habit of *smart* and zealous officers indulging in the vicious and dangerous practices of criticising the motives and acts of their superior officers is apt to be acquired and the evils arising from indulgence in the practice is proved by this letter and the utter impropriety of asserting that a document of such importance as a Militia Report is untrue marks the result. The letter is a cowardly attack on the motives and character of the District Staff Officers, while in reality the blame of false returns, if such there are, is shown to attach to the commanders of corps.

The writer of this letter has not done the Volunteer force service, nor given the people of England a high opinion of the morality

of its officers—and yet we know that they are without exception the most patriotic, industrious and self-denying men any country ever produced. There can be no hesitation in declaring the letter to be a libel and its allegations not borne out by facts.

"To-day at noon the screw steamer 'Ganges,' of 1800 tons, left the Victoria Dock for Quebec, having on board 761 emigrants, who are being sent out by the East End Emigration Club, assisted by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, of which the Lord Mayor is President. It would be difficult to find a more comfortable-looking, hearty lot of people than those who this morning crowded the decks of the magnificent steamer. About 400 of the number were adults, including some sixty or seventy unmarried women of ages averaging from sixteen to twenty-five, the remaining 361 were composed of the younger members of the emigrants' families—mere infants in some cases. All were comfortably clad, had a fair share of luggage, and were provided with excellent bedding. The trades of the emigrants comprise carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, painters and sawyers, but the bulk of them are general labourers, including some twenty agricultural ones. The Rev. J. Cohen, Rector of Whitechapel, who, with Mrs. Cohen will accompany the emigrants to Quebec, Mr. Dixon, Canadian Emigration Agent, Mr. White, special Emigration Commissioner from Ontario, Mr. E. H. Currie, the Rev. J. F. Kitto, and other members of the Club committee, were most assiduous in their attentions to the comforts of these poor people this morning. They were all verging on pauperism, and are being sent out at a cost of £3,420, besides £1,142 given towards outfits and landing money by Kelsall's Emigration Charity. The emigrants themselves have of this large sum provided by weekly deposits about £1,600; the club has contributed £200, and the Poplar Board of Guardians about £100. The balance is paid by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund. The emigrants were loudly cheered by their friends and a large crowd which assembled at the Docks."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 27.

These are precisely the class of people Canada requires, labourers especially, and farm labourers in particular, commanding capital wages, \$12 to \$15 per month and board. The artisans also belong to trades which will readily command employment especially the blacksmiths and coopers; but above all female servants of good character and steady habits will find no difficulty in obtaining employment at \$4 to \$8 per month according to capacity.

The club or association to whose exertions the shipment of those people are due, has performed a work of more real value to the British empire than the whole measures of the Gladstone, Bright administration since it first took office, for not only have they taken the initiative in a measure calculated to make more direct saving to the people of England than all the economies of the administration, but they have actually done this at a profit, because every soul saved from the workhouse and sent out to this or any of the other colonies not only saves to the British rate-payer the cost of his sustenance through life but his industry

in his new home adds to the national wealth by enabling the British manufacturer to receive a part of the proceeds of his labour in the shape of profits, and he thus assists in maintaining in an indirect way the poor of that country and extending its manufacturing power.

Why Mr. Gladstone has refused aid to this noble work is one of the mysteries which can only be explained by the action of Farmer Jobson on a Relief Committee who was opposed on principle to give the poor coals or blankets in winter because the parson wished they should have them.

If the people of England will be governed by men whose only claim to their support rests on their powers as demagogues, they can expect no better policy than what has been foreshadowed, and it is well for the empire that outside the little clique who has crept into place by discreditable acts, there are men, in private life, capable of teaching the country one portion at least what a national policy should be.

“ANNUAL DRILL.—Adjutant-General Ross will, we trust, consult the wishes and interests of the Volunteers this year by ordering the annual drill in the month of June, when there is a brief respite from hurried labour in the rural districts, and not as last year, select the busiest season, when one-half the force were compelled to be absent.”—*Brampton Times*, May 13th.

The Adjutant General has already taken the necessary steps to ascertain at what time it would be most convenient to muster the Volunteer force for annual drill, and for that purpose has communicated with the Deputy Adjutant Generals in order to find out the peculiarities of each District in this case.

As far as No. 4 is concerned the last week of June would be probably the best period, as there is generally a cessation of active farm labor for ten or twelve days, furthermore, the season is the best to be under canvas, weather generally dry and days fine.

In other districts the time would be probably a little earlier or later, but the suggestion offered by the *Brampton Times* is singularly opportune and it must afford satisfaction to the Volunteers to know that the command of the force and the administration of its affairs are in the hands of an officer ever alive to its necessities eager to meet its wishes, and whose plans anticipate its wants and desires.

In connection with this subject we are glad to learn that the various battalions have received very handsome band uniforms; that of the infantry white, the rifles, green with wings. Everything connected with the Volunteer force will be got into *ship shape*, as an old sailor would say, or, in other words, in working order in a little while. It is only justice to the officers and men to say that they have borne, as a general rule, many little annoyances without grumbling, thus shewing that their hearts were in the

service; in the future these *contre temps* will be greatly diminished and disappear altogether as the force realizes what the word discipline really means. A true soldier sees no difficulty in the line of duty, and the Volunteer force of Canada have that quality in a pre-eminent degree.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer *George B. Upton*, a Cuban war vessel, which sailed from this port on Saturday, had clearance papers for Port-au-Prince with some cargo and a number of passengers. The *Upton* came to about ten miles north of Barnegat, where a schooner came alongside, and additional passengers, shot and shell, and powder were put on board. Previous to that the *Upton* was transferred to the Cuban authorities, and when ready to start on her mission, did so with the Cuban flag on her peak, and pennant on her mainmast, and 200 fighting men on board. The Steamer is 607 tons register, 175 feet long, 57 feet beam, 13 feet depth of hold, is a screw, and steams fast.

The neutrality obligations of the United States are discharged after the above fashion, of which it is to be hoped the Spanish government will take proper cognizance.

The people who would perpetrate this scoundrelly act are those who howl for compensation for the *Alabama* depredations, and yet that vessel did not hoist Southern colors till she was handed over at Fayal, while the *Upton* flaunted the Cuban flag before she lost sight of Fort LaFayette. If the above telegram be true the Spaniards have a clear case for redress, and if it is denied we greatly mistake their pluck if they do not try to enforce it, and with their present naval armament that would be no difficult task.

A lesson taught those insolent braggarts would be very valuable to the peace of the world just now, and it is to be hoped the task may fall into the hands of people not overburdened with false sentiments for wayward and erring relatives and all that kind of humbug.

“As might be expected this action of our Government (the stoppage of the *Chicora*) has excited a good deal of bad feeling in Canada, and numberless threats have been made to retaliate on the United States. Nothing would suit the people of the West better than to have these threats carried into execution. As we said not long since, there is a very prevalent feeling in the North West that the national boundary line between Canada and the United States needs changing. A large majority would prefer this to be done amicably, but there are not a few who would prefer a war, and have the change made by a resort to arms. What course the Canadian Government will take in this matter we cannot tell, but it is quite certain that our government will not recede from the position taken, let the consequences be what they may.”—*Detroit Free Press*.

The *Free Press* is right the boundaries need rectifying and we are quite prepared to take Michigan with the other North Western States into the Confederation, abolish universal suffrage, woman's rights and a few more of the peculiar institutions; give

them good government, real freedom, and release their people from custom house officers, the excise and the mob tyranny of the United States—peaceably if they will—if not and if a “few prefer a war” it is hardly necessary to remind them that on the 16th of August, 1812, nearly fifty-eight years ago, a few Canadian Militia disguised in red coats in a couple of hours and without bloodshed, captured Detroit, the United States General, army and munitions of war of the aforesaid North West and annexed to the Empire of Great Britain the peninsula of Michigan.

What was done before can be done again and this time so effectually as to leave the Jefferson Brick's of the United States press without a pretext to manufacture a screamer.

—THE Hon. Mr. Kenny has been appointed administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, in the absence of Gen. Doyle, and the Hon. Mr. Archibald Lieut.-Governor of the New Province of Manitobah.

—THE Postmaster General's Department should establish a post office at Thunder Bay, Fort Francis, and Fort Garry, as well as afford facilities for the transport of letters to the Red River Expedition. The post offices named should be “money order” offices.

—THREE companies of the 60th Rifles, under command of Major Robertson, left Ottawa by the 6:50 train, on Friday morning, for Toronto, en route to Red River. The left wing of the Ontario Battalion under the command of Major Wainwright has arrived at the Sault Ste. Marie, being the advance of the Red River expedition.

—WE learn from the *St. Catharine's Evening Journal* of the 17th inst., of the caving in of a portion of the bank of the Deep Cut, Welland Canal, which filled up the channel ten feet, the usual depth of water at the point in question being twenty feet, causing no immediate stoppage to vessels drawing no more than ten feet, or seriously retarding the business of the canal.

REVIEWS.

ENLARGEMENT.—The *Sarnia British Canadian*, changed to the *Weekly Canadian*, came to us this week very much enlarged and in an entirely new dress of type. It is decidedly one of the largest, neatest, best got up and printed papers in Canada, and we congratulate its energetic proprietor on this evidence of the appreciation of his labours by a discriminating public.

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

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

THE TWO FLAGS.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

Prono from the black-browed Moro—the crested
castile-crag—
Drooped in the drowsy moon-tide the red-and-
yellow flag,
And in the scorching city the sun with fiery glare
Flashed on a sea of faces—a thousand bayonets
bare.

Soldiers with sullen faces—a doomed man trem-
bled nigh—
While a molten throng from every side poured
forth to see him die;
And all the mighty multitude beheld with bated
breath
The scene of coming slaughter—the many-
throated death.

But by the pallid prisoner, bare-headed and stern-
browed
Strode forth two gallant consuls before the sur-
ging crowd;
One waved Columbia's banner, and one the Union
Jack,
While all wore filled with wonder, and warned
the brave men back.

But step by step together, before those armed
bands,
Paced the proud consuls, holding the ensigns in
their hands,
"Present!" The three stood silent, one moment
face to face—
The consuls calm and steady, and the prisoner in
his place.

A sudden flash of crimson, of red, white and
blue—
The trembling captive covered between the
dauntless two;
The three stood draped together between the
banners fold—
The twin proud flags of Freedom—of the New
World and the Old.

Then turning stern and haughty upon the ordered
line;
"By these broad flags I claim him, and keep him
—he is mine!
Thus England and Columbia stretch their arms
across the seas
To shield him. Strike the prisoner, you strike
through us and these!"

Thus outspoke he of England. Like lions brought
to bay,
The twin with eyes defiant looked round that
stern array,
There fell a solemn silence; the rifle-barrels
shone
Still at the doomsday's shoulders; men shud-
dered and looked on.

Till in a clear voice, crossing the bullets' threat-
ened track,
Rang out the sudden mandate to march the
prisoner back;
And as the shining escort fell back and faced
about,
From all the crowded plaza, went up one mighty
shout.

A mighty storm of "vivas," that rent the sultry
skies,
Greeted the gallant consuls—the deed of high
enterprise,
Still louder, ever louder, went up the vast ac-
claim,
From all the mighty plaza, bathed in its noon-
day flame.
Onward to future ages, far down the teeming
years,
That sea of upturned faces sends forth its storm
of cheers;
Long shall the dead be honored, and proudly
handed down,
To crown the victor consuls with fame's enduring
crown.

Hail to the hero consuls! Hail to the noble twins,
Who dared for truth and duty, the bullets deadly
rain!
How strong to face the mighty, how great to
guard the weak,
Are these, the two twin nations, to whom the
helpless seek.

Still shall our arms protecting, be stretched across
the sea,
Still shall the tyrants fear us, who set their cap-
tives free,
Wrapped in a mighty mantle, from hatred's cruel
scars,
The blood-red flag of England, Columbia's Stripes
and Stars.

The people of New Brunswick seem deter-
mined to make use of the Barracks left
vacant by the withdrawal of the troops from
Fredericton. On Monday, the 2nd of May
next, the Provincial Training School and
Model School will be opened in the building
commonly known as the Stone Barracks,
Fredericton.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XII.

On the 28th May, 1813, Major General
Vincent had retreated to Burlington heights
with the remnant of the defenders of the
Western Frontier unprovided with all neces-
saries and with ninety rounds of ammunition
per gun. In these days of railway, can-
nal and steam navigation a campaign may
be nothing more than a pleasant gipsy
party; but during the memorable defence
of Canada in 1812-15 the soldier with one
pair of blankets, without tents and often
without food, marched and fought over a
country that their descendants can form lit-
tle idea of, consisting of forest, swamp and
mud, in which he was quite as much a beast
of burden as a fighting machine. The mili-
tia soldiers especially fought in their native
homespun, without uniforms, shoes, or any
of these appliances which people of the pre-
sent day believe to be a necessity of that sol-
diers effectiveness.

General Vincent's entire force did not ex-
ceed 1600 men and in order to drive them
away General Dearborn, the American com-
mander-in-chief, detached from Fort George
3500 infantry, 250 cavalry and nine pieces of
artillery. On the 1st and 2nd of June the
British occupied a strong position on the
heights above Burlington Bay, two miles
west of Hamilton; having the Desjardins
marsh on the north and the waters of the
bay on the south it was practically unassail-
able except in front over a mere neck of the
isthmus connecting the position with the
highway to York (Toronto), it is about 50
miles from Fort George.

The American troops under Brigadiers
Chandler and Winder advanced to Stoney
creek within seven miles of the British
camp on the 5th June, where after driving
in the British advanced pickets they en-
camped for the night. Vincent's Adjutant
General, Lieut. Colonel Harvey, at the head
of the light companies of the 5th and 49th
regiments advanced close to the enemy's en-
campment, made a careful reconnaissance
and at once came to the determination to
propose a night attack on the American
camp. His object was to throw the enemy
into confusion and if possible prevent an at-
tack on the British position, well knowing
that the result would be dangerous in any
case and if prolonged would be fatal.
Luckily General Vincent was quite as clear-
headed as his Adjutant-General and easily
persuaded to adopt an alternative while the
choice remained; he at once closed with
Harvey's offer and at half past eleven
o'clock on the darkest night known for many
years, five companies of the 5th and the
whole of the 49th regiment marched out of
camp, the whole detachment numbering 704
rank and file.

The American army was encamped on the
left or eastern bank of Stoney Creek, the
guns were posted on the high ground on the

left flank and centre. The Generals occupi-
ed a house known as *Jemmy Gap's farm*
house, on the left flank; a quarter of a mile
further on the ground rises to the precipi-
tous sides of the limestone plateau which bor-
ders the road from Queenston to Hamilton.
At two o'clock the watchfires of the Ameri-
can camp were reached, the 49th regiment
under the command of Major Plendorleath,
in column of sections left in front, the light
company under command of Captain Wil-
liams (Brevet Major for Queenston) heading
the advance. The gallant soldier of Queen-
ston, the Canadian Volunteer Jarvis, (now
Judge Jarvis of Cornwall) was at the head of
this company, and as with the quickness of
a true soldier he caught the first gleam of
the fire, he whispered Harvey, "we are
upon them." The latter instantly sent for-
ward a sergeant and a file who bayoneted
the first and second sentries, the third fired
and with a cheer the British dashed into the
American camp with fixed bayonets. The
Americans although surprised rallied at
once and opened fire; as was the custom in
those days the British had removed their
flints and now standing replacing them in
the strong light of the fires they afforded
safe marks to the Americans who had un-
limbered their guns and opened fire. Grad-
ually the British began to return it and a
force action ensued which ended in the cap-
ture of Generals Chandler and Winder with
123 officers and privates the partial disper-
sion of the whole force and the capture of
three pieces of artillery and one howitzer.

As the disorganized and dispersed force
was still many times larger than the assail-
ants it was deemed advisable to withdraw at
daylight, and this movement was effected
without molestation, with a loss of 23 killed,
136 wounded, and 56 missing. The loss of
the Americans was very great, but owing to
the fact of the British retiring it could not
be ascertained and the captured Generals
and their friends would be solicitous to
keep it from the public.

As soon as daylight enabled the astounded
Americans to see about them they returned
to camp and in fear of another attack from
such an ubiquitous enemy proceeded in
great haste to destroy their blankets, pro-
visions, spare arms, ammunition, &c., but
this was done in such haste that when a re-
connoitering party of British arrived in sight
a very small proportion was destroyed and
the remainder easily saved relieved the
wants of the gallant soldiers who had ac-
chieved this desperate feat of arms. The
Americans fell back to Forty Mile Creek,
eleven miles in rear of the field of battle
where they were largely reinforced bringing
them up to at least 4000 men.

The following is the official despatch of
this gallant action.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS, head of Lake Ontario, }
June 6th, 1813. }

Sir:—Having yesterday received informa-
tion of the enemy having advanced from
the Forty Mile Creek with a force consisting

of 2500 men, eight or nine field pieces, and 250 cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position; and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the swamp and driven in my advanced posts from Stoney Craok and Brady's, Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Deputy-Adjutant-General, immediately went forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, and having advanced close to and accurately ascertained the enemy's position sent back to propose to me a night attack on the camp. The enemy's camp was distant about seven miles. About half-past eleven I moved forward with five companies of the 8th (or King's) and the 49th regiment, amounting together to only 704 firelocks; Lieut.-Col. Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack.

The enemy was completely surprised and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before daylight when three guns and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils; two brigadier generals Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of 100 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, remained in our hands. Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy, who though routed and dispersed was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at daybreak and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired and it had become broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his encumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c., after which he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty-mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of 2000 men who were on the march from Niagara to reinforce him. I cannot conclude this despatch without calling your Excellency's attention to the following officers:

To Lieut.-Col. Harvey, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, my obligations are particularly due. From the first moment the enemy's approach was known he watched his movements and afforded me the earliest information. To him, indeed, I am indebted for the suggestion and plan of operations; nothing could be more clear than his arrangements nor more completely successful in the result. The conduct of Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment, was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts the surprise of the enemy's camp was completed and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 49th with Major Plenderleath at their head gallantly charged some of the enemy's field pieces, and brought off two 6-pounders. Major Ogilvie led on in the most gallant manner the five companies of the King's regiment, and whilst one-half of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps supported the 49th regiment, the other part moved to the right and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided our midnight contest.

I have also received the greatest assistance from Major Glegg, Brigade Major to the forces, and beg leave to mention the names of Captains McDowal and Milnes, your Excellency's aides-de-camp, who accompanied me to the attack, and upon all occasions

have volunteered their services. I have likewise to acknowledge the assistance of Captain Chambers, of the 41st regiment, who had arrived some days before from Amherstburg, and Mr. Brook, paymaster of the 49th, who assisted me as acting aid-de-camp. To Mr. Hackett, acting Staff Surgeon to this army, I feel particularly indebted for his judicious arrangements by which the wounded have received every attention and are most of them likely to be restored to the service. It would be an act of injustice were I to admit assuring your Excellency that gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous than during our late short service; and I feel the greatest satisfaction in assuring you that every officer and individual seemed anxious to rival each other in his efforts to support the honor of his Majesty's arms and to maintain the high character of British troops. I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the inclosed reports for particulars respecting our loss, which I regret has been very severe.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JOHN VINCENT,
To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart., &c.

MYSTERIES OF COUNTERFEITING.

It often happens in trials in courts that the services of persons especially skilled in a profession or branch of business are required to throw light upon the matter to be considered by the court and jury. A few weeks since we gave some curious results of the examination of handwriting by experts, showing that kind of testimony in that particular instance at least to be contradictory and altogether unreliable. The value of an expert's testimony, of course, depends altogether upon his special skill and proficiency in the matter about which he is called upon to testify. The most remarkable case of a particularly competent expert that has fallen under our observation in this city, was developed in the counterfeit case now on trial in the United States District Court. One John D. Trout, who is now serving a sentence in the Indiana State prison, at Michigan city, was brought here to show that the Johnson family had been in the counterfeiting business in Indiana from 1863 until 1867, at which latter date Trout was sent to prison. But it came out in the course of the examination that he was thoroughly posted in the manufacture of counterfeit money, having been engaged in the business for fifteen years as an engraver of plates and a printer of blank notes. For the benefit of the court, counsel, jury and spectators, he entered into a minute description of the process of engraving plates and printing notes, describing the various articles which had been seen in the Johnson house, and their uses in counterfeiting. But the most wonderful exhibition of his skill was the telling the name of the engraver of a plate by examination of a bill printed from it. He was thoroughly familiar with the work of all the engravers. He detected a counterfeit from a genuine bill at a glance. He readily designated as counterfeit an issue which even the Treasury Department took as genuine for some time before detecting it as false, the Department being then obliged to cancel the genuine issue because the false was so nearly perfect. The United States Marshall has a book containing samples of all the counterfeits yet issued. Trout looked at these bills and told the engraver correctly each time with very little examination. Among these bills were those from plates engraved by Boyd and Ulrich, other cele-

brated counterfeits, and which are so perfectly done as to deceive ninety-nine out of every hundred persons accustomed to the examination of money. Trout could not describe the process by which he distinguished these various bills but characterized it as an indescribable instinct. He said he had worked off hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money while he was engaged in business. He is apparently about 35 years of age and seems to be on the brink of a consumptive's grave. His term of sentence does not expire for two years yet. But he says he does not expect a pardon though so near death. He prefers to end his days in prison, and has made his coffin with his own hands. He is a modest, quiet looking man, and says that his appearance always won him the confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and had much to do with his success in disposing of counterfeit money. It seems surprising that a man of his talent should choose to use it in a course of crime and end his life in a state prison. His skill, exercised in a legitimate direction, would doubtless have gained him a competency. But he is now a sad example how genius may be perverted when it lacks the balance of good principles or good sense.

The Liverpool Docks, which are already one of the wonders of the commercial world with a capacity for the accommodation of 1,200,000 tons of steam shipping, are still found to be insufficient, and new branch dock is to be added. Here is a brief sketch of what is going on among the English steamship companies just now:—The Cunard Company is to increase its fleet of 20 steamers by four new vessels of 3,500 tons burden each; the Inman line has lately added two more ships to its former fifteen; the Guion line, with six steamers on the station has two more of 3,000 tons burden each upon the stocks; the National Steam Company is to add four vessels of 4,500 tons each to its present fleet of eight; and the Southern Steamship, a new company, shortly puts on five vessels aggregating 10,000 tons. This sudden swelling of the forty-nine steamers heretofore plying into a navy of sixty-six—an increase of 33 1/3 per cent.—is for the trade between Liverpool and the United States alone. There is yet to be taken into account the case of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company which, to its seventeen vessels of 46,000 tons burden, is soon to add two steamers more. The South American fleet numbers 24 large ships—six times as many as last year, which with those of the West Indian line run up the total of steam shipping from Liverpool to the new world to very close on one hundred large ships built and building—while there so various parts of Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean amount to as many more.

The bear skins used for making the head gear of the British foot guards are very expensive, and are chiefly obtained from the Hudson Bay Company's possessions in the North-West. A fine skin fetches about £5 sterling, and out of about 5000 bear skins now in the Company's show room, only about 400 will be accepted for the fastidious Guardsmen.

The *Italy*, the largest merchant screw steamship in the world except the *Great Eastern*, was recently launched from Messrs. John Elders' ship building yard, Glasgow. She is built for the National Steamship Company, and is to trade between Liverpool and New York. Measurement 4200 tons, and 600 horse power.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 17th May, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER, 19.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

To be Chaplains to the two Battalions of Rifle-men organised for service in the North West :

Reverend R. Stewart Patterson, of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex.

Reverend Father Mario Joseph Royer, of the City of Ottawa.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

COLONIAL OFFICE, April 16th.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.P., to be an ordinary member of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 26th day of April, 1870.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that SHANNONVILLE, in the Province of Ontario, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an Out Port of Entry, under the Survey of the Port of Belleville.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council. 21-31.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 20, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 10th May, 1870.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

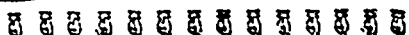
WHEREAS it is among other things, in effect, enacted by 58 Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," that the importer of wheat, maize, or other grain, may grind and pack the same in bond, provided such grinding and packing be done and conducted under such regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for this purpose; and that the same regulations may extend to the substitution of flour and meal in quantities equivalent to the produce of such wheat, maize or other grain.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the grinding and packing of wheat, maize and other grain, in bond, shall be done and conducted under the regulations and restrictions following, viz:—

1st. The Collector of Customs at any port of entry, shall receive entries of foreign wheat, maize or other grain, to be ground and packed in bond, for exportation or consumption, and such Collector shall deliver or caused to be delivered such wheat, maize or other grain to be forwarded on to the port of destination, where may be situated the mill or mills at which the said wheat, maize or other grain is to be ground and packed in bond, as by law permitted.

2nd. The wheat, maize, or other grain shall be so forwarded under bonds to be taken either by the Collector at the port of entry, or by the Collector at the port of destination, as may best suit the convenience of the importer, which bonds shall be taken for an amount that will cover the duties chargeable upon the said wheat, maize, or other grain, and be conditioned for the due payment of such duties, should such wheat, maize or other grain, or the quantity of flour and meal representing such wheat, maize or other grain, or the equivalent thereof in flour and meal, and on proof of the payment of such duties or the due exportation as aforesaid within one year from the date of the said bond or bonds, the said bonds shall be duly cancelled; and if such bonds shall be given at the Port of destination, a certificate of such payment or exportation under the hands of the Collector of Customs of such Port, shall be forwarded to the Collector of such Port of Entry at which such wheat, maize, or other grain shall have been imported, or entered for manufacture in bond.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council. 21-31.



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 75c. to \$1 per week, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. If you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., ACOSTA BAZAR.

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FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office, Volunteer Review Office, } Ottawa, May 31st, 1870. }

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On the 25th of April, 1870.

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This map supplies a desideratum long felt, and shows:—

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III.—The Canoe Route from Fort William to Fort Garry.
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Emigrants can see at a glance where every good camping Ground or Station (Hotel) on the road is situated, and calculate the rate of travel accordingly.

Newspaper readers will find it an invaluable aid to a proper understanding of the news from that interesting region.

The map has been compiled by D. CODD, Esq., of Ottawa, from official maps and reports never yet made public; and in this work he has been assisted greatly by a practical knowledge of the country laid down.

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Windsor, April 6, 1870.



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordnance sale of LOTS in NEPEAN, on lot 35 in Con. A, and on Rear Street, in the City of Ottawa, advertised to take place on the 5th APRIL next, is postponed until FRIDAY, 13th MAY, at the CITY AUCTION MART, York Street, when there will be further offered for sale the following sub lots in lots 31 and 35, Con. B Nepean, and lot letter N, Rideau Front, Nepean, viz:

On lot letter N, Rideau Front—Sub lots 1 and 2. On lot 35, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 3, 4, 5, 6.

On lot 31, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans of the sub lots on lot 35, Con. A, and on Rear Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day of sale (13th May) at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auction Room of J. Birmingham, Auctioneer, York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Land Agent.

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



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

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

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

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Phillip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty.) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 21 miles. The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

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

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9 1/2 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

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

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7. will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

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

A. WALSH,
E. D. CHANDLER.
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

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

F. GROSS,
CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,
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Montreal, March 11th, 1870. 12-6m

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PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

WM. P. LETT,
Division Registrar
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-61

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No premiums can be given to Clubs.

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

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