

entered and was one of the very first to take a first class certificate. At the time of the "Tront" difficulty he raised and drilled a volunteer company which was inspected and passed, but as their services were never required they were of course never called out. He was also one of the first who organised and took charge of a drill association in an Upper Canada town; afterwards, in the most inclement season of the year 1865 he travelled thirty-one miles once a fortnight, remaining four or five days each time, to drill a company for which service he received at the rate of \$100 per annum. It may easily be conceived how remunerative this must have been to him. During the same year he resigned a situation to attend the camp at Laprairie; again at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, he was on account of his well known ability and experience, appointed Adjutant of a Provisional Battalion having first raised a company to join it. In June of the same year, being unattached, he proceeded to Toronto as a Sergeant of the Company he had raised, but immediately on his arrival there was again appointed Adjutant of a Provisional Battalion with which he proceeded to the front. In September of the same year being still unattached, he went as Lieut. of a Company to the camp at Thorold; and finally after long and tried service he was gazetted Major of a Battalion of service Militia in Ontario. Finding there were no regularly qualified officers in three of the Companies in his District, he, at the request of the Brigade Major undertook to instruct them, which necessitated a round of fifty miles once a week. For this service faithfully performed, he received at the rate of \$240 per annum. As an instance of how energetic officers task themselves for the good of the Force, we annex a rough statement of the expenses for one year of a Major of a Volunteer Battalion:—Saddlery, \$40; Sword Knot, \$13.40; Cap Badge, \$2; Spurs, \$3.50; Lace, \$3; two day's pay for band, \$7.80; subscription to Rifle Match, \$7.00; travelling expenses, \$20; Books and Postage, \$4.50; total, \$101.20. As a set-off to this he received one day's pay, viz:—for the 1st July. Surely there is nothing further required to prove what we have so often stated in reference to the subject of expenses incurred by Volunteer officers in fulfilling the duties imposed upon them, and it would be but a simple act of justice on the part of the Government to make such provision as will in the instances we have quoted, indemnify to some extent the victims of volunteering, in order that conscientious officers of the Force may be relieved from the heavy burthens at present laid upon them.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

By Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major,
No. 1 Division, Ontario.
Brockville, Inf. Co, Monday 16th Dec. 8.
P. M.
Merrickville, Rifle " Tuesday 17th 8. P. M.
Burrills Rapids, Inf. Wed's. 18th 10. A. M.
Perth, 2 Cox. do do 8 P.M.
Portage-du-Fort, Inf. Friday 20th 1.30 "
Brockville, Rifle do Monday 23rd do 8 "

THOSE "STANDING ORDERS."

A letter appeared in a late issue of the *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, signed "an officer of the 35th Battalion," claiming that the book of standing orders (which we had previously noticed in favorable terms and stated was compiled by Major T. C. SCOBLE of the 37th Batt.) was compiled by Major McKenzie, 35th Battalion, and that "Major Scoble, while acting as Brigade Major made some alterations in them and got them printed, but to the astonishment of the officers of the 35th Battalion, they came out as the Standing Orders of the 37th Battalion."

In the first place Major Scoble never claimed authorship, at least to us; and from a careful comparison of Major McKenzie's MS. with the printed copy of the standing orders of the 37th Battalion, we must say that very little similarity of language exists, though naturally so—the general features and principles are exactly the same. Major Scoble's compilation, we find, bears not only resemblance to that of Major McKenzie, but takes much of its subject matter from the "Standing Orders" of H. M. 16th Regt.; "Major Dixon's Manual"; "The Regulations respecting the Volunteer Force" and other sources. Such works as this must necessarily be nothing more nor less than compilations, their merits solely resting upon the ingenuity displayed in their arrangement. Major Scoble may have, and very likely did, use Major McKenzie's MS. as a reference; for it appears to have been carefully prepared and adapted to the requirements of a Volunteer Battalion, but in that there is no plagiarism as Major McKenzie certainly must have previously collected his data from some other similar source. We lay these facts before our readers to prevent any unjust inferences being drawn from the letter above referred to, and feel quite satisfied that both the gallant Majors only had in view, in getting up the "Orders," the efficiency and welfare of their respective battalions, without any idea of rivalry or misunderstanding in connection therewith.

A SENATORIAL JOKE.

We clip the following good thing from the *New York Army and Navy Journal*, of the 7th inst:—

"We see in the Congressional reports a resolution of Mr. CHANDLER in the Senate declaring our neutrality in the war now existing between the governments of Great Britain and Abyssinia. Some of the learned Senators thought these resolutions a joke; but it is by no means certain that Great Britain will think so very long. King Theodore can furnish quite as many sailors and officers as did the "Southern Confederacy," and the same use of our ports as was conceded by Great Britain to the "Confederacy" is all his Majesty desires. The agents of his Majesty are reticent; but enough is known to feel the assurance that they will not be idle.

In the meantime our Congress can well amend our navigation laws so as to conform to the practice of Great Britain, and allow King Theodore a fair chance on the high seas."

There seems to be a peculiar and amusing affinity between the "greatest nation in all creation" on this side of the Atlantic and of old despoticisms of Europe, but we hardly expected our neighbor's sympathy would be extended to His august and humane Majesty of Abyssinia; but this is scarcely to be wondered at when we observe the points of resemblance between the rulers of the two nations—"King Andy and King Theodore."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following particulars of a visit to the field of Montana after the battle:—

"Montana is situated in a hollow, surrounded by wooded heights, vineyards, and olive grounds, through all which the Garibaldians retreated fighting, and I found people still occupied in finding and burying their bodies on spots where they lay—fifty-three having been buried that morning. A French captain, who obligingly accompanied me to the principal positions round the village, showed me in a vineyard, at the summit of which his company was stationed, the hastily dug hole into which his soldiers had thrust fifteen corpses, the sight of which immediately round their *corps de garde* incommoded them. The captain belonged to the 80th Regiment, which had been sent from Rome as a reinforcement on the Monday morning before the capitulation of the Garibaldians, but arrived too late for the fighting. He seemed disgusted at the whole affair, especially as he did not consider it "une guerre," and did not sympathize with the cause for which it was undertaken. "C'est au mois d'Avril prochain que nous ferons la guerre, quand nous irons en Prusse," said he with a bellidose twinkle in his eye. He wore the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and had gone through the Crimean campaign. Under a group of oaks on the right of the road, not far from each other, were three still unburied corpses—fair specimens of the different categories of enthusiasts led by Garibaldi to achieve the unity of Italy. The first was a robust—almost Herculean—young peasant, who had evidently not feared exposing himself, for he was literally riddled with balls through his head, his face, his ample breast, and even down to his hip, the round red holes were visible, but the placid expression of his features indicated no suffering, but his death must have been instantaneous. The plunders of the dead had left only a shirt on the corpse, which was thus nearly all visible in its vigorous proportions. The next victim was of a much more delicate type. A fair young man with long curling hair, and blue eyes, half open, with the same placid expression as the first. His shirt was open at the breast, which was perforated with balls; a striped flannel tunic and a long pair of fine linen drawers had been left on him, but his stockings and boots were gone, and the whiteness and delicacy of his feet showed that his life had not been one of labour. Who knows to what respectable or noble family he belonged, or what anxious mother's heart was yearning towards him as he lay with his fair face upturned in death to the azure sky? The third corpse was that of a fine lad about 17 apparently, whose chin revealed the first