

### Personal.

By the death of Capt. J. C. Chamberlin, and the removal of his company's headquarters, the 43rd battalion and the active force have unfortunately lost the services of the whole family of Chamberlins, whose names as rifle shots were well known throughout the Dominion. Lieut. Henry Chamberlin twice represented Canada at Wimbledon, Sergeant John, who was only less successful than Henry, has gone to reside in the Western States, and Lieut. Horace, the youngest of the brothers, who promised to equal, or excel, his older brothers, is the only one of the three now residing at the old headquarters of the company.

### In Parliament.

IN the House of Commons on the 28th April, Mr. Barron asked whether it was the intention of the Government to compensate J. C. Gilchrist of Woodville, father of the late W. C. Gilchrist of Frog Lake, killed by Indians during the rebellion of 1885, for the personal property of the deceased lost and destroyed. Mr. White said the Government did not propose to compensate persons for the loss of relatives. In Mr. Gilchrist's case proper sepulture had been secured at the public expense, and as regards effects lost, any claim under this head would be settled by the North-West commission.

A petition was read for Lieut.-Col. John Barwick and others asking for recognition of the volunteer services in 1866-70, but there being no signatures on the sheet on which the prayer of the petition was written the Speaker announced that it could not under the rules be recorded.

On the 9th instant Mr. Purcell asked the Government whether it was their intention to provide for the payment of pensions or the granting of scrip to the veterans who served the Crown in 1837, as has been done in the cases of the veterans of 1812, and of those who served in suppressing the recent North-West rebellion. To this the minister replied that it was not in the power of the Government to grant such recompense, as it was a matter that properly came under the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, having occurred previous to Confederation.

A petition from Lieut.-Col. Barwick was read and received.

On the 10th Mr. Wilson moved for petitions and applications of Joseph Swisher, a volunteer of 1837, for consideration on account of his health having been greatly impaired while serving then. The mover waxed eloquent in his advocacy of Mr. Swisher's claims, and went over the well-worn ground about the readiness of our citizens at all times to defend their country, and the success which always crowned their efforts. He contended that the volunteers of 1837 had quite as much right to be recognized by the Dominion as those of 1812 or of late years, who had been pensioned, and whatever might be thought of the rights of the quarrel they did what the Government of the day asked them to do. This man, Swisher, contracted a disease while on duty, and for fifty years has been incapacitated from ordinary duties. Mr. Wilson quoted Mr. Mowat's opinion that the matter came within Dominion jurisdiction. Mr. Swisher did not ask for knighthood, or a gift of \$20,000, but simply for something to make his declining years somewhat comfortable.

Mr. Purcell added a few words in favor of the volunteers of '37-38. Men who did not turn out were looked upon as disloyal, and many of the old volunteers were in straitened circumstances. Pensions were paid in 1874 to the veterans of 1812, and it was the federal government dealt with that question.

Dr. Dickey sympathised with Mr. Wilson, who had in 1884 brought the matter before the House, as had Mr. Dalton McCarthy previously. He thought it would be an honorable thing for the government to recognise the active service men, not only of 1837, but also those of 1866 and 1870. The volunteers of 1885 got medals and rewards, which they richly deserved, but the same recognition ought to be made in the case of those who served their country in 1837, though when the matter was previously discussed, both government and opposition united in the opinion that it was a matter for provincial settlement.

Mr. Curran was satisfied Mr. Swisher should receive compensation, and brought up again the claim of a widow named Martin, whose son died from the effects of exposure while on service in 1866.

Mr. Scriver could not understand why the government took the position they did on the question. He thought the loyalists of '37 entitled to consideration, and wondered at the difference in their treatment and that of the deputation of veterans of 1866 and 70, who had within a day or been cordially received.

Lt.-Col. Denison also endorsed the men of '37.

Mr. Jones thought the action of the Mackenzie government in pensioning the 1812 men could hardly be taken as a precedent, as that was a national war against a foreign invader, while the 1837 men had no claim, at least on the Maritime provinces and North-West, but only on old Canada.

Mr. Béchard coincided with Mr. Jones, and said the '37 troops had committed outrages in the rural districts and elsewhere to such an extent that an act of indemnity was passed. Any action recognising these men would be very unpopular in Quebec at least.

Mr. Somerville repeated the arguments of the last two speakers, and added that, as it was through the action of William Lyon Mackenzie and his friends that we were in possession to-day of liberal institutions, we ought, if we recognised any claims, to recognise those of the rebels. A reward of \$5,000 was placed on Sir George Cartier's head then; to-day we have a monument here to show that he was a true patriot. The existence of the Dominion parliament was only made possible by the rebellion, and it was no place to discuss the matter.

Sir John Macdonald pointed out the differences inevitable from bringing up such motions, thought it would be better to avoid them in future, and suggested that the motion should be withdrawn but Mr. Wilson wished to have the papers, so the motion was agreed to.

On the 11th Mr. Edgar asked, when the field allowance was paid to the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers, and what sum to each man, whether the pay sheets for field allowance had been signed by the members of the York and Simcoe battalion, and if so when they were received by the department, and, if the amounts signed for had not been paid to the men, why not? Sir Adolphe replied that the Royal Grenadiers had been paid \$8.10 per man on the 26th December, 1885, by District P.M. Alger, in lieu of boots and underclothing, and the Queen's Own at the same rate by departmental cheque on the 2nd May, 1886. No pay sheets for the York and Simcoe for kit money had been received, and no allowance made.

Mr. Jones moved for a return of correspondence respecting the purchase of military lands at Annapolis, with valuation placed on such lands by applicants, and explained that he understood parties were trying to get lands at the fort of Annapolis Royal, of great historical value, at a very low figure, which he thought the department should hold on to and improve.

Sir Adolphe agreed with the mover that such old landmarks were of great value and should be protected, and promised the papers.

### Records of Our Militia Corps.—V.

#### The Quebec Volunteer Cavalry.

*Extracts from a troop order book of Capt. Bell's troop, dated Quebec, 1st March, 1813.*

Notes respecting the formation of the Troop.

(Continued from page 756.)

BELL'S CAVALRY, 1812—QUEBEC TROOP OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

THIS troop was first formed by Capt. Bell, under an order of H. E. Sir G. Prevost, dated 22nd April, 1812, as a part of the 3rd battalion, Quebec militia.

22nd May, 1812—William Sheppard and Hammond Gowan are appointed sergeants; Mr. Hale attached to the troop as cornet.

27th June—Intelligence of the declaration of war reached Quebec. The gentlemen composing the troop, to the number of 34, volunteered their services to act when and where the Government thought proper.

27 July—The troop declared independent of the 3rd battalion, Quebec militia. In case of alarm, to assemble on their private parade in front of the castle, by order of General Glasgow.

October—Mr. Hale appointed lieutenant and Mr. Sheppard cornet, dated 24th April last.

19th December—The troop to be held in readiness to march on active service early in the spring.

15th February, 1813—Orders received to add 25 dismounted men to the troop.

MUSTER ROLL, QUEBEC LIGHT CAVALRY.

1st March, 1813.

#### Officers.

Captain (commandant), Mathew Bell.  
Lieutenant, Edward Hale.  
Cornet, W. G. Sheppard.  
Quarter-Master, Benjamin Racy (from the Ste. Marie Nouvelle, Beauce Battalion), attached to the troop.

#### Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeant Hammond Gowan.  
do William Henderson.  
do Alex. Cowan.\* } Acting.  
do James Heath. }  
Corporal Charles Hall.  
do Wm. Sheppard.\*  
do G. Wilson.  
Trumpeter Thomas Pearson.