

equipping a force of 700 men, to be composed only of frontier farmers, and to be kept in pay during the time of harvest. They were not to leave the settled parts of the country to engage in too offensive operations of any kind, or even perform garrison duty, their sole object being to enable the people to gather in their crops unmolested. They were divided into small parties, to be stationed at farmhouses and hamlets on both sides of the Susquehanna. The two companies assigned to Lancaster county were placed under the command of a clergyman, Mr. John Elden, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Paxton, a worthy son of the Church Militant, who seems to have discharged his military duty with zeal and judgment.

In 1755 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed one of the most extraordinary militia bills on record, but this last measure was far beyond it in senseless stupidity. That Sir Jeffrey Amherst should be indignant at this conduct is no matter for surprise, or that he should take measures to be relieved of a command where his sagacious and masterly measures were liable to be thwarted by a lot of self-sufficient, ignorant, and bigoted sectaries. Before his departure he made a requisition upon the several provinces for troops to march against the Indians early in spring; and, having left the command to General Gage, he sailed for England early in November.

Pennsylvania had been called upon to furnish 1,000 men; but it was late in the spring before the silly House of Assembly voted £50,000 for the service of the campaign. All the other provinces had cheerfully complied with the requisition, and preparations were made to open the campaign of 1764 with such a force as would make resistance impossible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN QUEST OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VOLUNTEER PAY.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR.—A volunteer myself, and taking a wakeful interest in the welfare of a class of men who deserve well of the country, I would inquire why the volunteer companies in this battalion (28th Perth) have not yet been paid for their eight days' company drill, although the volunteer fiscal year has expired.

No. 4 company, to which I belong, had to live at their own private expense during their company drill; and as it is a well known thing that many young men living at home with their parents have not access to an inexhaustible treasury to supply their occasional expenses, it will not surprise you to be told that many of them had to take considerable thought for what they should eat and drink, and for wherewithal it should be paid for. Nor is this all. Many hotel

keepers, like other mortals, do not like to give men good dinners and better suppers, and all the comforts of these institutions, without a tangible return in the shape of specie or good bank notes. In these iron times nothing can be obtained without hard cash. Men of spirit, like myself, may complain that times have sadly degenerated since the days of knight errantry, when a man who professed arms was never charged for any attentions on the part of "mine host." That was the age of chivalry; this, the age of gold. No matter for your fine, soldierly appearance, your swashing outside and magnanimity of soul, you are denied your dinner without your cash. This is surely mortifying enough. But think of the brave young fellows going home and awaking the pecuniary feelings of their worthy fathers by making demands for money, thereby putting these potent, grave, and reverend seigniors in a very undesirable mood; and you have some faint conception of a moneyless volunteer's blessedness.

Some person is surely to blame for this state of affairs. It is very undesirable that there should be any mortifying or bitter associations connected with our volunteer system; that it should recel humiliating shifts, or, far worse, unseemly altercations between the head of a family and a martial member of it. But undoubtedly this too-much-dilatoriness in paying that which is due will occasion much of what we have hinted at. Men whose dispositions are at the best but too choleric, especially when a demand for money is made, will not calmly listen in the best possible humor to demands for money, in the expenditure of which, looking at the matter from a civic stand-point, there is nothing but folly and loss. Patriotism at such a time is out of the question. In plumpness of pocket there is patriotism, public spirit; but in a lean pocket, there is a shrunken patriotism and a contracted spirit. Accordingly the surest way to strike the death-blow to the volunteer movement is to reduce the pay of the volunteers, or to cease paying altogether. The best way on the other hand, to encourage the movement is to pay all reasonable and just demands promptly, to provide every means compatible with a generous economy, to promote the comfort of men who have shown a public spirit deserving our best returns in the shape of those little things which make pleasant a volunteer's life.

But if matters stand as they are, if there is no charge in contemplation, having in view the prompt payment of each and every man in each company; then I doubt whether those who have in good faith gone out this year, will be found very alacrous next year, if called upon.

It can not with any show of reason be supposed that volunteers, like other men are unwilling to earn an honest penny. Their pay at most is not more than sufficient to pay a substitute in case of need; and, seeing that this is so, I fail to see with what sense of justice their first dues are withheld

so long. Can it be that the public treasury is in a depleted state? or that the whole affair is beneath the notice of the authorities. If the latter be the case, it ought to be avowed that volunteers, may have some notion of the estimation in which they are held by their fellow-countrymen.

We do not intend in the above to make the impression that the volunteers are actuated by mercenary considerations in enrolling themselves as men ready to defend their country; we believe that their loyalty and patriotism is such as to raise them upon a higher latitude of sentiment than this. But we do wish to shew that where all are equally obligated to spend and be spent in defence of our Dominion, those who actually enroll themselves with that avowed purpose should not be treated unworthily and shabbily.

R. W. F. W.
Listowel, September 15th, 1868.

P. S.—Will you also be kind enough to inform us, through the columns of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, whether there was any allowance made by the Government for mileage for volunteers while attending the recent drill at battalion head quarters? I make this inquiry because the members of this company attended drill at Stratford, distant thirty-four miles from company head quarters, and the sum of one dollar and twenty cents was deducted from the pay of each man to pay for conveyances.

R. W. F. W.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RIFLE MATCHES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRANTFORD.

No. 1. FIELD OFFICERS' PRIZE.

	Pts.
Sergeant Cleghorn, No. 7 Co., 5th Batt.,	13
Corporal Bryce, " " "	12
" Ritchie, " " "	14
Private Owens, " " "	12
Corpl Macgregor, No. 6 Co., 5th Batt.,	14
Sergeant Trainor, No. 5 Co., 5th Batt.,	12
Private Skelton, " " "	13
" Fulcher, " " "	13
Corporal Addie, " " "	13
Private Jackson, No. 4 Co., 5th Batt.,	16
Private Holmes, No. 3 Co., 5th Batt.,	12
Sergeant Colclough, " " "	12
Private Hiley, No. 2 Co., 5th Battalion,	12
" Woods, " " "	13
" Crow, " " "	13
" Gordon, " " "	13
Corporal Sweetman, No. 1 Co, 5th Batt.,	12

No. 2. COLONEL BRYDGES' PRIZE.

Private Gordon, No. 2 Co., 5th Batt.,	15
" Bould, No. 3 Co., 5th Batt.,	17
" Holmes, " " "	—
Sergeant Kelly, No. 4 Co., 5th Batt.,	12
Cleghorn, No. 7 Co., 5th Batt.,	13
Corporal Bryce, " " "	14
Private McMillen, " " "	12
" Hayward, No. 1 Co., 5th Batt.,	15
" Kennedy, " " "	12
" Stewart, No. 5 Co., 5th Batt.,	13

No. 3. BRIGADE PRIZE.

Firing not up to mark.

No. 4. HEAD QUARTERS PRIZE.

Capt. Stephen, No. 4 Co., 5th Batt.,	13
Ensign Hitcher, 2 " "	11

No. 5. VOLLEY FIRING.

Number 2 Company, 10 men,	..	63
" 3 " " "	..	65
" 4 " " "	..	62
" 5 " " "	..	74