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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, AUGUST 22, 1870.

No. 34.

THE FENIAN RAID OF 1866.

BY MAJOR GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

[CONTINUED.]

It seems that Lieut.-Col. Dennis prevailed upon Lieut.-Col. Booker to decide upon moving at once to Fort Erie by rail to attack the Fenians at Frenchman's Creek. The troops were all put under arms about 12 or 1 o'clock that night, and were loaded upon the cars, and a message sent to Col. Peacock by Col. Booker, informing him that he had given orders to attack the enemy at Fort Erie, subject to his approval. Col. Peacock did not answer this knowing that Captain Akers would be there before his answer could arrive, with orders for their guidance. Capt. Akers arrived at Port Colborne about 1:30 a. m. on Saturday morning and found the whole force under arms and in the cars. On his arrival, Lieut.-Col. Dennis was anxious to move off at once to the attack, and Lieut.-Col. Booker was prepared to carry out the proposal if properly authorized. Whether any of the three had reflected on the propriety of moving a large force by rail, through a wooded country, at night, and through a section not properly reconnoitered, and in close proximity to an active enemy, does not appear in the official reports.

The result was, however, that the three decided upon a plan that may best be told in Captain Akers's words: "The plan was as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Booker was to proceed by rail to Erie, with the greater part of his force, to arrive at Fort Erie at 8 a. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis and myself to go round the coast in a steam tug, taking a company of Volunteer Artillery to reconnoitre the shore between Fort Erie and Black Creek, and to return to Fort Erie in time to meet Colonel Booker at 8. Should Colonel Peacock approve of this he would march by the river road from Chippawa, and make a combined attack with Col. Booker at some point between Fort Erie and Black Creek, cutting off the enemy's retreat by the river,—the tug to be employed in cruising up and down the river, cutting off any boats that might attempt to escape, and communicating between the forces advancing from Chippawa and from Fort Erie. I communicated this proposed change to Col. Peacock both by letter and telegram.

The plan was merely a modification of that proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, who wished to move at once with the Volunteers, without arranging a junction with Colonel Peacock. Before receiving an answer from Colonel Peacock, I went off in the tug with Colonel Dennis and the Company of Artil-

lery, leaving word with Lieutenant-Colonel Booker to take care and obtain Colonel Peacock's approval to the proposed change before acting on it, and explaining the plan previously determined on, in case Colonel Peacock should desire him to adhere to it."

The above official account by Capt. Akers shows at once the position Colonel Peacock was placed in, the difficulties he laboured under, and the little chance he had of succeeding when his orders were disobeyed, as the report, above quoted from, shows. In the first place, there was the commanding officer's plan changed by his subordinates, almost at the moment of execution. The three officers whom he had charged with the execution of his orders, even including the staff officer who carried them, coolly forming themselves into a mimic council of war, aided by a customs officer, and unitedly deciding upon a plan which has been previously shewn to be absurd, a plan of cutting off their retreat to the east, but leaving the whole country open to them to the west, as well as uncovering the canal they were sent to protect.

Again, Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis' instructions were to wait further orders before any attack was made, and yet Captain Akers says he was anxious to move with the Volunteers at once, without arranging a junction with Colonel Peacock. Captain Akers was sent to go with Lieutenant-Colonel Booker, and consult and advise with him on Colonel Peacock's plan, and assist him in carrying it out. Col. Dennis was sent to command the "Queen's Own," and yet, before receiving any answer from Colonel Peacock, both these officers, in disobedience of orders, went off in the tug to carry out their own plan.

The only way in which their conduct can be accounted for is, that they were so confident that Colonel Peacock would at once fall in with their plan of operation in lieu of his own, that they never, for one moment, calculated that his answer would be in the negative. Being imbued with this idea, it can readily be imagined that Captain Akers would not be very particular in going into details, and explaining minutely to Lieut.-Colonel Booker the plan which they both looked upon as virtually abandoned, it can also be conceived, even if Captain Akers did enter minutely into the details of the plan laid down by Colonel Peacock, that Lieut.-Colonel Booker, believing that it was a useless precaution, would not give so close attention to it, or be able so clearly to remember it, as if he felt when he heard it that he was about setting out to put it into execution.

It also happened, unfortunately, that Captain Akers, fearing the delays which

often occur in the movements of a large number of men, as a matter of precaution, directed them to start an hour earlier than they should, and to be an hour earlier at Stevensville, thinking that in all probability at least no time would be lost in setting off or on the march, and that if they were before time they might be kept back a little on the way. If he had staid with them to have kept them back, it would have been all right, but unfortunately he was away when he was wanted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers, as stated in the report, without receiving any answer from Colonel Peacock, left Port Colborne about 4 a. m. in the tug "Robb," which had at that time arrived, taking with them the Welland Garrison Battery under command of Captain Richard S. King, and a few men of the Dunville Naval Company under command of Captain McCallum. The particulars of this expedition will be described in a later chapter.

After they had left Port Colborne, Lieut.-Colonel Booker received in answer a telegram from Colonel Peacock, directing him to adhere strictly to the first plan, the particulars of which had been carried to him by Captain Akers. Lieutenant-Colonel Booker therefore had to set out upon his march, without the assistance it was intended he should have received from Captain Akers, and without the opportunity of referring to him for enlightenment on those parts of his instructions which he did not clearly understand.

Having his men all ready to start in the cars, and having heard that the railway was clear as far as Fort Erie, he decided to go by train as far as Ridgeway and to keep his men in the cars, or at least under arms, for the short time he had to delay before starting. Having his men thus all ready to start there occurred none of that delay which Captain Akers had anticipated, and to provide against which, he had named an earlier hour for starting. Being all ready in the cars to start, and only waiting for a particular hour to arrive, it can readily be believed that he would be likely to start a little before the time, rather than after it. However this may be, there is no doubt that Lieutenant-Colonel Booker started at least as early as 5 a. m., an hour or more earlier than necessary. Immediately after the force had left, a telegraph arrived from Colonel Peacock, directing Lieut.-Colonel Booker to delay his march for one hour, which would make his time of arrival at Stevensville between 11 and 12, cautiously feeling his way in the direction of the rendezvous. Mr. Stovin, of the Welland Railway, seeing the importance of the message, took a hand car and followed Lieutenant-Colonel Booker as fast as he could. On getting near Ridgeway

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the men refused to go any further, and getting out he got a waggon and drove on in the direction of where the battle of Ridgeway was at this time commencing, after going as far as the man could drive him, he walked on and gave Lieutenant Colonel Booker the message.

It will be necessary to leave Lieutenant-Colonel Booker's column on their way to Ridgeway, and go back to Colonel Peacock, whom we left at Clappawa gathering up information, and trace the causes which led to his telegram directing Lieutenant-Colonel Booker to delay an hour.

As mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, Colonel Peacock's reinforcements were to join him some time in the morning, and being anxious that there should be no delay in starting, he telegraphed back to Hamilton and St. Catharines, directing that the reinforcements should bring with them a supply of cooked provisions, so that no delay should be occasioned by waiting to get breakfast for the men, after they arrived.

At about 4.30 a.m. the expected reinforcements came up, and after being unloaded, Colonel Peacock mentioned to the officers commanding that he should start at six o'clock, it being then nearly five. They at once objected on account of their men not having any breakfast, and very little to eat the whole previous day, and they had been unable to bring anything with them, and they were unprovided with haversacks in which to carry it. Being unwilling to set out upon a very severe march, to finish probably with a severe battle, and through a country where it would be difficult to get food, Colonel Peacock decided it would be better to wait an hour to enable the men to get breakfast, and immediately telegraphed to Lieutenant-Colonel Booker to delay his march an hour. This message, it will be remembered, did not reach Lieutenant-Colonel Booker till he was already engaged with the enemy. Had he started at the proper time he would have received the message before he left, for even to have reached Stevensville at 9.30 it was not necessary for him to have left Port Colborne until six, he was at the battle ground three miles from Stevensville at 7.30, and, if not interrupted, would have reached Stevensville at 8.30, about an hour earlier than Captain Akers mentioned. This mistake of one hour led to his not receiving the message to delay, and therefore caused him to be really three hours too soon.

It must not be forgotten, that, at the time Colonel Peacock decided to wait, that there was no reason for him to fear any ill result from the delay. At the time he expected that a heavy battle would take place, before the Fenians would be driven out, and that instead of the object being to prevent them getting out of the country, the opinion of every one was, that the great difficulty would be to drive them out, and that he was right in proceeding cautiously with that object in view. At any rate he anticipated that the tug would have prevented their escape.

Such was the plan of campaign adopted, such were the orders given, such the mistakes made, such the exact position of affairs as each column marched off to perform its allotted share in the contemplated operations. How these combined movements dovetailed into each other, how they became disjointed in their working and confused in the execution, will be better understood by following the course of the three columns into which our forces were divided, considering first, Lieutenant-Colonel Booker's command and the engagement it entered into;

secondly, the march of Colonel Peacock's column; and thirdly, the expedition on the tug "Robb," under the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis and Captain Akers.

(To be continued.)

HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(COMPILED FROM THE INTELLIGENCER.)

The second annual Prize Meeting of this Association commenced on the morning of the 9th inst., under favourable circumstances, so far as attendance was concerned, the number of competitors being large, including several of the crack shots of the district. The weather, however, was not propitious, rain commencing to fall shortly before nine o'clock, continuing, with slight intervals of sunshine, throughout the day. The tournament was opened by Mrs. Robertson, the lady Mayoress, making the usual bull's eye. At 11 o'clock, the clouds having broken up a little, the first match, the All Comers, was commenced: the entries numbered 32 being in excess of those of last year. The following is the score:—

No. 1.—ALL COMERS MATCH.

Open to all comers, with any rifle, in any position. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee, 50 cts.

- 1 Silk Hat and Shirt by W. Johnson and \$2 by Association, \$7.25—Dr. Oronhyatekoha, 49th Batt., 31 points.
2 Kane's Arctic Expedition. by R. P. Jellett, \$5—Capt. Nunn, G.T.R., 26 points.
3 Picture and Frame, (Balmoral Castle), by Lacroix & Grant, \$4—Corp. Wilson, G.T.R., 26 points.
4 Life of Jefferson Davis, by J. R. Mason, \$3.50—Capt. Crowther, G.T.R., 26 pts.
5 Vest by Robertson & Henry, \$3—Private Griffin, G.T.R., 26 points.
6 Gridiron. by M. Gillen. \$2.50—Private Sheehan, G.T.R., 24 points.
7 Bottle Eau de Cologne, by L. W. Yeamans and \$1 by Association, \$2.50—Ensign Stewart, 15th Batt., 24 points.
8 Bottle Brandy, by B. Truensch, and \$1 by Association, \$2.25—Capt Hulme, 15th Batt., 24 points.
9 Butter Knife, by John Lewis, and 50 cts. by Association, \$2—Lt. Dean, 40th Batt., 24 points.
10 Pair Ladies' Prunella Boots, by R. M. Clarke & Son, \$2—Ensign Geroux, G.T.R., 23 points.
11 Ink Stand, by F. Jous and \$1 by Association, \$2—Capt. Webb, 40th Batt., 23 points.

The second Association Match commenced at three o'clock with considerable spirit. There were 30 entries. If the weather is favourable it is expected this Match will be concluded about seven o'clock this p.m.

The Rifle Tournament of the Hastings Rifle Association was resumed on the morning of the 10th inst. at 9 o'clock, Major M. Bowell, M.P., being the officer of the day. The weather was delightful, clear sky, with very little breeze, the only discomfort being the extreme heat. The heat, however, did not weaken the ardor or enthusiasm of the competitors, nor did it affect the accuracy of the firing, which was a decided improvement upon that of yesterday. Very little time was lost, the admirable arrangements made by the Council enabling everything to

go off like clock work. The Association Match which was commenced yesterday afternoon was resumed shortly after nine o'clock. This match was open only to members of the Association. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; five shots at each range, Government Rifle. There were thirty-five entries, and as the prizes comprised some of the most valuable on the programme the competition was spirited.

NO. II.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Open only to Members of the Association. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Five shots at each range, Government Rifle. Entrance fee, 50 cts.

The following are the prizes awarded in this match:—

- 1. Breech-loading rifle by Hon. B. Flint, \$25
2. Silver Goblet by the Mayor, \$15.
3. Two English Sovereigns by Major Wallbridge, \$10.
3. Cricket Bat by E. R. Benjamin, and \$5 by Association, \$9.
5. Australian Sovereign by W. Docter, \$5.
6. Photograph of winner by L. Forrest, \$5.
7. Photograph Album by Lt.-Col. Campbell \$4.
8. Cradle by L. Roenigk, \$2.50.
9. Rocking Chair by T. Cherry, and \$1 by Association, \$2.50.
10. Meerscham Pipe by Thomas Lockerty, \$2.
11. Felt Hat by J. F. Mendell, \$2.
12. Four Cans Lobsters by Legate & Abott, and \$1 by Association, \$2.
13. Electro Wash Bowl by T. Linkwater, and \$1.50 by Association \$2.
14. Coal Oil Lamp by J. H. Hambly, \$2.

The following are the names of the competitors in this match, and the score of each:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes entries like 'Ens. G. Hanwell, 15th Batt. 25', 'Corp. S. Kennedy, G.T.R. 41', 'Capt. W. C. Nunn, do 30', etc.

It will be seen that several of the above are ties. In accordance with the Wimbledon regulations they were decided first by the score made at the longest distance in the competition, and if still a tie and there be three distances, by the score made at the second distances. If still a tie, by the fewest

misses, and if still a tie by the fewest out-ers.

The following are the names of the parties who carried off the prizes:

- 1st—Lt. Dean, 40th Batt., Brighton.
- 2nd—Sgt. Mills, G.T.R., Belleville.
- 3rd—Pte. Allan, G.T.R., do
- 4th—Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt., Frackford.
- 5th—Corp. Kennedy, G.T.R., Belleville.
- 6th—Lt. Marshall, do do
- 7th—Ens. Geroux, do do
- 8th—Capt. Crowther, do do
- 9th—Capt. Hulme, 15th do
- 10th—Capt. Webb, 40th Batt., Brighton.
- 11th—Sergt. Clarke, G.T.R., Belleville.
- 12th—Pte. Mills, do do
- 13th—Lieut. Robertson, 15th, do
- 14th—Corp. Wilson, G.T.R., do

The Association Match was concluded about half past eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The contest for the different prizes was continued on Wednesday until dark, completing the list with the exception of the Consolation Match which took place this morning. Below we give the result of all the matches not already published. On the whole the Association has cause to congratulate itself upon the success of its efforts for 1870:

NO. III.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Open only to the Active Volunteer force of the County of Hastings in full or undress uniform. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each range, Government Rifles, Entrance fee, 25 cents, except to Volunteers belonging to the Association, who are free. The following are the prizes awarded in this match:

1. Life Scholarship Commercial Course, Ontario Commercial College, \$35.
2. Silver Medal by C. J. Starling, \$15.
3. Two English Sovereigns by H. Corby, M.P.P., \$10.
4. \$5 and *Daily Intelligence* for one year by Major Bowell, \$10.
5. Silver Goblet by P. D. Conger, \$10.
6. *Daily Ontario* for one year by J. W. Carman, and \$3 by Association, \$8.
7. Silk Umbrella by Geo. Ritchie, and \$2 by Association, \$6.
8. Concertina by E. Harrison, \$5.
9. Fancy Coal Oil Lamp by J. C. Holden, \$2.00.
10. Riding Bridle and Martingale by Jas. Cummins, \$3.
11. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign by K. Graham, M.P.P., \$2.50.
12. Bird Cage by Jas. Glass, \$2.50.
13. Coal Oil Lamp by Charters & Co., \$2.
14. Photograph Album by J. C. Overell, \$2.
15. Dame Partington by W. Bullen, and \$1 by Association, \$2.
16. Pair Canvas Shoes by Robertson & Leavens, and 75 cents by Association, \$2.
17. Gold Toothpick by H. Rosenburg, \$2.

The following are the names of the competitors in this match, and the score of each:

Sgt. Cunningham, 49th Batt.	26
Pte. Addison, 49th Batt.	29
Pte. Pnesburry, G.T.R.	10
Pte. Blaind, 49th Batt.	13
Sgt. Blaind, 49th Batt.	29
Sgt. Bennett, 15th Batt.	39
Capt. Lazier, 15th Batt.	36
Major Stephens, 15th Batt.	35
Ens. Henderson, 15th Batt.	23
Capt. Hulme, 15th Batt.	22
Ens. Stewart, 15th Batt.	31
Corpl. Gibson, G.T.R.	9
Corpl. Wilson, G.T.R.	40
Ens. Geroux, G.T.R.	34
Pte. D. Mills, G.T.R.	23
Pte. M. Griffin, G.T.R.	37
Capt. Nunn, G.T.R.	29

Lieut. Teal, G.T.R.	33
Pte. Teal, G.T.R.	17
Pte. A. Wensley, G.T.R.	15
Pte. J. Northcott, G.T.R.	31
Pte. Middlemas, G.T.R.	21
Pte. W. Matthews, G.T.R.	15
Lieut. Marshall, G.T.R.	39
Sgt. Clark, G.T.R.	14
Sgt. Mills, G.T.R.	42
Pte. Daniels, G.T.R.	29
Sgt. Burke, 19th Batt.	32
Capt. Crowther, G.T.R.	46
Pte. Geddes, 49th Batt.	11
Pte. Jarvis, G.T.R.	33
Corpl. Kennedy, G.T.R.	36
Sgt. D. Gerow, 15th Batt.	12
Pte. C. Allen, G.T.R.	42
Pte. Druce, 15th Batt.	4
Dr. Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt.	46
Pt. C. Woodcock, 49th Batt.	37
Sgt. Byarn, 49th Batt.	41
Lt. Robertson, 15th Batt.	41
Ens. Hanwell, 15th Batt.	26
M. Sheehan, G.T.R.	31

EXTRA MATCH.

This match was for a 6 lb. Cheese, offered by Wm. Moorman, of the Union Cheese Factory, Thurlow; a Fishing Rod by J. W. Verner; and English Sovereign by A. Thomson, and a Butter Cooler and \$1 by the Association. Range 300 yards, 5 shots each.

Lieut. Teal, G.T.R.	23202-9
Sergt. Clark, "	32320-10
Capt. Nunn, "	02230-7
Sergt. Bennett, 15th.	34434-18
Capt. Lazier, 15th.	00032-5
Capt. Hulme, 15th.	00333-9
Ensign Stewart, 15th.	34033-13
Corpl. Wilson, G.T.R.	42333-15
Capt. Crowther, "	33422-11
Lieut. Marshall.	33424-16
Major Stephens, 15th.	00030-3
Corpl. Middlemas.	00000-0
Sergt. Burk, 15th.	04300-7
Private Griffin, G.T.R.	42332-13
Lieut. Robertson, 15th.	32040-9
Corpl. Kennedy, G.T.R.	00000-0
Sergt. Mills, "	20332-10
Ensign Giroux, "	00300-0
Private Sheehan "	42332-14

The following are the successful competitors:—

1st Prize—Sgt. Bennett, 15th Batt.	18
2nd " Lieut. Marshall, G.T.R. Batt.	16
3rd " Corp. Wilson, G.T.R. Batt.	15
4th " Capt. Crowther, G.T.R. Batt.	14
5th " Pte. Sheehan, G.T.R. Batt.	14
6th " Pte. Griffin, G.T.R. Batt.	13
7th " Ensign Stewart, 15th Batt.	13
8th " Sergt. Mills, G.T.R. Batt.	10
9th " Sergt. Clark, G.T.R. Batt.	10

Capt. Crowther and Private Sheehan being a tie, it was decided by one shot at 500 yards, Capt. Crowther making a centre and Private Sheehan a miss.

HONEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

The following prizes were given to the six

competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the first three matches:

1st highest Silver Medal by Lt.-Col. Brown,	\$15
2nd do Silver Cup, by Dr. Ester,	10
3rd do Cash,	4
4th do Cash,	3
5th do Cash,	2
6th do Cash,	1

The following gentlemen carried off the prizes in this match, having made the highest aggregate scores:

1st, Dr. Oronhyatekha, 19th Batt.	119
2nd, Capt. Crowther, G.T.R.	112
3rd, Sergt. Mills, G.T.R.	108
4th, Pte. Allan, G.T.R.	107
5th, Corp. Wilson, G.T.R.	101
6th, Lieut. Marshall, G.T.R.	101

NO. IV.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open only to unsuccessful competitors in the above matches. Ranges 200 and 400 yards. Three shots at 200 yards and two at 400 yards. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

The following are the prizes awarded in this Match:—

1. Shaving. Shit uponing for 1 year by N. Munn, \$9.
2. Box Cigars by W. H. Scholes, \$4.
3. Bottle Brandy by Jas. Brown, grocer, and \$1 by Association, \$2.25.
4. Butter Knife by A. & J. McFee and 50 cts. by Association, \$2.
5. Box Sardines and Lobsters by W. Dieken, and \$1.25 by Association, \$2.
6. Box Hennings by Hugh Walker and \$1 by Association, \$2.
7. Great Bottle of British Army by A. Diamond, \$2.
8. Coal Oil Can by Geo. A. Lamb and \$1 by Association, \$2.

The following are the names of the competitors in this Match, and the score of each:—

Pte. Northcote, G.T.R.	200	400	171
Sergt. Blaind, 49th.	422	44-16	
Sergt. Burke, 15th.	423	33-15	
Pte. Middlemas, G.T.R.	223	24-13	
Sergt Cunningham, 49th.	022	33-10	
Pte. Wensley, G.T.R.	032	32-10	
Pte. Daniels, G.T.R.	322	03-10	
Ens. Hanwell, 15th.	022	32-9	
Pte. Allison, 49th.	322	02-9	
Ens. Henderson, 15th.	230	30-8	
Pte. Jarvis, G.T.R.	202	20-6	
Pte. Blaind, 49th.	200	03-5	
Pte. Teal, G.T.R.	023	00-5	
Pte. Teal, G.T.R.	002	00-2	

The winners were:—

1st. John Northcote, G. T. R. Batt.	16 pts.
2nd. Sergt. Blaind, 49th Batt.	15 do
3rd. Sergt. Burk, 15th Batt.	13 do
4th. Prvt. Middlemas, G. T. R. Batt.	10 do
5th. Sergt. Cunningham, 49th Batt.	10 do
6th. Prvt. Wensley, G. T. R. Batt.	10 do
7th. Prvt. Daniels, G. T. R. Batt.	9 do
8th. Ensign Hanwell, 15th Batt.	9 do

RIFLE MATCH—On Monday the 5th inst., the annual rifle contest of No. 7 Company 10th Royals. Captain Hetherington, came off on the Garrison Common. The weather being favourable, the shooting was very good. The ranges were at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. The following is the score:—

1st Prize (and Co's Medal) Pte. Mcodie	57
2 " Sergt. Burrows.	55
3 " Pte. Denison.	53
4 " Corp. Little.	54
5 " Sergt. Pillow.	53
6 " Pte. Mably.	50
7 " Sergt. Davies.	45
8 " Corp. Ryan.	45
9 " Pte. Best.	42
10 " Pte. Cliffords.	40
11 " Sergt. Iredale.	38
12 " Corp. Lepper.	35

THE LATE FENIAN RAID.

LORD CARNARVON'S MOTION.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON CANADIAN DEFENCE.

(London Times Report, 23rd July.)

[CONTINUED.]

The Earl of Kimberley went on to say:—The grounds on which I ask the House not to assent to the resolution are very simple. In the first place, it appears rather singular that my noble friend, with his genuine admiration for the conduct of the Volunteers, should by a sideward rather imply that had the regular troops not been present they would not have been able to repel the attack. (The Earl of Carnarvon said that this was not his meaning.) The words of the resolution are certainly open to that interpretation. My second objection is that, however strong our feelings may be of the services performed by the Volunteers, we must measure the occasion by what actually occurred, and considering that this was a raid of certain marauders in time of peace, who were driven back after they advanced only a few hundred yards over the frontier in a way as discreditable to them as it was creditable to the Volunteers, it would be very unusual and quite contrary to precedent that this House should by solemn declaration record its sense of the services of the troops and Volunteers. If, therefore, my noble friend perseveres with his resolution, I shall be obliged to move the previous question. I am far from saying that the principles which he laid down at the close of his speech should be disregarded. As to the dissatisfaction and soreness existing in Canada on account of Fenian raids, I was curious to see how that was connected with an attack on Her Majesty's Government. My noble friend did not connect it, and it is only natural that the Canadian should feel dissatisfaction and soreness at these unprovoked incursions, a feeling, indeed, which is shared by Her Majesty's Government and by this country. (Hear, hear.) As to the apprehensions entertained in Canada that the Government are about to abandon that great Colony, it is of little use, as far as my noble friend is concerned, to repeat the declaration, so often made that they have no such intention. I am not aware, indeed, that any English statesmen have expressed such views, and I should be surprised to hear anybody say that we could absolve ourselves from the obligation of defending Canada in case it were exposed to the danger of a foreign war. That obligation rests upon us in connection with the whole Empire, and I am quite certain that it would be discharged by whatever Government might hold office. In the minor arrangements, however, which we may think it our duty to make in time of peace, we must be allowed a certain discretion, and it has been thought by military authorities here that a greater concentration of troops would be advantageous, not to this country alone, but to the defence of the whole Empire; and I have yet to hear that when the defence of a great Empire has to be undertaken a concentration of troops can be called a measure of abandonment. In the other measures which we have taken nothing has indicated a want of respect to that great colony or a disregard for its interests. I will not repeat the recent statements of my noble friend (Lord Northbrook) as to the supply of arms and guns without cost, but I may mention that we are about to guarantee a loan to Canada for the purpose of certain fortifications which she proposes to erect, for which purpose a Bill has been introduced into the other

House. We have undertaken a guarantee in connexion with the Intercolonial Railway, and according to the best information it will be finished in two years, which is very satisfactory. In the matter of the fisheries, in which both we and Canada are deeply interested, my noble friend seems to think that no British ships are stationed there.

The Earl of Carnarvon—I stated that a considerable portion of the ships had been withdrawn, and that the prevalent belief was they would all be withdrawn.

The Earl of Kimberley.—My noble friend appears to share many prevalent beliefs which are unfounded. (A laugh.) As a matter of fact, I may say that we are in constant correspondence with the Admiral on that station, and that such a force will be maintained as, in conjunction with the Canadian force, may be necessary. That question undoubtedly is one of great importance, as well as of considerable difficulty; but I hope the House will accept the assurance that we are disposed to take care that the fisheries are properly guarded. As to the withdrawal of troops, my noble friend (Lord Northbrook) only a few nights ago gave a full and frank explanation of the course the Government intend to pursue, and I may remind him that Canada is by no means denuded of troops. It is our intention to leave at Quebec till next year a battalion of infantry. Whatever may be the aid which the Government could give and are undoubtedly bound to give in case Canada were seriously attacked, her defence must to a very large extent be her own. (Cheers.) Nothing will increase the security of Canada so much as the growth of a military spirit and the efforts made by Canada to place her people in such a position that if the time comes when we shall have to take part in its defence there may be such a powerful force and such a military spirit as may enable us to undertake it with some prospect of success. The Government have a right at least to say that their policy has not diminished the spirit of the Canadians, for that spirit was never higher than it is at present. While deeming it unnecessary that the House should pass a resolution on this miserable raid, I think the matter is of very great importance as an augury of the spirit with which the Canadians would loyally and energetically repel any attack on their frontier, and of the support which the whole empire might expect to receive from them in any emergency. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge—I do not intend to make any observations on the political or military question, but simply to express my sense of the loyalty and devotion with which the Canadians, as a people, have so gallantly defended themselves. (Cheers.) Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to keeping a garrison at Quebec, there can be no two opinions in this House or out of it as to the loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country which the Canadians have taken so many opportunities of showing, as well as their strong desire to continue the connection which has existed for so long a period. This miserable raid, as my noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) has well called it, has brought out their character in a military point of view greatly to their credit, and the more that spirit of self-reliance is encouraged among the Canadians or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, the better will it be for the Empire at large, and the more advantageous and valuable for the Colony itself. (Cheers.) That spirit of self-reliance and those loyal principles ought to be, and I am sure will be encouraged by this House and by the country. (Hear, hear.) I have great satisfaction in being able to express my appreciation of the loyalty displayed by

the Canadians on this occasion, and my high sense of the gallantry of the Militia and Volunteers wherever they have an opportunity, as the Canadians have had, of distinguishing themselves. Without the slightest desire to express an opinion on a political or military question—for it will be my duty to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, whatever they may be—I hope to be permitted to say the Volunteers, Militia, and the regular troops must have been gratified at being associated on this occasion. I am sure the loyalty and good feeling which were exhibited by the Volunteers and the troops on that occasion were such as will always continue to exist among them when placed in a similar position, and the result, I hope, will be to knit more closely still those ties which bind the people of Canada to the Mother Country, and that friendship which they entertain towards the forces of the Imperial Government. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Malmesbury said that if the speech of his noble friend who brought the question forward had no other result, he must congratulate him upon having made his motion, because it had led to the expression of opinion which had just fallen from the illustrious Duke, whose words he was sure when they were read by the Canadian people would prove to them that their conduct was duly appreciated, not only by his Royal Highness, who was a near relative of their Sovereign, and who was versed in military matters, but also by the country at large. (Hear, hear.) He must, however, express his astonishment at the reasons which had been advanced by his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies for opposing the motion. He seemed to interpret it as casting a sort of slur on the Canadian Volunteers, and as conveying the idea that their success was due to the fact that some of Her Majesty's regular troops were present. Now, on closely examining the terms of the motion, he was rather disposed, taking it literally, to put upon it a somewhat opposite interpretation—namely, that Her Majesty's troops would not have succeeded had they not been associated with the Volunteers. That was, however, a very puerile way of regarding the matter. The real question was, was that House, or was it not, prepared to pay a compliment to the Volunteers and the troops who were united with them for their gallant conduct. (Hear.) If their lordships were of opinion that such a compliment would be regarded highly in the colony, why, he would ask, should they refuse to pay it. It might be true, as had been said, that the attempt made by the Fenians was not very serious; but it might have been so, and the Canadian volunteers could not possibly have known whether it would have been so or not beforehand. Why, then, for some indirect reasons urged by the noble lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, should the House grudge them a compliment which by their behaviour they had merited. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend had gone on to make some remarks about the dissatisfaction which was said to exist in Canada, and he must suppose that, in the exercise of his official functions, he sometimes thought it desirable to read the Canadian newspapers. If so, he could send the noble lord some documents which would show him that a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailed there on the very subject of the apprehension that they would be abandoned by this country. His noble friend went on to speak of the concentration of troops being a great advantage to the empire, and he should not certainly, in the presence of the illustrious Duke and other noble lords experienced in military matters, venture to give an opinion

upon the military bearings of the question. But, speaking as a civilian of the policy of concentration which he supposed meant the concentration of the colonial troops in England itself for the purpose of maintaining a larger army at home—he would observe that the result of concentrating a larger force within the circle of our shores might be to attract the attention of a class of persons who, it would hardly be saying too much, desired that we should have no army at all, and who would do all in their power to procure its reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Lyveden contended that the resolution, construed in the ordinary way, would, if carried, be simply giving expression to the opinion that their lordships were very glad that there were Queen's troops present to assist the Canadian Volunteers on the occasion in question. He was well aware, he might add, of the courage and energy of our troops, and he would have been pleased if the Canadian soldiers had been left to cope alone with the incursion of a number of intoxicated Irish emigrants, for to call that miserable raid an invasion would be ludicrous; but he was of opinion that while the resolution did not in reality convey a compliment to the Canadian forces, it was of so unusual a character to place on the records of the House that it ought to be withdrawn. As to the more general question which had been raised, he could only say that he did not believe any statesman worthy of the name had any idea of abandoning Canada. The noble earl, even, who brought forward the motion did not go the whole length of the views which he had expressed, for if he wished to provide any really effective defence for Canada we must keep up there 10,000 or 20,000 men, whereas he asked for only one regiment, which could be of no great use, except in the way of example and advice in military matters. The maintaining of a large force in Canada was, indeed, now deprecated on all sides, for it was quite clear she would be attacked simply as forming part of the British Empire. As to the soreness which the noble earl had spoken of as existing in the Colony he could only say that he had not heard anything of it, while the Government were, he believed, perfectly satisfied that the loyalty of the Canadian people had undergone no diminution because of our recent policy. He thought the speech of the noble Earl was ill-timed and injudicious, because it conveyed the impression that there existed a bad feeling between the colonies and the mother country; and he trusted that, for the reasons given by his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies, their lordships would reject the proposal which the noble earl had made. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Richmond—I rise principally for the purpose of protesting against the remarks made by the noble lord opposite. He says it may be gathered from my noble friend's speech that there is a bad feeling between the colonies and the mother country. Now, I venture to challenge the noble lord to point to any part of that speech which will bear such an interpretation. (Hear, hear.) I shall not follow my noble friend opposite into the reasons he adduced to show that it would be more conducive to the safety of Canada and to the protection of her interests if there were no Imperial troops in the colony. But he also found fault with my noble friend's resolution on the ground that it was deficient both in grammar and reason; and he repeated the remark made by the Secretary for the Colonies that the resolution was a slur upon the Canadian people, as the inference to be drawn from it was that the conduct of the

Canadian Volunteer Militia would not have been satisfactory if they had not been allied with the Imperial troops. I venture to think, however, that there is no foundation for such an assertion. The resolution says:—"That this House has learnt with satisfaction that Her Majesty's regular troops were united with the Canadian Volunteer Militia in their prompt and vigorous efforts in defence of the Canadian frontier of the Empire from the recent so-called Fenian invasion." Surely the "prompt and vigorous efforts" did not relate to the Imperial troops alone, but to the combination of forces in the colony. In fact, there is nothing in the resolution from beginning to end which casts a slur upon the Volunteers. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord also states that the resolution is of a novel character, and that your lordships ought to move a vote of thanks if it be necessary to do anything at all. I cannot however, think that the resolution is a "reprehensible novelty," as the noble lord terms it. I think we cannot too highly praise the conduct of the Canadians on the occasion referred to, and I believe they would join our troops in repelling an invasion with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, because they would feel that, by being associated with the Imperial troops, they were to that extent associated with the mother country, between which and the colony there always had been, and I hope there always will be, the greatest cordiality of sentiment. Before I sit down, I wish to make a very few remarks on some of the statements made by my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the commencement of his speech he told us he cordially concurred in everything my noble friend (the Earl of Carnarvon) said respecting the conduct of the Canadians. He said they had done all they were called upon to do, and I expected he would have gone on to say he saw no objection to the opinion stated in the resolution. Instead of doing so, however, he announced his intention of moving the previous question, which means that he declines the responsibility of giving any opinion on the subject. (Cheers.) It is impossible that there could be a more illogical conclusion to the remarks with which I started. I was very much struck by the line of argument taken by the noble lord in order to show that all our troops ought to be withdrawn from Canada. He led us to believe that this was a great military movement, and that by way of assisting the colony we were to concentrate all our forces in this country. But by this minor arrangement you will, in my judgment, so reduce the army that there will be some difficulty in bringing it back to that condition of efficiency which is so desirable in the present state of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons I cordially support the noble Earl's motion, and I must say that although I listened with great attention to all the remarks which fell from my noble friend, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he has altogether failed to convince me that there is any justice or wisdom in moving the previous question on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Granville—The noble Earl who brought forward this motion stated that it was most desirable to have discussions in this House on Colonial matters. I cannot say, however, that I quite agree with him on that point. I think discussions on Colonial questions are of great importance, and when properly conducted they may be of great use. Still, I certainly do think it is not desirable that a noble Earl speaking with great authority in this House, having formerly been Secretary for the Colonies, should

come forward day after day and charge the Government—or rather insinuate (hear, hear,) that the Government have other objects than those which they declare they have. I do not care for this as far as your lordships are concerned, but in the colonies it has great influence, and is a chief means of producing what the noble earl calls soreness on the part of the Canadians. As a marked accusation has been brought against me, and as it is entirely unfounded, I will repeat what I said at an early period of this year, when this question was very fully discussed. First of all I made a declaration, that if any one of our colonies were attacked by a foreign enemy, the whole force of the Empire would be raised for its protection, but I added that against Fenian raids and filibustering expeditions a colony like Canada could defend itself. My noble friend argues, however, that when our troops were withdrawn from the colony, the Fenians would take courage and attack the Canadians. Why, instead of that being the case, they selected a time before the troops began to move in order to make that attack, which was so miserably attempted, and so admirably repelled. (Hear, hear.) I have twice this Session explained the general principle of concentrating troops, not in this country exclusively, but also in certain Imperial stations and fortresses, where they may be of great use. Into that question, therefore, I will not enter at the present time; and as to the motion under discussion, I do trust it will be generally admitted that my noble friend was right in moving the previous question. Some objection may certainly be raised against the grammar of the motion, for while two noble Earls thought it conveyed an opinion that the Colonial troops could not have succeeded without the aid of the Imperial troops, the noble Lord on the other side took an opposite view, and said he thought it meant that the Imperial troops could not have succeeded without the aid of the Colonial troops. (Laughter.) But the objection raised to it by my noble friend is a very just one, that the occasion was not sufficiently important for a formal motion in this House, and I cannot help thinking that one point has entirely escaped the noble Duke. On a recent occasion Lord Ellenborough moved an address that the Abyssinian army should be received with honour on their return to this country, and, if I am not mistaken, the noble Earl pointed out in the strongest manner that honours of this sort ought not to be bestowed upon the motion of an individual member of this House, however distinguished he might be, but that it was a great constitutional principle that honours of this sort should spontaneously come from the Crown, and this principle is so sound that I feel sure that it cannot have been taken into consideration by some of the noble Lords opposite, or they would not have supported the motion of the noble Earl. (Hear, hear.)

LORD CAIRNS—The answer to the last remark which has fallen from my noble friend is this: It is for the Crown alone to offer rewards to those who distinguished themselves in fighting the battles of the country, and the proposal that Lord Ellenborough made was not that this House express any opinion upon the conduct of the troops, but that they should be received with honours upon their arrival. In reply to that it was said that the bestowal of honours upon the troops should come from the Crown through its responsible Ministers; but it is not proposed that any honours, rewards, or particular marks of distinction should be bestowed upon the troops which have been serving in Canada: it is simply an expression of opinion on the part of Parliament, and I have yet to

learn that the voice of Parliament is prevented in any way from expressing an opinion upon the manner in which their local or Imperial troops have behaved themselves on any particular occasion. Whatever may be the duty of Canada with regard to those who may be termed her natural enemies, if she has any, what we ought to remember is that these Fenian raids into Canada were made, not because the Fenians are the enemies of Canada—(hear, hear)—but because they hoped through Canada, to strike a blow at the mother country, and to cause her, if possible, humiliation and distress. (Hear, hear.) We should remember that although Canada appeared to be fighting her own battle she was really fighting ours, and therefore we should look upon those efforts which Canada has so successfully made as having been made really in defence of the mother country. (Hear, hear.)

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL—I confess that when I saw this motion first I did not for a moment expect the noble Earl intended to divide upon it. I interpreted it as a desire on his part to evoke a personal expression of opinion upon the part of your lordships, and that object having been attained, I supposed he would withdraw it. I certainly never thought he ever intended to commit the House of Lords to an untenable position. Look at the motion. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. It is perfectly legitimate for noble lords opposite to condemn the policy of the Government with regard to the diminution of the number of troops in Canada, but if that be their opinion let them express it openly in a manly and straightforward way, not covertly insinuate it. Let it be distinctly stated that the policy of the noble lords on the front benches opposite is in favour of a large Imperial army in Canada, then Her Majesty's Government will know how to meet them. (Hear, hear.) The motion cannot be said to be a vote of thanks to the Canadian Volunteers; and it is certainly not a vote of thanks to the Queen's troops, for it seems to hint that the Canadian Volunteers did all the fighting and that the Queen's troops did nothing at all. The motion indeed is capable of several different interpretations, and yet it does not express the policy which my noble friend advocated. I therefore trust he will not endeavour to place the House in such a foolish position as to divide upon it. (Hear, hear.)

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE—I just rise to support the proposal that the noble Earl should withdraw the motion. The noble Earl has entered into the whole question as to whether we are to keep any considerable number of troops in Canada; he has discussed the propriety of our continuing to defend our colonies, and the inexpediency of releasing ourselves from that obligation. The noble Earl has raised ample discussion upon these important topics, and he has moreover, drawn from all sides of the House a very strong expression of opinion as to the manner in which the Canadians defended their frontier; but as considerable doubt has been expressed on both sides of the house (hear, hear) as to the meaning of the resolution, it would be a pity to go to a division. I trust, therefore, he will withdraw it after having obtained an expression of the feeling of the House on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

LORD LYTTLETON avowed his original intention of voting in favour of the motion. He saw in it no insinuation or any grammatical defect. It indicated the wholesome policy that the mother country should continue in close relationship with the Colonies, to which he could never refuse his assent.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I am afraid that the criticism to which this motion has given rise will entirely destroy the gracious act it was intended to represent. If the Government press their opposition to a division, it is probable they will find themselves in a minority; but the compliment it was intended to convey to the Canadian Volunteers and regular troops by the motion would cease, under the circumstances to be a compliment. The members of Her Majesty's Government have carped at and criticised the terms of the motion; they have put upon it all manner of unnatural and impossible constructions, and with so much pertinacity, that I am afraid that if we did recede this resolution on the journals of the House, it would not have the effect we intended. Under these circumstances, altho' it is with regret, I counsel the noble Earl to withdraw his motion. In their agony to avoid this resolution the Government has been induced to give far more distinct pledges than they have ever given before as to the duty and necessity of defending Canada to the utmost of their power when attacked by a foreign foe. It was especially necessary that such an expression of opinion on the part of both sides of the House should be given, because this is a case in which the whole danger Canada incurred was incurred on account of the mother country.

The Earl of Carnarvon—I wish to make one or two observations upon what has fallen from some of your lordships in the course of this discussion. When the noble lord opposite drew an analogy between the policy I pursued and that which has been pursued by the Government in the present instance he was arguing upon a false assumption, because there is no ground for drawing such an analogy, the conditions in every case in which I acted having been entirely different from those of the present case. I rejoice, and I am certain your lordships will rejoice, at hearing the speech of the illustrious Duke on the cross benches, which I am satisfied will produce an excellent effect. I am also glad to hear the despatch read by the noble Lord, the Secretary of the Colonies, and I can only wish that it bore an earlier date. As far as the motion itself is concerned, I feel that the purpose which I had in raising discussion has been answered in a great measure, and that by pressing it further there would be a risk of undoing that which has been accomplished. Therefore, although I think that Her Majesty's Government have undertaken a certain responsibility, and have placed themselves not altogether in a favourable position by rejecting this motion on the grounds they have chosen, I shall feel it my duty to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

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.

DEAR SIR—You are in error in your account of the Battles of 1812-15, in your issue of the 1st instant when you state that the garrison of Fort Erie consisted of two companies of the 8th and 100th Regiments, the whole commanded by Major Buck of the 8th. I was myself with one company of the 8th garrisoning the Fort up to the 1st July, when we were relieved, Major Buck still remaining in command of the redoubt, for it

was in truth nothing more; so that no one of the 8th except Major Buck was present at the surrender. I make this communication in justice to the 8th. Major Buck was subjected to a court of inquiry at the close of the war, and the decision was that "he should be privately cautioned."

I am very anxious to ascertain whether Lieutenant Brook Young, late of the 8th Regiment, is still living. He settled in this country somewhere near London. He commanded the forlorn hope in storming Snake Hill at Fort Erie, and during the troubles of 1837 commanded one of the Provisional Battalions Militia. Should this meet his eye will he kindly address me a letter.

Your obt. serv't.,

GEO. S. JARVIS,
Late Lieutenant 8th or King's Regt
Cornwall, 11th August, 1870.

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Major Smytho, late of the 30th, Superintendent of Military Schools is now and has been for some time in the Lunatic Asylum. He is about to be replaced and the School reorganized and put on a new footing. Now, the question is as to his successor; there will no doubt be numerous candidates; such a one must also be a thorough disciplinarian. There are many who are amply qualified for the position and it is to be hoped that the selection will be made on individual merits alone.

A good deal of amusement has been created by the red tapeism of the Home Government in removing to England the sentry boxes on the Champ de Mars here and elsewhere, that have so long stood the scorching rays and freezing winds of a Canadian climate. As a speculation it would hardly pay to cart them to any distance, and the cost of each for transportation to England cannot be less than \$30. Economy takes some very curious shapes occasionally. The Brigade offices have been removed from the Drill Shed to a house opposite, and not too soon either. Sundry ominous cracks and other signs of rottenness have been apparent of late in the walls and roof of the drill shed and a big catastrophe is at hand soon if the requisite repairs are not at once attended to. It is stated that an accident policy held by an officer in the militia was declared forfeited if he remained any longer tempting providence. Meanwhile, the dampness of the place is rusting and spoiling all the rifles and moulding the saddlery, so that the whole lot will be unservicable in a year. It is distinctly ordered that "arms and accoutrements are to be left in a dry place," and this drill shed is leased by the Government so that this wanton destruction and violation of regulations is going on under their very noses.

If we are to believe the *Star* great dissatisfaction exists among the members of No. 1

Troop Cavalry. The *Star* further insults Capt. Muir with personalities under guise of Dsmo Rumour. As far as I can learn it is a tompest in a tea pot, the only dissatisfaction existing in one lato member, a Sergt Martin, who was probably dismissed for some doreliction of duty. Capt. Muir knows his duty, his men know theirs and they are not the ones to shirk from it; discipline should be the first lesson of a soldier as, if they expect child's play, they had better quit the service and not degrade an honorable service by remaining in it. Col. Bacon inspected the troop previous to their striking their tents at Selby Grango and justly complimented them on their efficiency. Col Bacon was particularly pleased with the marching past which has almost reached perfection, and could not, the Colonel said, have been better done by regulars.

The Garrison Artillery matches are postponed till September, so as to give the men the opportunity of practising. B.

QUEBEC PROV'L RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIXTH DAY.—CONTINUED.

The next match was one which excited great interest, and one to which the Western riflemen attached great importance. It was keenly contested, the Hamiltonians again triumphant, giving them the Small Bore Championship. Scores below. At the close, about 6.30 p.m., after the winners were declared, the following well deserved address was presented

To Colonel Fletcher, Captain Worsley, and Captain Esdaile

We, in behalf of the competitors at the Provincial Rifle Matches, just concluded, cannot separate without expressing most heartily our esteem for your kind courtesy and great impartiality during the contest. We believe that the unanimity and cordiality which have been shown amongst us are mainly due to your good example.

- G. MURISON, T. BRASS,
- T. ATKINSON, F. SCHWARTZ,
- L. THOMAS, JR., T. FREEBORNE,
- J. ADAM, J. BEERS,
- J. MASON, &c., &c.

Captains Worsley and Esdaile briefly and pertinently responded, and called upon those present to give three cheers for the winners; then came three times three, cheers for the Queen. The whole of those present replying by singing with heart and voice, God Save the Queen.

COMPETITION XIII.—THE CLUB MATCH.

Prizes presented by the Montreal Rifle Club.

Open to six men of any recognized Rifle Association or Club in the Dominion of Canada. To be shot for in two stages:

1st. at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with Government Snider Enfield.

2nd. at 800, 600 and 1,000 yards, with any Rifle, as in Competition IX.

Seven (7) shots at every range. The Club making the highest aggregate with both classes of Rifles to be considered the Champion Club of Canada.

1st Prize,.... A Silver Medal to each of the Winning Team. 2nd Prize,.... Team to save the Entrance. 3rd Prize,.... Team to save the Entrance.

Entrance Fee, \$8.00 per Club.

FIRST STAGE.

MONTRÉAL.—Capt. Esdaile, Lieut. McDou

gall, Captain Worsley, Color Sergt. Stenhouse, Private J. Hilton, Sergt. Beers. Total score, 341.

HAMILTON R. A.—Mr. Murrison, Mr. Adam, Mr. Mason, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Brass, and Mr. Murry. Total score, 339.

P. C. O. RIFLE BATTALION.—Pte. Taylor, Sergt. Woods, Pte. Collins, Col. Sergt. Panmifer, Pte. Williamson, and Pte. Clarke—Total score, 249.

SECOND STAGE.

MONTRÉAL R. A.—Capt. Esdaile, Lt. McDougall, Capt. Wolsley, Col. Sergt. Stenhouse, Pte. J. Hilton, and Sergt. Beers—Total score, 270.

HAMILTON R. A.—Mr. Murrison, Mr. Adam, Mr. Mason, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Brass, and Mr. Murry—Total score, 370.

P. C. O. RIFLE REGIMENT.—This Club retired from the match in this stage.

BEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

For best aggregate score in matches 9, 10 and 11, with small bore, \$50; for second best in above matches, \$25; winners of either aggregate prizes to have option of cups or money.

Winners—1st prize, Mr. Mason, Hamilton, 164 points, \$50; 2nd do. Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt., 151 points, \$25.

RIFLE MATCH.

Abstract of successful competitors at 2nd Prize Meeting, Richmond County Rifle Association, held at Dunville, Province of Quebec, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of July, 1870. Ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards 5 shots at each. Rifles, Government pattern.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

\$12 Pte. G. A. Shaw, 54th Batt.	55
9 Qr.-Mast. L. Thomas, 54th Batt.	52
7 Capt. H. McKenzie " " " " " " ..	50
5 John Hargrave " " " " " " " " ..	50
3 Sgt. John Johnson, 54th Batt.	49
2 Corp. A. McLeod, 54th Batt.	48
1 Corp. G. Goodhue " " " " " " " " ..	47
1 Maj. H. Manning, 54th Batt.	46
50cts. Capt. Morgan, 8th Batt.	44
50cts. Corp. J. P. Cleveland, 54th Batt. ..	44

ALL CORNERS MATCH.

Ranges, 500, 600 and 700 yds.; 5 shots at each range. Rifles any.

\$10 Qr.-Mast. L. Thomas, 54th Batt.	52
8 Pte John Leet, 54th Batt.	45
6 Capt. H. McKenzie, 54th Batt.	45
4 G. Goodhue " " " " " " " " " " ..	43
2 Pte. G. A. Shaw, 54th Batt.	42

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range. Rifle, Government issue.

\$10 G. Gilman " " " " " " " " " " ..	36
8 F. Aylmer " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	34
5 Corp. A. McLeod, 54th Batt.	34
2 W. Porter " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	34
2 Corp. J. P. Cleveland, 54th " " " " ..	32
2 Sgt. Norris, 8th Batt.	32
2 G. Goodhue " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	32
2 Qr.-Mast. L. Thomas, 54th Batt.	30
2 Capt. Morgan, 8th Batt.	30
1 Capt. H. McKenzie, 54th Batt.	30
1 Paymaster E. A. Shaw, 54th Batt.	29
1 Sergt. J. Johnson, 54th Batt.	29
1 " S. Duncan, 54th Batt.	29
1 Lieut. Balfour, 8th Batt.	29

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yds.; 3 shots at each range. Rifles, Government issue.

\$10 Pte. E. A. Shaw, 54th Batt.	29
7 Qr.-Mast. L. Thomas, 54th Batt.	28
4 Pte. G. A. Shaw " " " " " " " " ..	27
3 W. Porter " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	26
2 G. Goodhue " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	26
2 J. Barlow " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	26
2 Corp. A. McLeod, 54th Batt.	24
2 Corp. J. P. Cleveland, 54th Batt.	24
2 Corp. John Leet, 54th Batt.	24
2 Capt. H. McKenzie, 54th Batt.	23
1 Sgt. S. Duncan, 54th Batt.	23
1 Ens. S. Leet, 54th Batt.	19
1 E. Fanwell " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	19
1 Pte. W. Lynch, 54th Batt.	19

RIFLES AND MATCH.

Ranges, 400, 500, and 600 yds.; 3 shots at each range. Rifles, Government issue.

\$9.25 G. Goodhue " " " " " " " " " " ..	31
5.55 J. Barlow " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	29
1.23 Pte. G. A. Shaw, 54th " " " " " " ..	27
1.23 Corp. A. E. Shaw, 54th " " " " " " ..	27
1.23 Qr.-Mast. L. Thomas, 54th " " " " " " ..	26

CONSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range. Rifles, Government pattern.

\$8 Pte. J. W. Connelly, 54th " " " " " " ..	30
7 J. Stockwell " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	30
6 J. W. Snow " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	30
5 Pte. D. Johnson, 54th " " " " " " " " ..	29
4 Sgt. Berry, 54th " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	27
2 Pte. Williamson, 54th " " " " " " " " ..	27
2 J. Williams " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	22
2 Capt. J. Mairs, 54th " " " " " " " " " " ..	19
2 Bugler J. Draper, 54th " " " " " " " " ..	18
2 Pte. Tisdell, 54th " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	14

JAS. MAIRS,

Secy. Treasurer,

Richmond County Rifle Association.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst, a rifle match was shot over the Bowmanville range between five men from the Bowmanville Companies—Oshawa won, after a close contest, by four points. Of twelve sweepstake prizes put up, Oshawa won eight. The following is the score:—

OSHAWA.

	500	400	300	200	
	yds	yds	yds	yds	Tl
Ens. Dillon " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	14	18	15	19	66
Sgt. Byrne " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	19	15	15	14	63
Pte. Crocker " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	13	19	14	16	62
" Langlin " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	12	13	13	11	49
" McGrattan " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	13	15	16	15	59
Total " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	71	80	73	75	299

BOWMANVILLE.

Capt. Scott " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	11	18	19	11	62
Corp Hobbs " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	12	12	14	13	51
Pte. Scott " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	12	16	14	15	57
" Hughes " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	15	18	15	17	65
" Coleman " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	13	18	16	13	60
Total " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	63	82	78	72	295

RIFLE MATCH.—The annual rifle match of No. 1 Company, Tenth Royals, Captain Moffatt, took place on the Garrison Common on Saturday afternoon. The weather was pretty favorable, and the shooting was therefore on the whole very good. The following are the four highest scores:

1st prize, Pte. Offens " " " " " " " " " " ..	57
2nd " Sgt. Major Quinn " " " " " " " " " " ..	55
3rd " Pte. Weston " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	49
4th " Sergt. Campbell " " " " " " " " " " " " ..	41

The United States marine corps is armed with the Remington rifle. This arm is said to be superior to either the French or Prussian needle guns.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIETT. COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE Westminster Review for July has, amongst other admirable articles, an excellent and extensive one on "The Future of the British Empire," in which the whole Colonial question is handled with rare skill and ability. As it would be impossible to give even a fair synopsis of this valuable article in our pages we can but simply touch on the points the Review makes, which are that England is bound to afford her Colonies protection by the rules of morality—by the implied engagement in exercising supreme authority over them, and that she cannot abdicate her powers without the expression and ascertained consent of the parties governed, and that those relations are not affected by the boon of responsible government, conceded as much for the convenience of home statesmen as for the benefit of the Colonist. It is then shown that the planting and growth of the various dependencies has been a matter of private enterprise unaided by Imperial statesmanship, and that each were settled through different motives. Canada, for instance, because land was easily

acquired; Australia, by the profusion with which nature had endowed it with gold, and India, which is classed as a Colony by speculation, in growing cotton and tea; the lesser dependencies by similar motives. The great want of accurate information and the little attention paid to Colonial affairs by the great bulk of the English people is then noticed and descanted on, and the statistical value of the Colonies.

A quotation from a paper by Mr. Hyde Clarke, read at the Society of Arts, says, "Whether we regarded the population, the extent of area, or the amount of wealth the Empire of England stood second to none in the world; as regarded population it came only after China, as to area, after Russia."

The Colonial Empire embraces an area of 4,562,000 square miles (exclusive of the Hudson Bay Territory), peopled by 160,000,000 of men. The aggregate import of those dependencies was £137,000,000 sterling, and the exports £143,000,000 sterling. Their imports from Great Britain being £61,000,000 sterling, and their exports thereto £74,000,000 sterling. Taking India from the estimate, the Anglo Saxon Colonies of Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the West Indian Islands, has developed in a period of twenty-five years an import and export trade of £157,000,000 sterling.

The reviewer then analyses the wonderful development of the trade of each Colony, dwelling especially on that of the North American dependencies, in which he shows that Canada proper exported from Great Britain in 1850 barely £3,000,000 sterling worth of merchandise, but in 1866 she absorbed £11,000,000 sterling, proving the fallacy of the assertions of the Anti-Colonial party that "as Colonies advanced they become worse customers of the home country." He then says:

"To people these lands, to occupy these wildernesses, to create this trade, to produce these staples, our countrymen have gone forth, year by year, carrying with them strong English energies, moved by a spirit of English enterprise, and firm in the belief that they were bearing to their new homes all the rights and guarantees of English citizenship. Men do not lightly change their nationality. Of what force would be the time honored sentiment of patriotism if men could so freely cast aside the citizenship they are born unto, as would be the case did British colonists not carry with them the conviction that they were moving from one part of the empire to another. It is not affirming too much to say that the success of British colonisation has been largely due to the fact that it is British.

"England has thus without any set plan or purpose gained for herself an empire more varied and world wide than any previously acquired by any other power. The command of South Africa, Australia, and the Falkland Islands, with Mauritius and St. Helena, makes England practically the mistress of the southern seas. India secures her dominance in Southern and Eastern Asia. Almost the whole of North America belongs to men sprung from her loins and speaking her tongue, and secures Anglo Saxon supremacy on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"There is neither extravagance nor impropriety in realizing for a moment the splendour of the empire which has thus come, unsought and self-created, into the grasp of England. It does, as the workmen of this country lately declared, constitute 'a national inheritance,' to which history presents no parallel. It contains corn lands vast enough to feed mankind through ages that are yet remote. Its stores of coal, gold, and iron no man dare estimate. It prevails on the shores of every ocean, and covers these seas with the richest commerce of the world. It holds out to every struggling citizen at home, worn down by want, or pressed hard by the hot forces of competition, the chances of a wider sphere for his energies and a bettered position for his offspring, in lands that are still under the British flag.

"Why should an empire so fraught with elements of glory to our nation suffer dismemberment? In plain words, why should the colonies be given up? Two pleas only can be assigned. The first is that the retention of these colonies adds to the military and naval expenditure of the mother country. The second is that they involve her in irksome and undue national responsibilities."

The reviewer goes on to show that those issues have been brought out by a total misconception of the matter; that the military expenditure is really light, and that great ignorance prevails as to the actual annual cost of the Colonies to Great Britain. He says:

"According to the statement made by Mr. Cardwell in introducing the Army Estimates last year, the entire amount spent for military service in the colonies and dependencies in 1868 was £2,237,816. From this, however, has to be deducted the cost of garrisoning Malta, Bermuda, Halifax, China, and Gibraltar; and excluding these stations from the calculation, the amount estimated for military expenditure in all the other colonies during 1869 was £1,070,735. . . or about 9d. yearly per head of the population of the United Kingdom. This, then is the point at issue—this is the actual and positive financial interest which this country has at stake in the matter. The fact cannot be too plainly stated, or too generally understood. But let us ask whether, were the amount ten times what it is, the Crown would not be bound to support itself by garrisons of its own troops, if need be, in all parts of the Empire? For, we presume, the colonies are parts of the Empire, as much as is Ireland or the Isle of Wight."

The reviewer asserts that it is the plain duty of England to defend the Colonies, especially New Zealand and South Africa, in direct opposition to the theories of Earl Granville and the Ministry, and pertinently asks:

"Where would the shipping of England be in the event of a war with a naval power had she not safe harbours of her own at Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda, Halifax, and the West Indies, Ascension, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Simons Bay, etc., etc. Had the United States, during its civil war, possessed, like England, harbors and naval stations in every sea and on every shore, it would have been out of the power of an 'Alabama' to drive her shipping from the seas, and ruin her trade for almost a generation."

It is then shown that the military cost of the Colonies is much less than that set down by Mr. Cardwell that its moral effect is

worth many times more than that cost, and if Great Britain abandons one colony she must abandon all. And in answer to those political philosophers who point to the advantage England derives from her trade with the United States says:

"Nor can we refrain from repeating the oft told truism, that were America still within the arms of the empire, England would be free from her darkest menace, and her trade delivered from the keenest rivalry."

"Having thus as briefly as we could glanced at the leading aspects of this question, let us categorically and concisely set forth the probable consequences of the abandonment by Great Britain of her colonies. They may be stated thus:

"Curtailement of trade, and subsequent loss of employment for the toilers of the nation.

"Diminution of supplies of raw staples for manufacture.

"Shutting up of safe securities for the profitable investment of superfluous wealth and redundant capital.

"Loss of suitable fields for outgoing enterprise and languishing industry.

"Diminution of the population of the Empire, seeing that in every outgoing emigrant a subject of the Crown and a citizen of the State would be lost.

"Deprivation of ports of refuge in case of war. Now all the world may be said to be open to British cruisers. Without her colonies England might find her ships shelterless on the high seas.

"Loss of national prestige. England is now respected by other nations because her ships sweep every sea; because her flag floats over free communications in every zone; because under her flag men of all nationalities and colours enjoy equal rights and share a common citizenship; because her race and language, more than any other pervade the world.

Loss of nationality by all outgoing English people. Men compelled to emigrate by the pressure of circumstances, the want of employment, or the lack of opportunity in this overcrowded island if they wish to exercise any rights of citizenship must become aliens and foreigners.

"Loss of territories where the army can, by frequent change and constant exercise, be kept well fitted for active service, and inured to the hardships and vicissitudes of actual warfare. In the words of a most competent authority, Sir George Grey:—'That man would be a bold one who would say that it was not this training which enabled them [i.e., British troops] to discharge their duties in a manner which they could not have done if they had been simply trained in garrison towns at home. Our troops were distributed throughout the world in such a manner as to enable a force to be at once collected at any threatened point.'

"Loss of openings where the youth of England can find ample scope for their business aptitudes, social aspirations, or political ambition.

"The sacrifice of lands which the 'unemployed' have styled the 'national inheritance,' by the help of which they and others like them may help to better their condition.

"Transference of what now constitutes the strength and glory of this country to independent or rival powers. Should America, Prussia, or any other rising power take a helpless or abandoned colony under its protection, England's loss will be the other nation's gain.

"The narrowing and debasement of national aspirations; the recognition of a low standard of patriotism; measuring of State duties by a money test; the sacrifice of national honor and good faith to a false and fatal economy.

"And finally, as regards the colonies themselves, the imposition on them of distasteful and burdensome responsibilities; the infliction on them of confused and anarchic conditions; the withdrawal of that supreme controlling power by which their political destinies are shaped and influenced; the exposure of some of them to bloody outbreaks and servile disturbances; and the implanting amongst them of embittered and hostile feelings towards the lands of their fathers."

The organ of the philosophic Radicals brings true and fearful charges against the Gladstone administration and how the practical Radicals and their followers have succeeded in attaining power can only be explained on the principle of the seething caldron the scum reaches the surface, and remains till the pot boils over. The reviewer then asks the question of "How then can those evils be averted—what escape is there from the consequences of the present policy?" and states that the importance of those questions pervade the whole of the Colonies, and the people await with anxiety and doubt their solution, quite convinced that the present Imperial administration must give place to honest men before a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at. The writer in the *Review* states that:

"Two plans are proposed. One has a wider and loftier scope and purpose than the other, and takes the form of a Council of Empire in which the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies should be represented in proportion to their area and population. With this body would rest the issues of peace or war, and the levying of taxes for the maintenance of Imperial defences. The other plan is that a Colonial Council should be created, composed of representatives sent by the different colonies, and that this body, presided over by the Secretary of State for the time being, should be invested with control over such subjects as the appointment of governors and other officers who may have to be nominated at home; the regulation of tariffs; the conduct of emigration; and the appropriation of unoccupied waste lands."

The reviewer goes on to show that with such a Council the imposition of a tax of five per cent. on the revenue of the Colonies, which is taken at £20,000,000 sterling would produce £1,000,000, the sum now charged against them for military purposes; and the same tax would produce from India £2,500,000, which might be applied to the maintenance of the navy.

Those sums and more would be paid by the Colonies if the questions between them and Great Britain were adjusted in a practical manner, for the benefit of the whole Empire, and for very obvious reasons those questions find appropriate solution by the larger and more comprehensive scheme. The Colonies have had quite enough of the Secretary of State Government—the mismanagement, amongst other things, of the emigration questions is next considered, and

the question is asked, "Why cannot those poor rates be employed in transporting to and maintaining for a limited period in Canada, Australia, or Africa the destitute persons, for whose relief so much more has to be paid." And, after noticing the willingness of the Colonies to assist in the movement, gives the following as the reasons why the Whig-Radical Government of England—the government of the people, the men who want to bless Britain with Yankee institutions and cut adrift the Colonies lest the public purse should be burdened—declines by their chosen leader, the great and immaculate Gladstone, to liberate their serfs because "There are unfortunately strong interests adverse to any movement whereby legislation as a cure for pauperism should be made a national question. There are those who look upon a chronic percentage of unemployed as a happy regulation of the cost of labor." Let Englishmen starve and England's Colonies go to perdition so long as John Bright's friends can get cheap labor—that is exactly the true meaning of the passage. And we colonial people have no hesitation in saying it is about as cruel, cold-blooded, and rascally a policy as ever was announced by mortal man.

We may talk of the cruelties of Legree, but that of the Gladstone administration is an improvement on it in deliberate and cold-blooded atrocity—that scoundrel only dealt with an obnoxious individual—the greater scoundrels set themselves to sap the life blood of an empire.

The advantages accruing to the Empire by the retention of the Colonies are those enumerated, and the following true conclusions arrived at:

"Were the Colonies to drift away from England, the cause of liberty would sustain incalculable damage: for the basis of well ordered liberty is power and prestige, and of these attributes none of these young Colonial communities can yet make boast. They need British rule in order that their immature political constitutions may gain strength, firmness, and maturity; they need it to save them from anarchy, confusion, and possibly from despotism; they need it to give them breathing time ere they are called upon to discharge the onerous duties of supreme power."

We earnestly recommend to our readers the careful perusal of this article. The *Westminster Review* is the organ of the philosophic radicals, and, of course, is obliged to handle their congeners, the practical radicals, with gloves. But quite enough of their rascality is exposed to show the pitiable crew into whose hands the destinies of Great Britain has fallen at this crisis, as well as to confirm the fact that the Colonial question is attracting due attention at home.

The communication of our gallant and respected correspondent, Judge Jarvis, of Cornwall, on the surrender of Fort Erie on the 3rd of July, 1814, eminently displays the chivalry of the gallant veteran, whose baptism of fire was received beside the lament-

ed Brock, on Queenston heights, in vindicating the gallant corps with which he served from undeserved aspersion. The error he alludes to is none of ours. The authority for it is one generally safe to follow, although liable to err like all mortals, James' History of the War, vol. II., page 116, says "Fort Erie was at this time garrisoned by two companies of the 8th and 100th Regiments and a small detachment of artillery under Major Buck, of the 8th Regiment, and in respect to armament or means of resistance was, as an American General (Wilkinson) says, in a defenceless condition. The Fort consequently surrendered. The prisoners, 170 in number, including officers of all ranks, were taken across the river to be marched into the interior of New York." Other authorities which have been consulted distinctly state that Major Buck acted in a most pusillanimous manner, and that his conduct was the direct cause of the loss of the battle of Chippawa on the 5th of July, 1814. In the high legal position which the gallant veteran deservedly fills he has not forgotten the *esprit du corps* of the true soldier; like the war horse, "he smells the battle afar off," while the ermine of justice covers with spotless and tranquil folds the breast of a brave and fearless Paladin, whose services as a stripling in days gone by merited the commendation of soldiers grown grey in war.

All honor to the gallant veteran, and long may he be spared to rectify the involuntary errors of editors on subjects dear to his remembrance, and honorable alike to himself and his country.

On Wednesday the 17th instant a most important public meeting was held in the City Hall in this city, for the purpose of taking measures to raise stock for the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal. The chair was occupied by Alex. Workman, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, and G. H. Perry, Esq., acted as Secretary. The chairman having read the requisition calling the meeting, which was addressed to his worship the Mayor, and having in a concise manner set forth its objects. J. M. Currier, Esq., M. P. for the city moved the following resolutions:

1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable and highly important, both for interests of the Dominion generally, and of the residents in the valley of the Ottawa, that the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain should be united by means of a Canal.

2nd. That every succeeding season more clearly shows that the United States is, and still continues to be, the great market for Canadian lumber, and the construction of a canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence will, by lessening the transport from the Ottawa, give an increased value to the productions of the forest, and will be the first link in that chain of internal navigation through the Ottawa to the head of Lake Superior, which the trade of the country lying south and west of that lake will, at no distant day, render necessary.

3rd. That as a financial measure the proposed work should impart confidence to cap-

italists because, while it will open up a new route from the western lakes through the St. Lawrence to the New England States for the surplus cereals and other productions from the great North Western States, it will also open up a new route for the Ottawa lumber, which last year exceeded 400,000,000 of feet (exclusive of square timber), and cheapen its transport about one dollar per thousand feet compared with the rate now paid by the present circuitous route to Lake Champlain, and will also tend to give an impulse to bring into play the water power so largely available on the tributaries of the Ottawa.

4th. That His Worship the Mayor, Messrs the Hon. James Skead, H. F. Bronson, A. H. Baldwin, E. B. Eddy, W. G. Forley, Captain Young, and John R. Gould, be a committee to do all in their power to obtain subscriptions of stock for the proposed canal, with power to add to their number.

The Honorable James Skead, in a forcible and concise speech setting forth the value of the canal to Canada, and the lumbering interests in particular, seconded the motion.

He was followed by the Honorable John Young, of Montreal, Governor Underwood, Honorable Malcom Cameron, and Mr. E. H. Derby, of Reciprocity Treaty notoriety, who created much amusement by felling the Canadians that the New England States manufactured more and eat more than the people of Great Britain, and spread himself out in true Yankee style—but annexation was no go, and his efforts created a deal of laughter, the whole of his oratory being in the George Francis Train style. He was followed by Mr. J. M. Edwards, Mr. Wales, Mr. Converse, J. M. Barnard, Mr. Cameron, and Dr. Grant, M. P. for Russell. A vote of thanks to the Provisional Directors and the visitors on this occasion was moved by Mr. Perley, seconded by Mr. Macpherson, in a neat speech, in which he took occasion to quietly read a lesson to Mr. Derby, which obliged that genius to disown the greater part of his speech. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, three cheers for the Queen and three for the President of the United States, the meeting adjourned.

The Dominion Government has lately received back from the Imperial authorities Isle au Noix, with all its buildings, armaments, etc. It may be remembered that in 1862, during the Trent imbroglio, the island was re-occupied by Her Majesty's troops, having some time previously been used as a reformatory by the Canadian Government. To what use in future it may be devoted is unknown. It is doubtful, however, whether it will ever again resume its importance as a military post, such as it was considered to be in the old days of border warfare. As a naval station in those days it was also of great importance. Now the Commodore's house and the naval quarters generally are fast crumbling to ruin. The buildings, however, within the fort itself are substantial stone structures and in excellent order, and fit for any use to what the Dominion Government may desire to devote them.

The Dominion Government has also received over this month the forts and armament at Kingston, with the exception of the Naval Reserve and Tete du Pont Barracks, the latter being still occupied by a portion of the late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment awaiting discharge or transfer. On Fort Henry the "flag," etc., which has for so many years flaunted in the breezes from old Ontario, flies no longer, and the noon-day gun which for upwards of fifty years and more has given the correct time to the Kingstonsians, is now silent for ever. *Sic transit,*" etc. The fortifications, towers, etc., etc., are all in perfect order and fit for any use to which the Dominion Government may devote them. What an admirable spot it would be for the establishment of a school of artillery, all the necessary material being there.

By the kindness of a Staff Officer of high rank, we have been enabled to copy the following interesting letter relative to the Red River Expedition :

I wrote you a few lines from Caldron's on Sunday; I am writing under difficulties, no table or chair and a whole camp about me moving stores. We are, I mean those who have preceded us, and, as far as I have heard, those behind, quite well; our force is moving steadily forward but not so quickly as I had hoped, however, when you consider that the portages are pretty numerous and in some cases long and very steep, I think we are doing well; I am with a company of the 60th, the fourth which started, commanded by Capt. Wallace. The brigade consists of seven boats, the seventh containing commissariat stores. We left Shebandowen landing at 5.01 p.m., on the 19th and on the 21st came to our first portage, Kashaboa, about 1500 yards long, crossed Lake Kashaboie, and after passing thro' a creek pushed by the men (the officers assisting) came to the Height of Land Portage, some 200 yards long; the water now runs down to Fort Francis, passed the Lac des Mille Lacs and came to Baril Portage, a steep walk about 400 yards over, thence to Bruil Lake and having crossed it to a portage of the same name. The lakes are all much the same, as far as scenery which is very fine, being full of small islands well covered with trees; but the eye gets tired at last with the sameness. The shore is all rock and the trees, pine, birch, and poplar are all very stunted. The underbrush is hazel, Labrador sea plant, &c. On the 27th we entered Lake Windegrotogan, about twelve miles long, a succession of small lakes connected by creeks. Our next portage was French portage; in reaching this we had to pass through a rapid river in which my boat stuck. She is seven inches more beam than any of the others and as it was dusk I fastened her and slept on board, it was too rapid to get on shore as she was in the centre of the stream, we lightened her next morning before we could get her down. We, this

morning, made Peil portage; on this I should say the soil is good, better than any I have seen; some good pines, birch, cedar and poplar trees. We are now at Two River portage, a very ugly one, the men are working away and we will be off mid-day tomorrow. Our provisions hold out well, tho' some have been injured by the heat, for instance, a deal of the biscuit and some flour and beans. The pork is excellent, all say so.

Portage des deux Rivieres, Sunday, 31st July, 1870.

PRESENTATION.—Capt. Forsyth, commanding the Ottawa Field Battery, was last Wednesday evening presented with a gold watch and chain by the men under his command. The presentation took place at the Albion Hotel, after the men had received their annual pay, and the occasion was one of general rejoicing amongst the company and their friends. The watch was purchased at the establishment of Mr. Leslie, and is a very fine patent lever, with a fob-chain of the most approved pattern. On the inner case of the watch the following inscription was neatly engraved:—"Presented to Captain James Forsyth, by the non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers of the Ottawa Field Battery, August, 1870." Captain Forsyth has been connected with the battery for several years, and this is not the first time that he has received a mark of the estimation of his company. This is not the last nor the least, we hope, that he will receive.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The fourth annual Prize Meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association was opened on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock at the Ottawa Rifle Range. With the exception of a dense haze from smoke caused by the numerous bush fires, the weather was favorable for short ranges; the following is the score of the first match:

Pte. DeBoucherville, C.S.R.	23
Sgt. Harris, O.B.G.A.	24
McIntyre, Merrickville.	23
Ens. Stewart, 43rd.	23
Sgt. Booth, 43rd.	23
McDonald, O.B.G.A.	23
Lt. Cotton, do	23
Wilkinson, 42nd.	23
Pt. Pearson, O.R.	23
Sgt. Saucier, 18th.	22
Dr. Oronhotyke.	22
Capt. McLean, 42nd.	22
Gun. Walters, O.B.G.A.	22
Capt. Bell, G.T.R.	22
Capt. Mowatt, O.R.	21
Sgt. Walsh, C.S.R.	21
Capt. Egleson, O.B.G.A.	21
Sgt. Inwood, 60th Rifles.	21
Pt. Green, 60th Rifles.	21
Gun. Cotton, O.B.G.A.	21
Pt. Mode, 18th.	21
Captain Stewart, 43rd.	21
Sgt. Hinton, 43rd.	21
Pt. Morgan 43rd	21
Pt. Sheppard, 10th Royals.	21

The second day's firing commenced on Thursday morning at nine a.m. The dense smoke interfered sadly with the shooting; it was almost impossible to see the targets at

600 yards. The following are the scores of the matches fired up to date.

NO. 2.—VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Wilkinson, G.T.R.	33
Walker, O.G.A.	32
Walsh, C.S.R.	32
Booth, 43rd.	32
Grant, O.G.A.	31
Saucier, 18th.	31
Stewart, 43rd.	31
De Boucherville	30
Helmer, 43rd.	30

NO. 3.—Open to Volunteers and Officers and Men of her Majesty's service.

Thomas, 54th.	31
Hinton, 43rd.	28
Helmer, 43rd.	28
Watkins, 60th Rifles.	28
Bell, G.T.R.	28
Harris, O.G.A.	27
Morrison, O.G.A.	26
Harkin, 18th.	26
Deslauriers, C.S.R.	26
Egleson, O.G.A.	25

NO. 4.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Harris, O.G.A.	45
Thomas, G.T.R.	43
Cotton, O.G.A.	43
McLean, 42nd.	42
Benjamin, C.S.R.	42
Walters, O.G.A.	41
Grant, O.G.A.	41
Wilkinson, G.T.R.	40
McDonald, G.T.R.	39
Barlow 43rd.	38
Leggo, Ott R.	38

5TH COMPETITION.

Open to volunteers, officers and men of her Majesty's service and members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association.

Egleson, O.G.A.	32
Cotton	32
Yeoman, C.S.R.	31
Barry, O.G.A.	31
Harris	29
Grant,	28
Green, 60th Rifles.	27
Sheppard, 10th Royals.	27
Vankleek, 18th.	27
Thomas, 54th.	27
Walters, O.G.A.	26
McDonald,	26
Cox, 60th Rifles.	26

6TH COMPETITION.

Non commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer force.

Private Pearson.	33
Sergeant McDonald.	32
Private Deslaurier	32
Gunner Barry.	32
Private Benjamin.	32
Private Sheppard.	32
Sergeant Grant.	31
Private Marshall.	31
Segeant Booth.	31
Segeant Wilkinson.	31
Private Mode.	31
Sergeant Cairns.	31
Sergeant Doudiet	30
Sergeant Harris.	30
Sergeant Stewart.	29
Private Leggo.	29

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 20th inst.:

- OTTAWA.—Lieut. J. B. Lamb, \$3; Lieut. J. LeB. Ross, \$2.
- NORTH NATION MILLS, St. ANGELETTE, Q.—Lieut. J. Eathorne, \$2.

WHOSE SHALL BE THE RHINE.

POLITICAL ANSWERS TO AN EXCITING QUESTION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At this moment there is a revived interest in Nicholas Becker's "German Rhine" and the reply to it by Alfred de Musset, and the following translation of them may be acceptable.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Tho' raven-like she glances
And croaks her foul design.

So long as calmly gliding
It wears its mantle green,
So long as our dividing
Its mirrored wave is seen.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as youth enhances
His fervor with its wine.

So long as sentry-keeping,
The rocks its margin stand;
So long as spires are steeping
Their image in its flood.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as minstrel singeth
Its lover groups combine.

So long as angler bringing
Its lusty trout to shore,
So long as minstrel singeth
Its praise from door to door.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Until its broad expanse
Its last defenders shrive.

THE FRENCH REPLY.

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
It has served our wassail bowls to fill,
Can singling its praise from door to door
Erase the hoof-prints, legible still,
Of our cavalry charge that bathed its left bank in
your gore.

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
On its breast the wound yet gapeth wide,
While conquering Conde made, when he tore
Thro' its mantle of green to the further side:
Where once the sire has ridden, shall the son not
ride once more?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
Of your German virtues what remains
When across its flood our legions pour
And the Empire overclouds your plains?
When all your men have fallen, have ye other
men in store?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
If ye your annals would fain forget
Your daughters remember the days of yore,
And wish the Frenchman at long them yet,
For whom your vintage while they were always
blithe to pour.

If your German Rhine be yours once more,
Then wash your liveries in its tide;
But pitch your arrogance somewhat lower!
Can ye recall with generous pride
Your myriad raven beaks that drank the dying
Eagle's gore?

May your German Rhine flow evermore
In peace; and modestly may each spire
Be mirrored fair in its glassy floor!
But, oh! keep down your bacchanal fire
Which, else, may rouse to life again the victor
hearts of yore.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXV.

During the whole of this contest the attention of the American Generals appears to have been concentrated on the Eastern and Western frontiers of Canada, and their anxiety to obtain a footing thereon made them overlook the important fact that the possession of Michilimackinac by the British virtually kept the whole of the North West under their power, and that no success on the frontiers of Canada would be permanent till that post was captured.

The rapidity with which disasters multiplied at length directed their attention to it, and as it was a matter of great importance

that their designs should be frustrated the narrative of an expedition fitted out for the reinforcement of the post is both amusing and instructive at a time when less than twice as many hours as that expedition consumed days would enable the voyageur in almost any weather to reach Michilimackinac from Nottawassaga bay.

On 23rd April, a force of 90 men under the command of Lieut.-Col. McDouall, with two or three six-pounder guns, a quantity of provisions and military stores, in 24 batteaux sailed from Nottawassaga Creek for Michilimackinac, and reached there with the loss of one batteaux (but none of her crew or lading), on the 18th of May having been twenty-five days on the passage. As a detachment of American troops had seized on the Indian post of Prairie du Chein, situated near the confluence of the Fox river with the Mississippi, and Col. McDouall at once organized an expedition of 150 soldiers and 500 Indians, under Lieut.-Col. McKay, with a 3-pounder field piece, for the purpose of driving out the garrison; the result of the operations are told in the following despatch:

PRAIRIE DU CHEINE, FORT MCKAY, }
July 27th, 1814.

SIR:—I have the honor to communicate to you that I arrived here on the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, my force amounting to 650 men; of which 150 were Michigan fencibles, Canadian Volunteers and officers of the Indian department, the remainder Indians. I found that the enemy had a small fort situated on a height immediately behind the village with two blockhouses perfectly safe from Indians, and that they had six pieces of cannon and 60 or 70 effective men, officers included. Then lying at anchor in the middle of the Mississippi, directly in front of the fort, there was a very large gun boat called Governor Clark, Gunboat No. 1, mounting 14 pieces of cannon, some 6 and 3-pounders, and a number of cohorts manned with 70 or 80 men with muskets and measuring 70 feet in the keel. This floating blockhouse is so constructed that she can be rowed in any direction, the men on board being perfectly safe from small arms while they can use their own to the greatest advantage.

At half-past 12 o'clock I sent Capt. Anderson with a flag of truce to invite them to surrender which they refused. My intention was not to have made an attack till next morning at daylight, but it being impossible to control the Indians, I ordered our gun to play upon the gunboat which she did with a surprising good effect, for in the course of three hours, the time the action lasted, she fired 86 rounds, two-thirds of which went into the Governor Clark. They kept up a constant fire upon us both from boat and fort; we were an hour between two fires having run our gun up within musket shot of the fort from where we beat the boat out of her station, she cut her cable and ran down the current and was sheltered under the island. We were obliged to desist, it being impossible with our little barges to attempt to board her, and our only gun in pursuit of her would have exposed our whole camp to the enemy; she therefore made her escape.

On the 19th finding there were only six rounds of round shot remaining, including three of the enemy's we had pick-

ed up, the day was employed in making lead bullets for the gun and throwing up two breastworks, one within 700 yards and the other within 450 yards of the fort. At six in the evening everything being prepared I marched to the first breastwork, from whence I intended to throw in the remaining six rounds. At the moment the first ball was about being put into the cannon, a white flag was put out at the fort and immediately an officer came down with a note and surrendered. It being too late I deferred making them deliver up their arms in form till morning, but immediately placed a strong guard in the fort and took possession of the artillery. From the time of our landing till they surrendered the Indians kept up a constant but perfectly useless fire upon the fort; the distance from which they fired was too great to do execution even had the enemy been exposed to view. I am happy to inform you that every man in the Michigan Fencibles, Canadian Volunteers and officers of the Indian department, behaved as well as I could possibly wish, and though in the middle of a hot fire not a man was even wounded, except three Indians, that is one Penaut, one Falesovic and one Sioux, all severely but not dangerously. One Lieutenant, 24th U.S. regt., one militia Captain, one militia Lieutenant, three sergeants, three corporals, two musicians, fifty three privates, one commissary and one interpreter have been made prisoners. One iron 6 pounder mounted on a garrison carriage, one iron 3-pounder on a field carriage, three swivels, 61 stand of arms, four sword, one field carriage for 6-pounder and a good deal of ammunition; 28 barrels of pork and 46 barrels of flour; these are the principal articles found in the fort when surrendered. I will now take the liberty to request your particular attention to Capt. Rollette and Anderson, the former for his activity in many instances but particularly during the action. The action having commenced unexpectedly, he ran down from the upper end of the village with his company through the heat of the fire to receive orders, and before and since in being instrumental in preserving the citizens from being quite ruined by pillaging Indians, and the latter for his unwearied attention in keeping everything in order during the route and his activity in following up the cannon during the action and assisting in transporting the ammunition. Lieut. Portier, of Capt. Anderson's company, Lieuts. Graham and Brissbos, of the Indian Department, Capt. Dean, of the Prairie du Chein militia, and Lieut. Powell of the Green Bay militia, all acted with courage and activity so becoming Canadian militia or Volunteers. The Interpreter also behaved well, but particularly M. St. Germaine, from the Sault Ste. Marie, and E. Rouville, Scoux interpreter, they absolutely prevented their Indians committing any error in the plundering way. Commissary Honore, who acted as lieutenant in Capt. Rollette's company, whose singular activity in serving and keeping an exact account of provisions surprised me and without whom we must unavoidably have lost much of the essential article. The Michigan Fencibles who manned the gun behaved with great courage, coolness and intrepidity. As to the Sergt. of the Artillery too much cannot be said for him, for the fate of the day and our success were to be attributed in a great measure to his courage and well managed firing. Since writing the above a few days have arrived from the rapids at the Fox river with two Canadians who bring the following information; on 21st inst. six American barges, three of which were armed, were coming up the river and encamped on the

rapids, that in the course of the night the party of Indians having the four bags of gun powder I sent from this on the 17th, reached them. The barges being encamped at a distance from each other they, on the 22nd early in the morning, attacked the lowest and killed about 100 persons. took five pieces of cannon and burnt the barge; the other barges seeing this disaster and knowing there were British troops here ran off. This is perhaps one of the most brilliant actions, fought by Indians only, since the commencement of the war.

I have the honor to be &c.,

Wm. McKay,
Lieut. Col.

Lieut. Colonel McDoual, commanding at Michilimackinac.

The writer very modestly says nothing of himself nor of the skill which carried a force of the description he commanded 430 miles through an untrodden wilderness to achieve a victory under the circumstances he narrates; but the gallant French Canadian Rollette, the brave and shrewd soldier that captured Hull's despatches and paved the way for General Brock's success at Detroit in 1812, the plucky artillerist of the river aux Raisins again appears on the scene and is duly appreciated by the gallant Militia Colonel under whom it was his good fortune to serve. In the first Volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be found a memoir of Captain Frederic Rollette, who like many other gallant soldiers, had only the consolation of knowing he did his duty to his country, the rewards he ought to share being borne off by some more fortunate man.

Soldiers grumble now-a-days if they have to march a few miles extra, and good natured newspaper correspondents ring out the changes on red tapeism imbecility and neglect, but the episode narrated is one of those illustrations of this war which would set the aforesaid correspondents wild with indignation and would have ended by every one engaged being decorated with a medal or honored with an order, distinctions unknown to the brave and simple hearted colonist, whose deeds reminds us that "there were giants in the land in those days."

While this latter expedition was winning for itself immortal renown a much larger one was under way to attack the post at Michilimackinac, and, if possible, wrest it from British control. It consisted of the American brigs Niagara, St. Lawrence and Caledonia and the Scorpion and Tigress schooners, the aggregate tonnage being 1170 tons carrying 46 heavy guns and manned by 420 officers and men, conveying 740 American soldiers under the command of Lieut. Col. Croghan. This expedition landed on 20th July at St. Joseph, destroying the houses of that settlement and a detachment of 280 rank and file, under command of Major Holmes, proceeded up the river St. Mary's to the Saults, where they destroyed the property of the North West Company with all the private property they could lay hold of and committed various acts of brutality. On the 26th July this squadron,

commanded by Commodore Sinclair, appeared off the Island of Michilimackinac to reconnoitre.

Colonel McDoual with a garrison of 190 men of all ranks, and works on which a three and six-pounder was mounted, without any artilleryman to use them, prepared to make the best possible defence; the result is told in the following despatch:

MICHELIMACKINAC, }
Aug. 14th, 1813. }

SIR:—I have reported to Lieut. General Drummond the particulars of the attack made by the enemy on this post on the 4th inst. My situation was embarrassing: I knew that they could land upwards of 1000 men and after manning the guns at the fort I had only a despicable force of 140 to meet them which I determined to do in order, as much as possible to encourage the Indians and having the fullest confidence in the little detachment of the Newfoundland regiment. The position I took up was excellent but at an unavoidable and too great a distance from the forts in each of which I was only able to leave 25 militiamen.

There were likewise roads upon my flanks every inch of which was known to the enemy by means of the people, formerly residents of this island, which were with them. I could not afford to detach a man to guard them.

My position was rather too extensive for such a handful of men. The ground was commanding and in front as clear as I could wish it. On both our flanks and rear a thick wood. My utmost wish was that the Indians would only prevent the enemy from gaining the woods upon our flanks, which would have forced them upon the open ground in our front. A natural breast-work protected my men from every shot and I had told them that on a close approach of the enemy they were to pour in a volley and charge; numerous as they were all were fully confident of the result.

On the advance of the enemy my 6 pounder and 3-pounder opened a heavy fire upon them but not with the effect they should have had, being not well manned and for want of an artillery officer, which would have been invaluable to us. They moved slowly and cautiously declining to meet me in the open ground but gradually gaining my left flank, which the Indians permitted, even in the woods, without firing a shot. I was even obliged to weaken my small front by detaching the Michigan Fencibles to oppose a party of the enemy which were advancing to the woods on my right. I now received accounts from Major Crawford of the Militia, that the enemy's two large ships had anchored in the rear of my left and troops were moving by a road in that direction towards the forts.

I, therefore, immediately moved to place myself between them and the enemy and took up a position effectually covering them from whence collecting the greater part of the Indians which had retired, and taking with me Major Crawford and about 50 militia, I again advanced to support a party of Falesovine Indians, who, with their gallant chief Thomas, had commenced a spirited attack upon the enemy, who in a short time lost their second in command and several other officers, seventeen of which we counted dead upon the field, besides what they carried off and a considerable number wounded. The enemy retired in the utmost haste and confusion followed by the troops till they found shelter under the very powerful broadsides of their ships, anchored within a few yards of the shore. They re-embarked

that evening and the vessels immediately moved off.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
R. McDoual,
Lieut. Col.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart.
The American loss in this action was 66 killed, wounded and missing, the British had one Indian killed. This terminated the attempt of the Americans to recover Michilimackinac, which was only restored to them on the declaration of peace in 1815.

PRUSSIA AND HANOVER.

A JOE ON THE FLANK—WHAT WILL THE HANOVERIANS DO?

In estimating the comparative strength of the combatants in the present war, it is usual, says the *New York Times*, to count the population and the military resources of recently-annexed territory upon a homogeneous basis; that is to say, to reckon upon the people of the newly appropriated duchies and Electorates, as if they were sure to be actuated by the same spirit of patriotism that is certain to animate the populations which live within what constituted the jurisdictional frontiers in 1865. Events may prove this prognostication to be a sound one but we should not forget that there are circumstances which throw some doubt upon it. The parties, for example, which ostensibly or secretly have adhered to the ex-King of Hanover, and the ex-Elector of Hesse, will undoubtedly embrace with eagerness the opportunity to spread disaffection calculated to produce considerable embarrassment.

It will be remembered that in January, 1860, Count Bismark made some startling disclosures in the Diet about a Hanoverian legion formed in time of peace, and concerning other secret proceedings said to have been taken on behalf of the deposed sovereigns, with a view to their restoration and the overthrow of the Prussian rule. It is perhaps not less likely that conspirators of this sort will resume their machinations at the juncture, than that the Italian Republic will resume their designs upon Rome. The Hanoverian Legion was organized in France, and was disbanded during last year—The agents of King George, who had been most active in the organization, retreating with their families to Algeria. At the same time the property of this unlucky monarch, amounting to 13,322,000 thalers—without including the content of the royal castles—was sequestered by the Prussian government, as was also the accessible property of the Elector of Hesse. Now, whatever influences to the detriment of Prussia can be stimulated into activity, either by French exertions or those of the exiled rulers themselves, we may be sure will not be suffered to lie dormant. Hanover was the direct occasion of the Franco-Prussian war of 1866 and the disposition of her people may have an important relation to the struggle of 1870. It seems certain, at all events, that the Prussian General commanding the Province has already demanded reinforcements, and that the Prussian Government has given orders to prevent by every means, the circulation in Hanover of the French Proclamation.

The Vienna "Post" says the Grand Duke of Baden asserts that King William, in conversation with him in 1866, informed him that Bismark was eager to cede the region about the river Saar to France, but that the King and his council declined.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 19th August, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, (25.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The instructions contained in Par. 249, of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia," with the accompanying plan of camps, are to be carefully attended to by all corps during the training.

2. Until further orders, and on all occasions during the annual training in camp, officers will wear undress uniform, and forage caps instead of shakos will be worn by N. C. Officers and men!

3. The drill in camp to be carried on at such hours as will ensure the men from the least exposure to the heat of the sun, and the nature of the drills to be strictly in accordance with the A. G.'s circular letter of 31st May, 1870.

4. Until further orders, at the annual course of target practice, the number of targets, size of bulls-eyes, &c., and the system of marking will be the same as that observed at Wimbledon.

5. Position at 200 yards, standing, at other ranges any position, but without an artificial rest.

No. 2.

North-West Expeditionary Force.

The formation to date from 1st July, 1870, of a *depôt Company* for each of the two Battalions of Riflemen now serving in the "North West," is hereby authorized, with Head-Quarters at Kingston, Ontario.

1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Fillar.

To be Lieutenant :

Edmond J. Burton, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Ensign Angus Gilmor Morrison.

2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Charles Augusto Larue.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Charles Stuart Douglas.

To be Ensign :

George Henry Dabois, Gentleman.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant D'Arcy Edward Boulton, C.S., from 1st Troop.

No. 1 Troop, Cobourg.

To be Lieutenant :

Cornet Alfred Regan, C.S., vice Boulton, appointed Adjutant.

To be Cornet :

Sergeant Henry Samuel Casey, C.S., vice Regan, promoted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Robert Renfrew Smith, Esq., M.D., vice J. A. Somerville, left limits.

No. 2 Company.

The Headquarters of No. 2 Company are hereby transferred from "Lobo" to "Komoka," the former Company headquarters.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry. No. 2 Company, Orono.

To be Captain :

Captain and Paymaster Joseph Lyle Tucker, M.S., vice W. W. Renwick, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Robert Moment, vice Eddy deceased

To be Ensign :

William Ferguson, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. Lockhart, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, Lindsay

To be Ensign, provisionally :

George Searlo Gentleman, vice Thirkell promoted

*47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, Elginburg.*

To be Ensign :

Charles S. Irvine, Gentleman, M.S., vice W. Woolf transferred to No. 2 Company.

*56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 4 Company, "Nicers Corners."*

The resignation of Lieutenant Thomas Dunlop is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, St. L. & O. Railway, (North Augusta.)

Lieutenant Mather Dowsley is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank, as a special case

The resignation of Ensign Calvin Dame is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

53 "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Magog.

The resignation of Captain Thomas Watts is hereby accepted.

The "Charlevoix" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Provisional Battalion of Infantry, to be styled "The Charlevoix Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with head quarters at Baie St. Paul, is hereby authorized, viz:—

No. 1 Company, "St. Paul's Bay,"
 " 2 " "St. Jean d'Orleans"
 " 3 " "Les Eboulements,"
 " 4 " "St. Urbain,"
 " 5 " "Chicoutimi."

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax Field Battery.

To be Captain :

Captain and 1st Lieutenant John F. Shaffer, vice J. B. Campbell, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be first Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant Allan H. Crowe, vice Shaffer, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

Sergeant Major Henry Flowers, vice Crowe.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

Captain William S. Symonds is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant :

John Dence, Gentleman, M.S., vice S. C. Jordan, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Arthur Henry Bars, Gentleman.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES, SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The following candidates for Commission in the Active Militia, have received certificates from Commandants of Schools of Military instruction.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

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