

to counsel forgetfulness of his first duty. Under the circumstances the advice which we tender, and which we hope will not be taken amiss, is, that if the volunteers have, or consider they have, just cause of complaint against the Parliament which passed the law by which they are governed, and are bound to have their wrongs redressed by forming an association for that purpose, let them associate themselves not in their capacity as volunteers, but as civilians and citizens. If they should be so ill advised as to connect such an organization with the Volunteers they will strike a deadly blow to its efficiency and highest interests, and, mayhap, discover their folly when it will be too late to remedy the mistake. From those who have undertaken the inauguration of this movement we would claim a close and careful consideration of all its bearings; above all let them not forget this axiom, which cannot be disputed, that no military organization can be made a political engine without destroying its highest attributes and endangering the liberties of the people.

NEVER perhaps did that arena for the display of ignorance and self conceit, the United States Congress, bear witness to such foul and unjust animadversions as was lately cast upon the character of Omar Pasha within its hearing. This august assembly which champions every ragamuffin revolution from St. Giles to Timbuctoo and at the same time practices the most uncompromising tyranny towards the conquered South has been anxious to intermeddle between Greece and Turkey; and one of its members took opportunity of late to asperse the character of one of the best and bravest soldiers of modern days. To those who remember the earlier scenes of the last Russian War the name of Omar Pasha will be familiar, and the singular courage and ability with which he defended Kalifat and Silistria, and how on the banks of the Danube he successfully resisted the armies of the Czar. Indeed, since it is his character which has been assailed, we have no hesitation in saying that not one among the model pet Generals of the Northern Army of the United States would stand a moment's comparison with him as a brave soldier and kind-hearted gentlemen, and we would not have to travel very far from our office to find those who can bear evidence to his kind and amiable nature.

The following is the tribute of an American Officer:—

"Colonel Burr Porter, formerly an officer of Massachusetts volunteers commanding at one time the Fortieth Regiment of Infantry, and afterwards the Third Regiment of Cavalry, has sent the following communication to the New York 'Evening Post,' in answer to certain charges against Omar Pasha, on whose staff Col. Porter served during the Crimean war:

In a speech recently delivered in Congress, the greatest of Ottoman Generals, Omar Pasha, is called the Turkish Bayana, and barbarities that shock human nature are attributed to him. Allow one who served on his staff during nearly the whole of the Crimean war to testify in his defence.

Omar Pasha began life as an Austrian Engineer. He early, however, entered the Turkish service, and soon took high grade on account of his skill in construction of field works. The high estimation in which he was held by the Turkish military authorities was abundantly justified by the manner in which the forts of his construction, defended by him, resisted the assaults of the Russians at Kalifat, Silistria and Eupatoria. At the close of the Crimean war he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, by Queen Victoria, in honor rarely accorded to foreigners, and when the Crimean war closed, there was not a stain upon his character.

When on his staff I remember several instances when he sacrificed temporary military success to the sentiment of humanity, and particularly in two instances, by leaving inactively the half barbarous but very effective Arab regiments of cavalry that had come as volunteers from Arabia and Central Asia to the support of the Sultan. I have had many conversations with English and French officers who had relations with Omar Pasha, and their uniform testimony was, that he was a kind, courteous and humane gentleman. He treated me and all Americans who came near him with marked kindness, and often expressed great admiration for American institutions."

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW during the week ending Saturday, the 27th inst., viz.—

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Hon. Col. B., \$2.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Lt. Col. A. C. O., \$2;
Lieut. C. P., \$2; Capt. J. K., \$2; Capt. Geo. S., \$2; Capt. Wm. C., \$2.
LEITH, Ont.—Capt. Jas. P. T., \$1.
FORT ERIE, Ont.—Lt. J. A. G., \$2.
ALMONTE, Ont.—Capt. P. McD., \$2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The late railway accident at Shannonville bridge has brought weeping and mourning in one family here. Poor Gunn, one of the victims who leaves a wife and child unprovided for, after a few days suffering, succumbed to his injuries. He was late of the 47th Regiment, with which he served through the Crimean campaign, and for which he was presented with the usual medals and clasps. Being lately employed on the G. T. railway, he was a corporal in No 4 company, Capt. Bell's, of the Rifle Battalion connected therewith, and was buried with military honors on the 16th inst., Nos. 3 and 4 Cos. G. T. Rifles, and No 2 Co. 42nd Battalion turned out on the occasion. The cortege was headed by a firing party from deceased's company, after the mourners came the volunteers, following which, I noticed Major McKechnie and officers of the two G. T. Railway companies, Capt. Cole, 41st Battalion, Lt.-Col. Buell and Lieut. Wilkinson 42nd Battalion, and Lt.-Colonels Atcherley and Jackson, District Staff. As the mournful procession wound itself through the burying ground, deceased being borne on the shoulders of eight of his stalwart comrades, the somber uniforms of the Volunteers relieved by the snow white pall which covered the earth, with the zephers wafting through the evergreens, caused one to contemplate on the end of man, and doubtless prepared those present to join with proper reverence in the solemn and impressive service of the church of England

which was said on this occasion by the esteemed rector Mr. Lane, at the conclusion of which the firing party fired three volleys in the air, the procession reformed and marched off.

Permit me to say, the firing party under the command of Sergeant Morrison performed their post admirably, the men were very steady, and the volleys were fired with great precision, one cannot but think of poor Gunn, who though wounded, braved the Russian bullets for months, to meet his more ignominious death by this monster Railway.

The snow has scarcely ceased to fall for the past ten days, consequently the roads are almost impassible, causing but few country people to visit the town, and the mails, particularly from the east, are very irregular.

As the withdrawal of the troops in the spring will throw the whole defence of the Dominion on the Volunteers, would it not be well for the Commons at its next Session to make a provision for at least 100,000 Volunteer or Active Militia? and to provide for them, the very best equipment. I presume, at the present time, one half of the accoutrements in possession of the Volunteers are unserviceable, they being very old and in fact a great portion condemned by the regular troops previous to their being palmed off on our Government, knapsacks and new water bottles are also wanted, and when issued, it is to be hoped that they will not only be perfect in the manufacture, but of the latest and most approved pattern.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., 15th February, 1869.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—During the whole period of the American War, the men of the "Loyal Volunteer Artillery" took their full share of duty, for the protection of the property of their fellow citizens: while, for the more immediate protection of property around the harbor of Saint John and its contiguous shores; a force of "Sea Fencibles" was organized, composed of the branch pilots and others connected with the navigation of the Port; and so great had become their discipline, and rigid adherence to duty, that the moment the bugle sounded, or the drum beat to quarters, whether at night or day, every man would be found at his proper place, at the proper time. In the latter part of the year 1812, the gallant 104th Regiment, was raised in New Brunswick.

In its ranks, were a large number of the sons of the Loyalists of '83, and sons of the old 42nd Highlanders, who had been disbanded at the close of the Revolutionary War, and came here with the Loyalists; and sons of the Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who had immigrated into this Province prior to the year 1813; and amongst its officers, were to be found some as brave men, as ever wore a sword. The