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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. III. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869. No. 45.

### THE REVOLT OF THE British American Colonies, 1764-84.

#### CHAPTER XXV.

It had been determined by the British Ministry, at the suggestion of Sir Guy Carleton, to send an expedition from Canada to form a junction with Howe's troops on the Hudson, as it was expected that the prosecution of the next campaign would place that river entirely in his power, especially as it was navigable to Albany, thence by batteaux to Fort Edward with an open road to the northward to Fort George at the head of Lake George, a distance of fifteen miles; or to the southward to the head of that arm of Lake Champlain known as South Bay, a distance of 38 miles. The first was that principally followed by the British troops, and involved a portage, or carrying place, of four miles at Ticonderago; the second was altogether open navigation from the head of the bay.

All reasons of policy, justice and common sense would have pointed out Sir Guy Carleton as the man of all others best qualified to conduct an expedition on which the fate of the British Empire in America depended. But the puerile motives which governed the English cabinet at that period sacrificed all those considerations to the ease of Lord North, who endeavoured to get rid of a political enemy by appointing him to an important military command and silence an able debater by the assumption that he was a great General. Accordingly in an evil hour for England the gay, witty, unscrupulous and thoroughly superficial John Burgoyne was appointed to lead the expedition, and Carleton, in disgust, resigned his Governorship of Canada, but not before he had endeavored to aid as far as his advice and power could his favored rival.

On the 1st of June, 1777, Burgoyne assembled his troops numbering over 7,000 men of all arms at St. John's with the intention of penetrating to Albany by the valley

of Lake Champlain, while Lt.-Col. St. Leger with a detachment of 700 Rangers, (embodied Loyalists) moved up the St. Lawrence to Oswego for the purpose of co-operating with the Six Nation Indians, under the control of Sir John Johnson, with the loyalists which he had rallied to the Royal cause, and securing the valley of the Mohawk, thus cutting off from Albany any aid likely to be derived from the settlers in the surrounding townships, those being principally of Dutch descent, were not tainted with loyal feelings and were likely to give some trouble. This expedition, to be effective, should have consisted of at least 2,000 men and a respectable train of artillery. Its line of operations presented far greater facilities for expedition than that pursued by the main army, because the portages beyond Oswego were small, and the line of waters being that of the present Erie Canal, had been rendered navigable for batteaux long before.

Instead of this the artillery carried with the corps were contemptible, provisions and equipments worse. Its fate materially hastened the great catastrophe, and both accurately measured Burgoyne's capacity as a General.

Having collected his whole forces at Crown Point restored the fortifications ruined by the Americans when they evacuated that post in 1776, and established magazines; he appears to have divided his army, and with a division on the eastern shore of the lake, and the fleet in the centre he advanced on Ticonderago.

This fortress, so famous in the war of 1754-64, was built by the French Canadians in 1756, and called "Carillon," (Chimes) from the rapids above and below it, in the bed of the river, by which the waters of Lake George are sent into Lake Champlain. Ticonderago, a corruption of Cheonderago, its Iroquois name, means precisely the same thing. It is situated on the extreme point of a peninsula formed by the junction of the channel of the river which connects both lakes with Champlain. A deep swamp covered the southern face, except a small space near the river on which the Canadians had erected those famous lines before which

Abercrombie and 17,000 British and Provincial soldiers were defeated by one-fifth of their number of Canadian peasants in 1758. It will thus be seen that the ground on which the fort stood was an irregular triangle, two sides covered by water, the third by the swamp and lines.

The Americans had greatly strengthened the defences. On the opposite or eastern shore of lake Champlain they had erected a strong fortification on a commanding height called Mount Independence, connecting both by a substantial bridge, and this was protected by a boom on the northern or Lake Champlain face. As the mountain was intrenched from crest to base it might be safely assumed that all communications with Lake George or South Bay were effectually prevented. The American depots were at Skarsborough near Whitehall at the head of the bay, and the lake was inaccessible as long as Ticonderago stood.

It would appear that no provision had been made against what actually happened—an approach by land—and therefore when the British right wing had invested Ticonderago, prepared to cross the river to the right bank the Americans set fire to and abandoned such works as they had on the peninsula between Lake George and South Bay. This happened on the 2nd of July.

The stream connecting Lakes George and Champlain is about four miles in length. It is broken by a series of rapids and falls, the surface of the former being 157 feet above the level of the latter, the connecting channel, known as La Chute River, runs from south to north, at the foot of the lower falls it takes a sharp bend to the eastward, and on its northwestern shore Ticonderago is placed within the loop of land formed by the junction of river and lake. Mount Independence was opposite the junctions of the river, lake and South Bay on the eastern shore, while on the western shore of South Bay just at the confluence of the river rose Mount Defiance or Sugar Loaf Hill, commanding the works on both the peninsula and the eastern shore. It will be seen that these three points formed a triangle to west, south and east. This was at once seized and

fortified, and as Ticonderago was no longer tenable the American garrison was, on the morning of the 6th of July, marched across the Bridge to the eastern shore for the purpose of proceeding to Skenesborough (Whitehall) by way of Castleton, while the stores, artillery and ammunition were embarked on board 200 batteaux, escorted by five armed galleys, to proceed by South Bay to the same point.

So silently was this retreat effected that no intimation of it was conveyed to the British investing force till the commandant of Mount Independence thought fit to set his dwelling on fire before evacuating it. The glare so frightened the rear guard that they fell into confusion, which a little energy on the part of the British would have turned to utter destruction.

The naval department, under Commodore Lutwich, at once proceeded to open the navigation, and by nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th of July had cleared away the labors of the Americans for the previous twelve months, and had opened South Bay to the gunboats which at once started in pursuit, overtook the American flotilla at Skenesboro, engaged and captured some of the largest galleys, burned others, captured and set on fire the batteaux and stores.

The main division of the British army, under Gen. Burgoyne, had embarked on the remainder of the flotilla and proceeded to Skenesboro, while Gen. Fraser, with the advance corps, followed the retreating Americans by land, came up with them at Hubbardton on the morning of the 7th of July, and after a smart action completely defeated them. On the 8th of July another action was fought at Fort Ann on Wood Creek, fourteen miles from Whitehall, in which the Americans were again defeated and obliged to evacuate that post, retreating in confusion to Fort Edward; the whole when mustered there amounting to 4,400 men, beaten, demoralized, and without stores or equipment.

Burgoyne determined to march from Whitehall or Skenesboro to Fort Edward, a distance of some thirty miles along the old route followed by Dieskaw and the French troops in 1756, to bring up his stores and baggage by way of Lake George and to establish his field depots at Fort George at the head of this lake. He has been blamed for this as it is alleged he lost much valuable time by taking that route, whereas if he had chosen that by Ticonderago he would have been earlier before Fort Edward.

He marched from Fort Anne on the 13th of July and encamped before Fort Edward on the 27th. It is very doubtful if he had returned from Skenesboro to Ticonderago and embarked his troops on Lake George whether he could have arrived any earlier, and he had the advantage of moving on a line covering his communications, driving such portions of St. Clair's army as would have occupied it away, encouraging his friends, deciding the wavering, and up to

his arrival at Fort Edward producing the best possible effect for the service on which he was engaged.

While the British army was encamped at this place an event occurred, tragical and lamentable in its nature, but which has been villianously used to blacken the character and damage the interests of the country that army served—it is known as the murder of Jane McCrea. The story commonly believed is that an officer of the British army was attached to Miss McCrea, who resided with her brother at Fort Edward; that he had written a letter to her appointing a meeting at a certain road between the camp and Fort. That this letter was entrusted to the care of a chieftain of the Iroquois Indians with the promise of a large reward if he would escort Miss McCrea to the trysting tree. That the helpless girl entrusted herself to the guidance of the Indian; that he was joined by another of the same tribe who had acquired a quantity of rum, that while waiting for the officer the Indians got drunk and the new comer insisted on sharing the reward, which was denied by the other. Whereupon he instantly killed her with a blow of his tomahawk, and as the scalp of right belonged to him he brought it to Gen. Burgoyne for the purpose of being paid, but the long ringlets betrayed the fact of the murder, and inquiry confirmed its truth. Hence the villiany and cruelty of Burgoyne and the royal troops was too fearful to detail. A pity it is that such a well told story has no foundation in fact except that Miss McCrea was killed by an American rifle shot fired by one of the *pure and humane patriots* comprising Gen. St. Clair's army, and the Indians scalped her after she was dead. The story was told by Loring in his "Field Book of the Revolution," himself an American, and one not likely to favor the British *oppressors*, is substantially as follows:

Jane McCrea resided in the village of Fort Edward, and was betrothed to a young man of the name of David Jones, whose family owned property to a large amount in the vicinity. At the commencement of the rebellion David and his brother Jonathan raised a company of 80 men and joined Castleton in Canada serving in the division under Gen. Fraser. Jonathan held the rank of Capt. and David that of Lieutenant, and were with the troops in the British camp about to occupy Fort Edward. The Iroquois Indians pushed their reconnoissance into the village for the purpose of capturing prisoners, for which when brought safe to the British camp they received a stipulated sum per head, if wounded less, and *scalps were not paid for*. On the morning of the 27th July Jane McCrea was on a visit at the house of a Mrs. McNeil, a relation of the British Gen. Fraser, but who had long resided at Fort Edward. The Indians seized both ladies and hurried them towards the British camp. Being pursued by a detachment of American soldiers, Mrs. McNeil, being large and corpulent,

could not be mounted on horseback and was carried by the Indians, Miss McCrea unfortunately was mounted, and was shot dead by the fire of the American picket. The Indians scalped her, as it was a matter of religious and honorable feeling with them to do so. Mrs. McNeil was carried safely to camp almost naked, and had to be accommodated with General Fraser's camp cloak, being far too large to be covered by the robes of an ordinary sized woman. The fate of the American picket was that the officers and nearly all the men were killed in the skirmish that ensued, and, of course, scalped. An exaggerated account of this was carried to General Gates, then in command of the American northern army, and he wrote an angry letter about it to General Burgoyne, who had the strictest inquiry made when it appeared that Lieutenant Jones had nothing whatever to do with it.

Such is a fair specimen of the romance American writers have thrown about the incidents of war, intended to blacken the character of the British officers and soldiers as well as afford a coloring for the robbery and injustice practiced on the gallant loyalists who preferred their allegiance to their interests.

The immediate result of this skirmish was the hurried evacuation of Fort Edward and the retreat of Gen. Schuyler and his army to Stillwater, on the Hudson River.

It was at Fort Edward that those delays so fatal to the success of the expedition occurred, and for which no reasonable excuse can be urged. The fatal effects of that procrastination which was so marked a feature of the British officers of that period and which was affected as strategy, is the only reasonable explanation of Burgoyne's conduct.

#### THE BARRACKS.

It has long been mooted that the Government proposed establishing some sort of a school or camp of instruction for the Volunteer Militia. There is some talk, we believe, in official circles, of making use of the barracks of this town for this purpose. By successively calling out for a few weeks service each, small detachments of the force it is proposed to keep some of these outposts permanently garrisoned, and at the same time afford the men further opportunities of becoming acquainted with the routine of a soldier's life. It is intimated that Fort Wellington, at Prescott, will thus be garrisoned and that a similar experiment will be tried in St. Johns; but whether this scheme will amount to anything it is impossible to say at the present writing. In the meanwhile the barracks here are in the same condition as they were after the fire, and unless they are repaired this fall, will be of comparatively little value next spring.

Since writing the above we learn that Prescott is already garrisoned by Volunteers.—*The St. Johns News, Oct. 29.*

The Russian army now numbers 1,467,000 men.

## DENISON ON MODERN CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, Jr., the commanding officer of the Governor-General's Body Guard, has written a book on Modern Cavalry, which displays an intimate acquaintance with the details of the subject on which he writes. The work deals with all that relates to the efficiency of a horse soldier; his physical stature, training, armament, equipment, and varied duties; and it may be mentioned as some proof of the value of the treatise, that it has already been translated into German by a Prussian cavalry officer, for circulation amongst military men in Prussia. Col. Denison divides his subject under several heads, and states his opinion about each in a thoroughly lucid manner, giving the opinions of experienced cavalry officers in support of those theories which he himself supports. He is candid enough, moreover, to mention the opinions of some others who in some matters disagree with himself. It has long been held that the cavalry arm of the service has fallen much behind in the general advance that has been made in the improvement of military science, and that some change is absolutely necessary to render the English cavalry as efficient as they might be in time of war. The principal difficulty has been that, weighty authorities have differed in their opinions concerning the changes that should be made. Col. Denison states what he conceives to be the necessary alterations, and in many points he is supported by excellent authorities. To deal with his ideas seriatim, he says of the organization of cavalry, that, to be effective, it should be divided into two branches; cavalry of the line and dragoons or mounted riflemen. The first he would reserve for the special object of charging, and the latter for the more varied duties that are usually supposed to be performed by light cavalry. As this distinction is created principally by a difference of armament, we may consider what he says on this point. The cavalry of the line being intended for charging, either squares of infantry or opposing bodies of horse, should be armed for this special purpose. That is they should carry a lance, sabre and revolvers. The lance he thinks a most effective weapon for this purpose, and quotes several instances where its power has been demonstrated, and though he admits the necessity of these soldiers being provided with sabres he thinks the efficacy of that weapon far surpassed by that of the revolver. He mentions numerous instances—to which we could add others—where the superiority of the revolver has been fully established, and this we think is a matter so clear as to render dissenting opinions very difficult to support. The old superiority of the sword, as Col. Denison points out, vanishes in the face of the improvements which have been made in modern firearms, and were there no comparative testimony, a little reflection would show that a body of men armed merely with sabres would have but a poor chance against others carrying revolvers.

Speaking of his second division of cavalry, which he deems to be the more useful of the two, Colonel Denison says that, they should be armed and trained to fight as well on foot as on horseback. The opportunities for charging, and the problematical success which in modern warfare must attend that operation makes it important that light cavalry should be better prepared for the discharge of such duties as reconnoitering, covering bodies of

men whether in advance or retreat, harassing the enemy and generally performing duties other than charging. For this purpose he would arm them with a short repeating rifle and revolvers, but no sabre; or, if with a sabre, he would have that weapon attached to the saddle and not to the trooper, because, as it would seldom if ever be used, it should not hamper his movements on foot. He would have his light cavalry in fact mere mounted riflemen.

On one point, Colonel Denison differs with Captain Nolan, one of the best authorities on cavalry matters, as with other old and experienced officers. This is on the question of men's size. It has been said of the men to whom we refer, that for light cavalry they should be as small and light as possible: but Colonel Denison seems to think that length of limb is a more desirable quality than diminutive size. He says that "low stature does not necessarily carry with it light weight, nor tall stature heavy weight." It is unnecessary to dwell on such a point, for it cannot be denied that small men are, as a rule, lighter than large ones.

Colonel Denison comments on the dress which is worn by European cavalry, and points out very truly that the equipment of a cavalry soldier both in England and the Continent is better adapted for parade-grounds and ball-rooms than for actual service. He suggests a cavalry dress, and those who have had any experience of actual campaigning will heartily endorse his remarks.

It is impossible in our present limits to follow Colonel Denison in detail through the many branches into which he has divided his subject. We would, however, point out one opinion of his which we think of the greatest importance. It is that which relates to the selection of men for the cavalry. Colonel Denison thinks that men should be trained together and then apportioned to that branch of the service for which they are most fitted, instead of as is at present the method, of allowing every man to select his own arm and regiment. By this change the utility of any given number of men would be greatly increased.

Much of the remainder of the book is devoted to subjects more particularly interesting to cavalry men, and though there are matters—such as the size and shape of the saddle—in which Colonel Denison will find plenty of contrary opinion from experienced authorities, the work is throughout an able treatise on the cavalry arm of the service. It cannot fail to be interesting to all, even to those who differ with it on some points, and as a guide to those organizing cavalry corps it will be particularly valuable. The reasons for the various opinions are clearly set forth, the remarks of well-known men who support these opinions are given, and there are hints and instructions to men and officers which will add much to the efficiency of those who study them.—*Globe*.

## ZADKIEL'S PROPHECIES FOR 1870.

"Zadkiel"—Lieutenant Morrison—has issued in London his almanac predictions for 1870 of which the *London Daily News* says:

"The work is indeed a *multum in parvo*. It is suited to the wants and requirements of all ages and stations. Those who have neglected the warnings of the last number had better examine the list of fulfilled predictions at the end of the Almanac, and noted how foolish crowned heads have been in not seeing to their nativities in time. The Queen of Spain was warned that Mars was inimical to her, and so it turned out. The Conservatives of our country received due notice that

the Sun was in Aries, and not having made preparations for the event, they were overthrown. If people defy Sagittarius or Virgo, and even turn their backs upon Taurus or Leo, what are they to expect?"

"Zadkiel particularises in the most courageous manner. For example, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 20th, 25th, of January, deal with merchants, bankers or clergymen, begin new undertakings. On the 5th, 24th, 29th, woo, marry, engage female servants, visit or invite friends, and so on. On the 4th, 9th, 14th, 23rd, deal with farmers, and old folk. Farmers and old folk; this is a strange conjunction, and seems somehow disrespectful to the agricultural interest. In March, Victor Emmanuel (*if alive*) is likely to be in a bad way. Jupiter, by moving in Uranus, seems well disposed to Ireland; but Uranus by retrograding in Cancer, brings straggle and sudden mischief on Holland, Scotland and Manchester. Those born on the 15th February will prosper in all Venus matters about the 15th of this month, which gives them exactly a month and a day to improve the privileges granted by a fading custom to the votaries of St. Valentine. April promises to be lowering and dark. Mars squares Uranus, and there is turbulence on that account in England. During May Ireland is disposed to be troublesome.

"Both the Prince Imperial and the Prince of Wales are exposed to perils in November. In December, what with Virgo squaring at Jupiter, Uranus retrograding in Cancer, and Saturn entering Capricorn from an unexpected quarter, a complete Irish shindy will take place in the skies, and we shall all be in danger from ill health, grief, losses, crosses, &c.

At last an end has been put to the Byron Stowe controversy by the *London Quarterly*, which publishes, in its current number, several letters addressed to Mrs. Leigh by Lady Byron at the time of the separation of the latter from her husband. These letters make it clear beyond a doubt that at that time Lady Byron was on the most affectionate terms with the poet's half-sister, that Mrs. Leigh acted towards her as well as Byron, the part of a devoted and attached sister, and that, of course, the separation could not have been owing, as Mrs. Stowe alleges, to the discovery by Lady Byron of a dreadful intrigue between Mrs. Leigh and her brother. It now rests with Mrs. Stowe to make the best answer she can to the reproaches which must follow her for her disgraceful attack upon the memory of the dead. It is altogether improbable that she can offer anything further to justify the shameless statements made in her "True Story."

Some people have a funny way of doing things. Not long ago a court martial was held upon an officer in the United States navy, named Frank Munroe. He was a captain in rank and had been guilty of some serious act of insubordination, so serious that the court decided unanimously that he be dismissed from the service. The sentence was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for endorsement, but that gentleman, probably thinking that it was too lenient for the magnitude of the offence, required it to be changed. He sentenced Capt. Munroe to be suspended from active duty for three years, on full pay. So the poor fellow is to receive all his salary and to do nothing for it! What could be more horrible to an active, intelligent mind than such a punishment? And yet the people of the United States talk about the a roudies perpetrated by Valmaseda in Cuba.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I had no idea that my random shot of the 20th September would turn up a bull's eye, nor was I aware till I read the letter of "F. O." that the REVIEW commanded the services of an occasional editor. 'Tis a very handy arrangement and very convenient at times, but on the whole I think your subscribers would be as well satisfied if they knew that the interests of the Volunteer Militia and the policy of the REVIEW was guided by a responsible party, viz: the editor or proprietor of the paper; "F. O." would then have the same advantage as the rest of your correspondents and his articles would not appear as if they represented editorial opinion.

I find no fault with "F. O." for his defence of the New Militia Bill, "every man to his fancy," and as long as he believes in the truth of his principles just so long has he a right to advocate his convictions, but let "F. O." on the other hand be prepared to give me credit for as much sincerity as I cheerfully concede to him. I don't see moreover, that there is any call for his caution in respect to personalities. Public men and public measures, are public property; for my opinions I alone am answerable, and of all that I have advanced in reference to this Militia business I have not a single word to retract or a single sentence to withdraw.

My adviser takes umbrage at the tone of my last letter and mildly insinuates that it was written by somebody else. Let me assure him that I have not the aid of an occasional amanuensis, the letter was all my own, and on reading it over again prior to answering his, I really feel rather proud of the bantlin.

I will notice as briefly as I can the substance of "F. O.'s" letter, and begin by pointing out to him the inconsistency of his first paragraph and a few others as I go along. First, he says "the REVIEW having laid down the principle that Canada could not support a standing army advocated such a Bill as that of 1868, by which the whole population could be made available for military purposes in case of necessity." Now, I think I have proved that this is all humbug, that the bill provides for no such thing, and that the militia of Canada, except as regards change of name, is not one whit better, nor one whit more available than when it rejoiced under the name of the old Sedentary Militia.

To be sure the change of nomenclature from Sedentary to Reserve cost the country some \$60,000, but that, I suppose, is what "F. O." would call one of the good features of the Bill.

Now in the REVIEW of the 31st May, 1869, the editor (I don't know whether it was occasional or the de facto) says, when speaking of the Volunteer Memorial, "The necessity for the establishment of a small regular force

has not occurred to the memorialists." How does that chime in with "F. O.'s" sentiments and the REVIEW's principles that Canada could not support a standing army?

But it looks very scaly, Mr. Editor, when a supporter of the Militia Bill must go to England to get endorsers; why, when it has so many merits, are its home supporters silent? How does it come that out of the 40,000!!! officers and men of the organized Militia there is not a voice raised in its favour? From Sandwich to Quebec it has been measured and found wanting, and except as I once before said in the editorial columns of your own paper the Bill is never mentioned by Volunteers but with contempt and execration. You Sir, called loudly for somebody to show "L. C." how little he knew of the force he belongs to, and "F. O." steps to the front; "F. O." now in his turn calls upon some patriotic officer to come to his assistance—I am afraid "F. O." will be "calling spirits from the vasty deep."

The English authorities quoted by my mentor are very respectable, but I take it, the position of the Militia of Canada is not much better understood there than here, where as we all know the people are as a rule supremely ignorant on the subject, and their representatives with a few notable exceptions, know about as much as their constituents,

Lord Elcho may endorse the Bill of 1868, so may the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, (by the way why don't you copy some of the articles from that paper, the letters of *Reserve* for instance which have appeared in the last two or three numbers, you ought to let our people see how the re-organization of the English Volunteers is progressing, especially as the last number, October 9th, gives them at home your sentiments on the state of the Volunteer Militia of Canada,) but if they have no more knowledge of the measure, than they can obtain by simply reading the Bill their judgement on the value of the scheme will be on a par with Mr. Cardwell's knowledge of the state of the Canadian Militia in 1862.

He, you will remember, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in that year, and in February very deliberately made the assertion that Canada had then an organized effective Militia of over 80,000 men. When this was the amount of knowledge possessed by an English secretary of state and his country on the eve of war too, how much faith are we to place in the editorials of English newspapers on a Canadian act of Parliament which has been in force only a year (and which has done so much mischief in less than a year) or even on Lord Elcho's verdict who argues as an English Volunteer, an officer of a force that is only the third reserve of the kingdom, (will we ever see the day when our reserve is as efficient) and who forgets, if he knows, that the Canadian Volunteers are the first levy of the Militia, and the regulars of the Dominion.

I repeat that "F. O." has a perfect right to support this Bill and swear by it too if he likes, but in the meantime he must not put words in my mouth that I never made use of nor draw false conclusions from his own inferences and then shoulder them upon others. He does both in his letter. He says that the signers of the Volunteer Memorial find fault with the Bill because it does not give them unlimited power to draft at pleasure; I deny this in toto. "F. O." culls part of a paragraph that, when taken alone and with a very loose interpretation, may be made to bear his meaning, but taken as a whole and with its context shows that drafting by all those officers as looked upon as a last resource. Again he says—"The whole fault "L. C." finds against the Bill is that it has not changed the Volunteers into the Regular Militia (which will be done yet) giving the zealous officer power to draft at his pleasure, &c., &c. I must again correct "F. O." there is no such proposition urged by me. I asked among a number of other questions which are still unanswered, as to the working powers of the Bill. "Did the measure which you endorse so strongly give the zealous officer power to draft when the Volunteer material of his neighborhood was exhausted." Every man who has read my letters knows that the drafting powers, when referred to by me, was always mentioned as a *dernier resort*, but "F. O." has so little to take hold of that he must utilize that little all he can and therefore accuses Volunteer officers generally, and "L. C." particularly, of favouring a conscription, and under this very little cloud of his own raising comes out as a defender of the liberties of the subject.

As for that dilemma which "F. O." says I have got myself into, and out of which I am endeavoring to wiggle, I really can't see it. I showed my faith in the Militia Report by offering to make a certain wager, that wager was open for over a month, and no man took it up. Why did not "F. O." face the music? I used no personalities in that letter, I simply drew inferences based on figures, and in reply to what "F. O." confesses were his own arguments. But now "F. O." demurs to this and says he prefers the report of the recognized authorities. So be it. Here are the figures of the recognized. I will take the Districts in their order the reader may judge where the dissatisfaction exists, as the returns from all bear a most wonderful similarity.

1st. DISTRICT, COUNTY BATTALIONS ONLY, AND EXCLUDING CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

22nd Oxford Rifles, 10 Cos., 2 gone.	8)552
Average men and officers per Co.	62
23rd Essex, 7 Cos., all gone but 2	2)124
Average	69
24th Kent, 8 Cos., 2 gone	6)387
Average	64
25th Elgin, 6 Cos., 1 gone	5)332
Average	66



26th Middlesex, 8 Cos., 1 gone . . . . .	7)439
Average . . . . .	62
27th Lambton, 8 Cos., 2 gone . . . . .	6)373
Average . . . . .	62
28th Perth, 7 Cos., 1 gone . . . . .	6)381
Average . . . . .	63
29th Waterloo, 6 Cos., 2 gone . . . . .	4)240
Average . . . . .	60
30th Wellington, 10 Cos. 2 gone . . . . .	7)381
Average . . . . .	54
32nd Bruce, 6 Cos. 1 gone . . . . .	5)298
Average . . . . .	59
33rd Huron, 9 Co . . . . .	8)497
Average . . . . .	62

2ND DISTRICT.

12th York, 9 Cos., 1 gone . . . . .	8)497
Average . . . . .	62
19th Lincoln, 10 Cos., 4 gone . . . . .	6)381
Average . . . . .	63
20th Halton, 8 Cos., 1 gone . . . . .	7)439
Average . . . . .	62
31st Grey, 7 Cos. . . . .	7)439
Average . . . . .	62
34th Ontario, 10 Cos., 3 gone . . . . .	7)439
Average . . . . .	62
35th Simcoe, 10 Cos., 2 gone . . . . .	8)497
Average . . . . .	62
36th Peel, 10 Cos., 1 gone . . . . .	9)555
Average . . . . .	61
37th Haldimand, 8 Cos. . . . .	8)497
Average . . . . .	62
38th Brant, 7 Cos., 1 gone . . . . .	6)381
Average . . . . .	63
39th Norfolk, 6 Cos . . . . .	6)381
Average . . . . .	63
44th Welland, 8 Cos. . . . .	8)497
Average . . . . .	62

Now you must blame "F. O." for bringing up this array of figures on you, and it would be trespassing on good nature to ask your readers to wade through the same for all the districts, but there they are; and I hope "F. O." will be pleased with them. How are all the companies of all these Battalions reported by the recognized, as averaging considerably over 60 officers and men they ought to be put down as averaging the the even 100, it would have been almost as near the truth, and would have looked so much better on paper. But before dropping figures I want to turn up the Batteries and Battalion mentioned by "F. O." He says two Batteries numbering 85 rank and file went into camp here the other day, &c.,

Now these batteries according to the recognized ought to muster 116 rank and file, where are the remainder? The 43rd too is recognized for 439 or an average of 62 per company. "F. O." says the regiment went into camp with full ranks, I hope so with all my heart, why then didn't he give its marching

in state. Montreal too I see has been sadly slandered. There the Prince of Wales' Rifles, the Victorias, the Royal Light Infantry, and the Hochelagas are all reported by the recognized as having companies averaging over 60 officers and men, and yet in the teeth of this report your correspondent "B" had the audacity to say that these four regiments all combined could only turn out about 200 men for a review by the Adjutant General. I am ashamed of "B" and hope he will make the *amende* as soon as possible to Montreal.

There is a story told of a certain unbelieving Irishman who disputed a lady's claim to matrimony, and brought matters to a focus by saying, "I'll thank you, madam, for a squint at your marriage lines." Now, I hope I won't hurt the feelings of "F. O." nor be accused of using personalities, nor be lectured about my faith in the honesty of mankind generally, for expressing the wish to see the certificates of the commanding officers to these returns. Why are not their names attached to the strength of their own Battalions, if as "F. O." says, everything is orthodox? *Ex una disce omnes*, I don't like quotations but that one will save a longer preface. I know one battalion reported by the recognized as having 497 men in its ranks. That Battalion had when its service rolls were sent in in January last, somewhere about 320. Out of that number 91 men all told enlisted for three years under the provisions of the New Bill, the remainder simply enrolled to complete their time, and their time all expires this year. I make no comment on this, comment I think would spoil it. In the face of facts of this kind of which every Volunteer officer is, in his own locality, more or less cognizant, and with any amount of trouble looming up, with any amount of standing quarrels unsettled, with the probability of difficulty over the Fisheries, in the Alabama business, with a hord of Fenians across the border who may be any day the cause of war, "F. O." wants us all to fall back upon his knowledge of the feeling said to be held by Sir George that three-fourths of the Militia would volunteer in case of war. What folly! Suppose they would all volunteer what good would they be? Millions of money then could not accomplish what a few thousands might do now. My adviser "F. O." is fond of quoting the *Volunteer Gazette* of England. Let him look at it again and say, if he can, that Sir George's Bill meets its motto, "To preserve peace be prepared for war."

But, for the sake of argument say there was a row turned up and that the whole Volunteer force was ordered to take the field, nearly one-tenth of them would be sent home by their own medical officers before they left their own headquarters. They would not be a month in the field till sickness and exposure would use up another goodly portion. There might be a pretty sharp action when the casualties would be

numerous, or there might be disaster, when the men engaged would be completely broken, as happened not a very long time ago. To meet any of those very possible contingencies "F. O." wants the Volunteers to rest contented with his assurance that Sir George believes three-fourths of the Militia would Volunteer in case of war. What effective troops they would be to fill up vacancies from, what valuable supports to really broken battalions on, without any knowledge of drill among either men or officers; without arms, clothing or accoutrements, without the slightest pretension to discipline, and without that the possession of all the others is useless, what could these men do? Is the example of what the first two years of the American war cost to both sides to be altogether thrown away in Canada? When some of the most experienced soldiers of Britain are anxiously debating the question of army reform and militia organization, when such men as Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Hope Grant, Col. MacDougall and Col. Baker are endeavouring to discover the best method of establishing reserves of trained and effective men, the handful of armed Volunteers in Canada are told (when one of their number broaches the same subject) by one of Sir George's confidants, "you fellows will have to face the music alone, but about the time you are all cleaned out there will be plenty of greenhorns ready to fill your places."

I fear I would exhaust your good nature and take up more than my share of the paper if I was to reply at equal length to all my friends premisses and conclusions. Let me assure him I make no mistake about either the regular or the reserve militia or the object of it, and I hope he will excuse the egotism when I repeat his own saying that I think "I understand the matter in dispute passing well," and if he too would act on the advice so kindly given by him, and so kindly taken by me, and spread his instructions towards the east, he might help to expediate a change. 'Tis there and in his own neighbourhood that light is wanted; we are all right in our part of the country, ready, able, and willing to pay for a good, efficient and well administered Militia Law.

But there is one paragraph more in my friend's letter that I must take up. I must have written very unintelligibly indeed, or "F. O." must think us very mercenary, or very easily satisfied, or else that the Volunteers are a lot of d—d fools, when he comes out and says the only hardships the Volunteers suffer under the New Law is the stoppage of \$1.50 from their annual allowance. Oh, Sir, that was only the last straw on the camel's back. The hardship complained of is not the loss of the 12s. (the Volunteer loses a good many sums larger than that and makes very few moans about it), but the general neglect and indifference shown to the force by Sir George Cartier.

From the day he introduced his Bill, from the day he made the reply to Mr. Blanchet, "That the Volunteers would have no remuneration save that of the feeling of honor consequent on the faithful discharge of their duty." We knew what we had to expect from him. Why didn't he serve himself on the same conditions, and then we might be inclined to put some faith in what "F. O." says are his good wishes?

'Tis not, Sir, for these reasons that the Volunteers are down on the Bill, but because it was framed by Sir George Cartier alone; a man possessing no military knowledge himself, (unless we credit him with his campaigning experience in 1837), and without consulting those who had; because it does not represent the wishes of the country as a comprehensive Militia measure, making a great deal of pretension but taking no action for the organization of an effective reserve to the present force; because it makes no provision for the proper education or professional knowledge of officers which should be compulsory, (I know you will say Military Schools:—make the officers go there then); because the Bill was neither framed or drafted, or submitted to men of experience who had practical knowledge of the defects and deficiencies of the Volunteer system; because it throws the responsibility of keeping up the present force on the officers alone, when all alike should serve or be *taxed*, so as to give extra pay to those who do serve, and pay as much taxes as those who carefully keep out of the ranks; because it makes no return, present or prospective, to the sacrifices made by both men and officers; because it places the drafted man, if we ever see one, in a better position than the Volunteer; because it makes no provision for a proper registration of service, neither giving the enlisted man a certificate nor the officer a commission; because while it advocates rotation it; makes no arrangement for a proper system of change; because it offers no inducement to men to remain in the service, nor retains any hold on them when they leave it, in a word, taking no care to secure the very material from which alone an efficient reserve can be organized. These are some of the many reasons, Mr. Editor, why the Volunteers are down on this Bill, not because they were chiselled by Sir George out of their \$1.50., to pay for their own tents and blankets, an outlay which should have been paid for by the country at large, when Anti-confederates, Annexationists, Independents and Fenians would all have to pay their share as well as the poor Volunteer who was shaved for the whole amount.

"F. O." speaks more than once of Sir George's good intentions. Does he speak by authority or merely from surmise? If by authority, let Sir George give some proof of his good wishes; we all recognize his power, he shoved this Bill through in spite of very strong protests and the Fortification

Bill which he shoved through the same year and nearly at the same time. Let him promise the committee asked for; let him reply (as a gentleman should to all communications) to the Volunteer Memorial; let him introduce the reforms asked for in that document to the next session of parliament (although most of them can be granted by order in council), and then even if he fails, he will have the good word and good wishes of many of the Volunteers, and among the number those of

Your obed't. servant, L. C.

#### WAR IN THE CAMP.

I am glad to see that others think as I do; for "Rollo" has echoed much of what I advocated in a former number of the REVIEW with regard to the duration of the annual drill, &c. It is devoutly to be hoped that we have not spoken in vain and that another year will open with more encouragement to the Volunteers.

"Militia Officer" is determined to follow up the Brigade Major persecution, and I only hope that as the matter has gone so far that the guilty parties will be reported, since I cannot doubt the truth of much of what has been said. Brigade Majors are not *immaculate* any more than other officers of the force. But a truce to indiscriminate blows. We want a free fight but not in the sense of each one knocking down his neighbour whether guilty or not. Let me therefore, beg of "Militia Officer" to throw off this incog and boldly face the public, for it is not *manly* or right that such a slur should be cast upon the staff.

After all it is not the staff only who are to blame in the matter of 'cooking reports. The writer clearly recollects being called upon by two privates of a certain company who asked his advice as to what they should do in order to get their full pay, the captain of their corps having put them off with a *dollar* a piece when he had entered them on his roll for \$8! He told them that as they had only drilled *two days* he could not (good honest man) possibly return them for full pay! But *hedid* and moreover, pocketed the balance. The same officer has a faculty of paying his men in silver, at least those who are fortunate enough to get any money. Now, at the interview aforesaid it transpired that the said captain never had as yet a full company, but his number some how or other was always on paper. I could multiply instances of what one must call by its right name, *swindling*, so that after all Brigade Majors are not the only officers to blame.

But I desire to quote one more instance of a laxity of purpose to show that even commanding officers of Battalions at times are anything but too particular.

I have seen a Colonel sign rolls (thereby certifying them to be correct) when he had never even looked over them; I know that there were three or four names *unsigned* at

the time which were filled in of course afterwards.

Again, I have known a Colonel sign his name as before, in more than one case, to a roll exhibiting 55 men at *full pay*, when there never had been that number either at inspection or any other time. But there is no use multiplying instances. At the same time one cannot help wondering how the District Staff officer could affix his signature to any such, unless perhaps he trusted to the correctness of the roll implicitly, which it were unwise so to do.

This cooking system has gone on this year notwithstanding the camp life and all the new arrangement.

It seems to me that the evil might be effectually checked in the future by a slight change in the mode of making returns and paying the men. Let it be the Battalion Paymaster's duty (for at present they have nothing to do but draw pay for doing nothing) to collect daily during the performance of the annual drill a correct roll of the men of each company who are present and who are entitled to pay, and in the end hand over the same to the District Paymaster to be by him compared with the acquittance rolls submitted. The thing might easily be arranged by having a nominal roll, made out for each company, in the first instance, and the men present marked for each day, the commanding officer of the battalion as a matter of course receiving this daily statement of numbers.

I have been led to making these observations on account of the remarks of "Militia Officer," who would have you believe that it is only "Staff Officers" and "Brigade Majors" who are responsible.

#### DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

SIR:—In a former letter on this subject I called the attention of those who felt an interest in the welfare of our Volunteers to take into consideration and devise a scheme by which the large annual grant to encourage rifle shooting might be so distributed as to induce a greater number to practice, but as yet have seen nothing on the subject except the remarks of your clever correspondent "Royal" on the mismanagement of the Dominion Match this year at Toronto. He has refrained from saying anything about Laprairie thinking perhaps that it is best to let by-gones rest, therefore, in order to show the great importance and, in fact, necessity, of making some change in this institution, I must refer to some of the expenditure at the Laprairie meeting. First was the laying out of the ranges, professionally called engineering. For this work an engineer from the west had to be engaged, and what was the result? The markers butts were too far to the side and not far enough in front of the targets, consequently the markers could not see the hits distinctly which caused many mistakes. The

Richochet butts were abandoned as useless after the first day. The firing points were not levelled or raised on several of the ranges thus giving some squads the advantage, and instead of having but three or four long ranges, the whole twelve might have extended to a thousand yards, by which much time would have been saved. Now, my experience is that a practical rifle shot possessing ordinary common sense, can lay out a range, not only better but cheaper, than a theoretical man without practice. The competitors having been told, after taking many hard slaps at the engineering, that the mistakes had occurred by getting hold of an obsolete book on musketry instruction, but instead of the council guarding against these errors, "Royal" complains of the same faults at the Toronto meeting; now what was the result of these blunders? Very much grumbling on the part of the competitors, and the expenditure of a large sum without giving commensurate return, (true, the butts behind the targets were well and properly constructed, and for which all praise is due to the Engineer.

If my memory serves me right, the contract price for work on ranges was \$1,300 or thereabouts, other expenses in superintending, extras, &c., say \$500, a lot of useless cotton discs which had to be replaced with sheet iron ones \$100. Probably 25 butt men at 75cts. per diem, \$187.50, as many register keepers at \$1—\$250. Ten buglers and ten orderlies say \$150, about six clerks in secretary's office at \$1.50 per diem \$90. Refreshments for staff and friends \$500, (this sum may seem exorbitant, but I believe it to be very near the figure.) The secretary's salary \$200 (which is not too much for the large amount of work to do.) On referring to the Treasurer's report I find that these figures are below the actual sum, which is \$3,661.58, exclusive of the \$200 to the secretary.

I find that the average number of competitors after throwing off the "Esculapian" and Military matches, were 248, which makes the expenses for management over \$15.50 each. Now compare this with the management of matches such as Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Brockville, and many other similar ones and you will find that at these places the expense does not exceed \$1 per competitor. How much better that this large sum of \$3361.58 thrown away for management, should be distributed amongst the Volunteers to encourage them to practice at home? I leave the subject at present for the consideration of those who are in authority.

MARKSMAN.

BRIGADE MAJORS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—In your issue of 1st Nov., a correspondent over the signature of "A Militia Officer" makes statements which, if true, are very derogatory to the character of our

oldest staff officers, and as he pretends to know so much of the routine of the Militia will he kindly answer the following questions:

1st. Does his remarks apply to the Province of Quebec only or to the whole Dominion?

2nd. Does the Minister of Militia authorize the issue of the \$8 per company spoken of, on the report of the Brigade Major or the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District?

Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot see how persons professing to have an Englishman's idea of justice, can attempt to make the Brigade Majors the "scape goats" of the whole Militia Staff. Does your correspondent know that these same officers eleven years ago, organized and maintained for years thereafter the most efficient force Canada ever possessed; since which time large augmentations have been made to the staff, the propriety of which is not questioned by the writer; but if "A Militia Officer" was actuated by any other than mercenary motives he would not have selected the oldest staff officers on which to vent his spleen.

Being possessed of property in the country I am no advocate of extravagant public expenditure, but must protest against the too common practice of casting insinuations against the characters of our public men, and more particularly when such accusations are hurled against the real working and poorest pair of officers of our only defensive force.

Your humble servant,

A RETIRED OFFICER OF RESERVE MILITIA.

LAMBTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The first annual match of this Association was held at Sarnia on the 7th, 8th and 9th October, the butts were erected south of the town, the attendance was good and the firing fair considering the want of practice at a greater range than 200 yards, and the weather which was windy. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Lt.-Col. Davis, Capt. Seeger and Qr.-Mast. Taylor, and gave general satisfaction.

1st. Match.—Open to all members of the Association, any rifle; three ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. 6 prizes, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$3, \$2. 37 entries. The following is the score of the winners.

	200	400	600	T'l.
	ys.	ys.	ys.	
1. Pte. McKay . . . . .	33233	23434	03024	—39
2. Sgt. Tidball . . . . .	32432	34323	30043	—38
2. Lt. Wood . . . . .	30344	03332	20344	—38
4. Pte. McIntyre . . . . .	34338	43043	32300	—38
5. Ensign McLeay . . . . .	23233	43243	43300	—37
6. Sgt. Tickner . . . . .	33443	02444	24000	—37

2nd Match.—Open to a squad of five from all companies of 27th Battalion; two ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range, Enfield military rifle. 3 Prizes, \$15, \$10, \$5. The following is the total score of the five companies who entered.

	400	600	T'l.
	ys.	ys.	
1. Warwick Co. . . . .	78	25	—105
2. Watford " . . . . .	60	24	—84
3. Corunna " . . . . .	53	27	—80
4. Widder " . . . . .	53	23	—76
5. Artillery " . . . . .	29	24	—53

3rd Match.—Open to all comers, any rifle, two ranges, 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each range. Five prizes, \$10, revolver presented by Lt.-Col. Davis, \$5, \$4, \$2. 50 entries. The following is the winners' score.

	200	300	T'l.
	ys.	ys.	
1. Capt. Lewis . . . . .	34443	34222	—31
2. Sgt. Tidball . . . . .	33433	42332	—30
3. Pte. Magwood . . . . .	33233	24244	—30
4. Mr. Robb . . . . .	34333	23322	—28
5. Sgt. Lucas . . . . .	34333	32222	—27

4th Match.—Open to all who had not won a prize of \$5, any rifle, one range, 300 yds, 5 shots. 5 prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. 28 entries. The following is the winners' score.

	300	T'l.
	ys.	
1. Ensign McCleay . . . . .	23333	—14
2. Pte. Campbell . . . . .	23333	—14
3. Sgt. Lucas . . . . .	04433	—14
4. Pte. McWaters . . . . .	34042	—13
5. Mr. D. Livingston . . . . .	33330	—12

The tie in this match was shot off, resulting in a second tie, which by one shot each was won as above.

The Prizes were distributed in the Town Hall in the evening by Lt.-Col. Davis with appropriate remarks.

Votes of thanks were given to Col. Davis and to the committee; the meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Queen.

C. T.

Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., who has been approved of by Her Majesty as the successor to Sir William F. Martin, Bart., K.C.B., as commander-in-chief at Devonport, is to have Captain T. A. Coode, late of Her Majesty's ship 'Terrible' as flag captain, and Mr. Richard Munday as his secretary. It is expected that Sir Henry will hoist his flag about the 23rd inst. Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar will hoist his flag shortly in her Majesty's ship Glasgow, at Portsmouth, and proceed to the Pacific to relieve Vice-Admiral the Hon. George F. Hastings, C.B., promoted. Rear-Admiral Farquhar will not have the privilege of selecting a flag captain, as the Lords of the Admiralty have reserved to themselves this piece of patronage.

A FEMINE COLONEL.—We find the following in the Paris *Libertie*. The Princess Royal of Prussia, daughter, as everybody knows, of Queen Victoria, is the idol of the Russian army. In the recent manoeuvres at Staggert she covered herself with glory in charging, on horseback, at the head of a regiment of dragoons, of which she is colonel, the famous Hussars de la Mort, who were beaten in that mimic encounter. The officers of the regiment, desiring to bestow some military honor upon the intrepid Amazon, are about to present Her Royal Highness with a sword of honor, the work of the most skillful manufacturer in Berlin. On the blade these words will be engraved, in letters of gold, "The Dragoons of the Princess Royal to their Colonel."



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or  
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-  
ment, 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 com-  
munications. 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 in-  
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that  
it may reach us in time for publication.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

## NOTICE TO AGENTS.

We will feel obliged to our Agents if they  
will send in as soon as possible their returns  
of moneys collected by them on behalf of  
the REVIEW.

CERTAIN indications of the progress of  
events, especially those which have a bearing  
upon political circumstances, being apparent  
to the attentive observer, and carefully noted  
by him, are infallible indications of the near  
future. Thus, we perceive that before great  
changes, such as revolutions, change of dyn-  
asty, and radical changes of policy, there  
have ever been premonitory events, or ex-  
pressions of thought, which the wise among  
the generations have symbolised under the  
name of "Signs of the Times." In one re-

spect—which affects us most particularly as  
colonists—these indications have been singu-  
larly clear and unmistakeable. It needs no  
prophet to foretell that, before a very long  
time, Great Britain and her colonies must  
undergo an extraordinary change. The re-  
lative attitude to be assumed, when that  
change does come, by the different and  
widely separated countries that at present  
compose the British Empire, is a subject,  
which, even now, in the face of many politi-  
cal changes in the British Islands, claims the  
attention of some of the ablest statesmen  
and journalists of the Empire.

In our former remarks upon this subject,  
we expressed what we believed to be the  
sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of  
this Dominion. We did not for a moment  
suppose that it was the deliberate intention  
of any set of politicians, who could retain  
the confidence of the British Parliament and  
People for one day, to cut us adrift; could  
we believe such a thing possible, we trust  
there are manhood and independence suffi-  
cient in Canada to face the result and make  
the best of the inevitable. Our contempo-  
rary, the Toronto Leader, whose ability we  
acknowledge, but whose authority we may  
be permitted to doubt, on a question of this  
kind, where its sources of information are  
no better than our own, has assumed, to  
correct our former expressions, and assure  
us of the intentions of the Home Government.  
Yet, despite the would-be patronising com-  
fort extended to us, by our confrere, we are  
convinced of the necessity for preparation.  
Like the oyster, we may enclose ourselves in  
the hard shell of conceit, and sink into the  
mud, shutting our eyes and ears to the rush-  
ing of the waters around us; but in time,  
even though we petrify, there will be an up-  
heaving, and the hammer of the universal  
stone-breaker will invade our crust. Then,  
we will be regarded as an antique specimen  
of our generation, or, to grace the collec-  
tions of a historian, which is more likely,  
be ground into the dust of utility under the  
wheels of progress.

Since the days of the first French Revolu-  
tion, Democracy has known no retrogression,  
Armies raised to suppress it, or to prevent  
its advancement, have, eventually, swelled  
its ranks. In different countries it has as-  
sumed different shapes, as the obstacles to  
be overcome were of different natures; but,  
as we have only to consider its bearings in  
England, and in that manner which affects  
us towards that country, we will merely point  
out in a few words those signs to which we  
have alluded. Long ago, Hutne, who carved  
out for himself an original path of thought,  
arrived at those conclusions which now find  
a large amount of favor among the liberal  
politicians of Britain, but which in his day  
were universally condemned and ridiculed.  
He declared that the country would be bet-  
ter, richer, and happier without colonies, an  
army or a navy. His appeals were made to  
the pocket, that tenderest part in the con-

science of a tax payer, and we need not  
marvel that his followers have increased so  
much in our day, indeed, considering the  
burthens which have to be borne by the  
British people, it would be very strange if  
his principles did not find favour. Now, the  
fact is patent, that they are sufficiently  
powerful to sway the destinies of the Em-  
pire and become the trusted advisers of the  
Crown. As John Bright expressed it, they  
have not come to power but power has come  
to them. Such being the case we may fair-  
ly presume that the same party, whose politi-  
cal traditions are fraught with disaster to  
the higher glories of the Nation, will not re-  
sign the principles which guided them in  
the past, and which may be taken as a crite-  
rion of what their future policy will be.  
Several leading English papers have taken  
up this subject, and have even gone so far  
into details as to shadow forth a new con-  
stitution for a consolidated Empire. They  
see and appreciate the coming change, and  
would, by a bold compromise, prevent sac-  
rilegious hands from dismantling the old  
national edifice which it has taken so many  
generations to erect. However, the ques-  
tion will soon be resolved into two alterna-  
tives; either the Colonies will be separated  
from England or admitted to representation  
in the councils of the nation as component  
parts of the Empire.

At one time the confederation of the Pro-  
vinces at present composing the Dominion  
was looked upon as a dream impossible of  
fulfilment; and it was not until a dead  
lock occurred between political parties that  
it became possible. Such, we believe, will  
be the course of events that shall eventual-  
ly bring about the consolidation of the Em-  
pire or its dismemberment. The home  
government has discovered how difficult it  
is to rule great colonies separated by oceans  
in their present advanced and semi indepen-  
dent state. In old times, official routine  
doubtless worked well enough in its way,  
but times have changed. The youths have  
grown to manhood, they can be taken in as  
partners or allowed to set up for themselves.  
The former being the most advantageous,  
and calculated to increase both power and  
resources, is the wisest as well as the most  
expedient course to adopt. Ere long this  
question will become a leading one, and  
while we in no manner fear the result, we  
confess to some anxiety regarding its settle-  
ment.

The Times of Brampton still doubts our  
assertion regarding the Toronto review. Of  
course if that journal is so accustomed to  
falsehood and tergiversation as not to be  
able to place reliance upon our positive  
word there are no grounds upon which to meet  
it. We stand that neither the Minister of  
Militia nor the Adjutant General were con-  
sulted concerning the review proposed  
to be held at Toronto. We now reiterate our  
assertion. Moreover, our information is

Not been gained from "subordinates of the Department." A few days residence at the capital would convince our bucconic friend of the *Times* referred to, that, to seek information in Ottawa, it is neither necessary nor advisable to deal with subordinates. The heads of Departments are always comestable and a fair question ever secures a straight forward reply. We know not how it may be with our friend a Brampton, but when a fact is distinctly stated by those who may be considered to be in a position to know, any expressions of disbelief from others less well informed are of very little weight. The *Times* makes the following quotation from what he calls "the dailies of Toronto."

"Minister of Militia had given his consent to the suggestion that the Volunteers of the West should be brought into Toronto on the occasion of the visit of Prince Arthur, if the Railway Companies would undertake to carry the men to and from the city for a single fare. The Minister of Militia consents to bear the expense and also to give the men a day's pay."

Doubtless the mysterious authority of that queer trinity the *Globe*, *Leader* and *Telegraph* is sufficient to convince their country cousin. That they made the above announcement we have no doubt, (we will accept the word of the *Times* for that much) but that they had any reasonable or just grounds whereon to base it we deny. We have made these remarks, not so much for the benefit of our urban friend of the *Brampton Times* and "every other influential paper in that military district," as for the Volunteers of the West who certainly have good cause for dissatisfaction on this subject.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NEW FIELD EXERCISE.

Some months ago it was intimated in your columns that a revision of the Field Exercise was in progress, or in immediate contemplation. Can you inform many of your expectant readers if there is any prospect of its early issue? The indefinite inspections issued during the recent Annual Drills by Staff Officers with reference to a looser style of drill have left it so uncertain what battalion movements it would be desirable to leave entirely alone, that a new standard has become a desideratum, for however desirable loose drill may be, there are battalion evolutions which it might be of the greatest importance to execute with precision, and an absolute standard is an imperative necessity.

NEW MILITIA LIST.

Is there any chance of the publication next year of a New Militia List? The want of one is much felt, and I feel sure that another issue would be extensively supported, even at an advanced price. Fifty cents would certainly not be too much to pay for this very necessary book of reference. I would venture respectfully to suggest that much space might be saved in any subse-

quent publication, by substituting for the present battalion arrangements some such tabular form as the following. It would also simplify the work of the compiler, and present to the eye of the reader the information he might seek in a more ready and compact form:—

Rank.	Name.	Seniority.	Company.	Local-ity.	Certificates		
					Board.	Infantry.	Artillery.

I would also suggest that the names of Adjutants should be placed according to their seniority in the lists of their respective battalions, as is done in the Army List. This also leads me to mention another point which requires a reorganized authority, that of

SENIORITY.

It happens in some regiments that, in the list of Captains for instance, officers holding Second Class Certificates, or none at all, are by the date of gazette senior to First Class men, and doubts have been entertained in some quarters as to how far each certificate should influence seniority.

ANNUAL DRILL.

In your issue of the 22nd of February last you were good enough to insert an article of mine advocating the future performance of Annual Drill in camp, etc. It is gratifying to me to have seen so much accomplished of what I then ventured to shadow forth as desirable.

The drill has been performed in camp with advantageous results in the way of both discipline and proficiency. The men have been rationed by contract with much advantage to their pockets, and, I believe, to their satisfaction as to quantity and quality of food. The travelling allowance has, I presume, been found tolerably sufficient, so that on the whole there is no doubt that the members of the Force have been dismissed to their homes this year with far less dissatisfaction than was felt last year. What has been accomplished in 1869 may therefore well inspire us with a better hope for 1870. Let us hope that the "sublime apostles" of a sordid and narrow minded economy who "make Ottawa hideous during session," may be next year endued with a more liberal spirit, to which end, however, it is necessary that Volunteers should hold their own ground, and impress upon the constituencies who return those travesties of representatives, the broad arguments in favor of a liberal national armament. Of this grave subject, however, I propose, with your permission, to treat more at large in another form. Permit me in the meantime to hint at one or two desiderata in advance of this year's improvements. I still contend that two days' drill (i. e., six

hours) in one is too much. Its compulsory fulfillment leaves no margin to a commanding officer to call upon his men for every purpose of exigency or expedient drill, which latter might sometimes be as acceptable to the men as to the officers, were the former not tired out by continual drill. Let us trust that we shall have a greater number of days allowed us in camp next year, and that some means may be devised of placing all companies on an equality as to cost of rations. The same anomaly has obtained in this respect this year at last. Liberal townships have voted a sum to cover the cost of rations; stingy ones have done nothing. It would also be a great boon to officers if the estimates of next year would permit of their being supplied with mess-tenants.

—"GENERAL O'NEIL" has issued another circular to the Fenian dupes in the States from which we take an extract for the amusement of our readers and to show them that the race of fools is not extinct:—

"All we now want is the requisite supply of breech-loading ammunition. We have a sufficiency of all other kinds. You know our breech-loader which fires twenty shots per minute, is an extravagant weapon, but you also know that in proportion as it consumes ammunition it will destroy opposition. Send an immediately the money to purchase this ammunition, and my word for it, brothers, as soon as it is procured the day will have arrived for the commencement of the long promised and anxiously expected movement against the common enemy."

If this does not gain the contribution of the servant girls and "navies" nothing will, but it is so old a story now that the dupes must be very blind indeed if they again contribute. And lest they should prove backward O'Neil holds out the flattering prospect of another invasion of Canada; but if it should be attempted we are inclined to believe he will take care that his precious carcass is not imperilled. He concludes his circular as follows:—

"Brothers—The extensive preparations made two weeks since by our enterprising Canadian friends to meet an imaginary foe, whom they believed to be marching upon their strongholds, is consoling because it shows how deficient they are in correct information, as to our designs and military plans. Time was when England could goad the Irish people into premature and useless insurrection. Time was when Irish leaders themselves have assumed the aggressive rashly, and without having calculated the probable result of their action. But that day is past. We will now act deliberately—choosing our own time and place, and precipitating our soldiery against the foeman only when circumstances will justify the attack.

"Brothers, we would like to impart to you much more information, if we could with safety, but you must trust us: we have never deceived you, and we pride ourselves that we are worthy of your confidence.

"In conclusion, we would impress upon you the necessity for a continued and zealous discharge of your duties. Let there be no backsliding, no hesitancy, no lack of confidence, but full and implicit faith in our ability to complete the work assumed, and a corresponding zeal in pushing it to completion, and so sure as the green flag

was unfurled at Ridgeway and Fort Erie on the 2nd June, 1866, so sure will it be unfurled again, and before long when there will be thousands instead of hundreds to defend it."

—We are glad to welcome to our pages again our old contributor "G. W." under the familiar heading of "Notes and Queries."

—Our friend "L. C." favors us with a long letter in the present number which will claim our attention by and by.

—We direct the attention of the Force to the reduction in price of Sword Belts in the advertisement of Mr. McEachren, Military Tailor, Toronto, which will be found on page 731 of the present issue.

—Lt. Col. Shaw, Brigade Major at Kingston Ontario, has been appointed Emigrant Agent for the Dominion in Scotland. If this is to be considered as a reward for long public service as a Volunteer there are few better entitled to it than the gallant Colonel who will bear with him to the scene of his new labors the best wishes of all who have known him.

We regret exceedingly to have to announce this week the loss of our able and esteemed correspondent at Toronto, Lieut. A. Lord Russell, Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club. Since the establishment of the Volunteer Review Mr. Russell has been a regular contributor to its pages, and was ever a devoted upholder of the Volunteers and also one of the first and most active of Canadian marksmen. The miserable system adopted by the Ontario Government is fast assimilating its official management to that of the United States, where the "rotatory motion" is so fruitful of public dishonesty. We wish Mr. Russell every success in whatever new sphere he may enter.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, John Dougall & Son, Montreal. The present number of this Magazine is much above the average, and contains many readable articles original and selected. The publishers announce that, beginning with 1870, the price of subscription will be \$1.50 per year. We wish them every success.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 6th inst.:

HULL, Que.—Wm. McK. Wright, Esq., \$2.  
L'ORIGINAL, Ont.—Major Grant, \$5.  
LONDON, Ont.—Capt. Walker, \$2.  
PORT DOVER, Ont.—Jas. Crossland, \$2 50.  
SIMCOE, Ont.—Charles W. Covernton, Esq., for Dr. W. H. Covernton, \$4.

Officers and men of the Royal Engineers' Train at Chatham are now undergoing instruction in what is known as the "Lasso exercises." The object of the lasso exercise is to render assistance on any sudden emergency arising in the field. For this purpose each horse carries a long stout rope, coiled

up, so as to be out of the way when not required to be used. The end of the rope is made fast to the saddle, and on the assistance of the horse being required to carry off any captured guns, to remove any wagons from ruts, or other purposes, a hook at the end of the rope is made fast to the object to be removed, which is then dragged off the ground. A field gun and ammunition wagon, which were supposed to need hasty removal from the field, were taken possession of by the Royal Engineer Train, who in less than a minute had six lasses attached to each, while as many horses and their riders were galloping off the field with them, three horses remaining at the rear with their ropes, to prevent the too sudden descent of declivities.

THE "TAMAR."—Her Majesty's transport *Tamar*, Captain Hickley, which sailed on Thursday evening, could not have gone far, owing to the snow storm and gale from the eastward that prevailed on Friday and Saturday. The many friends of the gallant 29th, who were suffering under canvas for some time, must feel delighted to know that they have been able to repair the damage to the *Tamar*, sustained on her way out so effectively as to proceed on her voyage. In military and other circles, great consternation was experienced when it became known that a part of the keel and rudder post of the *Tamar* was carried away by her striking on the east point of Anticosti, during a fog, on her inward trip to this port. The damage being in so important a part of the vessel, it was feared that the action of the screw would be such as to make it unsafe to risk the embarkation of the troops, as either the rudder or propeller, or perhaps both might have been carried away. All these repairs might have been easily made here had we a dry-dock of sufficient capacity; but such is not the case. However, it happened there were suitable men for the emergency. After some consideration the plan was hit upon which does credit to the Captain and Chief Engineer, as well as to the diver, Mr. Rousseau, of this city, who had to go down under the ship's bottom to fit the strengthening apparatus in its place. A strong wrought iron shoe was fitted and attached to the broken end of the rudder post, connecting three heavy chains set up with screws from a strong beam of oak timber across the poop acting as a gin, and the whole was put into position by Mr. Rousseau under water. From what we can see it appears a very strong job and really a first rate piece of engineering—the beams as above stated seeming to afford a complete support to the whole stern of the ship. We congratulate all the workmen concerned in this undertaking, but we ought to have a proper capacious dry-dock here to meet such an emergency as the recent accident to the *Tamar*.—*Quebec Chronicle*, Nov. 1.

#### COLLINGWOOD RIFLE MATCH.

Owing to the liberality of some of our citizens, a number of prizes were offered for competition, at the Shooting Match in which the men belonging to the two Companies of this Town participated. The match came off on Tuesday last, the weather being very disagreeable, snowing and blowing during the entire day. The shooting on the whole was very fair, although not as good as might be expected had it been a brighter and more genial day. Twenty men belonging to the Battery, and 42 from No. 2 Company "Simcoe Foresters," competed for the prizes—27 in number. Battery carrying off ten of the prizes and No. 2 Company seventeen.

In connexion with the match a Concert was given in the evening in the Town Hall.

(the use of which was kindly granted by Mr. Stephens, free of charge), which turned out very successful, although at one time it was feared it would have been a complete failure, from the freight train on which was the piano being a couple of hours behind time. The concert was under the able management of Professor Heinrich, to whom we are indebted for the great success attending it.

During the intermission between the parts Lieut.-Col. Stephen, addressed the Volunteers in a short speech, on the great importance of rifle practice and the necessity of attending to their drill, after which he presented the several competitors with the prizes won by them.—*Enterprise*.

#### COUNTY OF MEGANTIC RIFLE MATCH.

The first annual match of the Megantic Rifle Association was held, as previously announced, at the village of Leeds on the 21st ult., and two following days. There were 33 entries for the first prize, a magnificent silver cup presented by Major T. H. Grant, of Quebec, and which both in size and design compares favorably with any cup competed for in the Dominion, and reflects great credit on the generosity of the donor and on the skill of the maker. The range was every thing that could be desired. By some inadvertence on the part of the Council a prize of \$20, presented by the Hon. Mr. Irvine, and which should have been entered as the "Members's prize," was divided into small prizes. It may, however, do as much good as if competed for in one sum. There were 26 prizes in all from a silver cup down to \$1.25. The competition was keen, the arrangements complete, and the proceedings conducted with order and regularity. The shooting of William Hill, of Inverness, was especially admired; he is a lad of about 16, small for his age, and at the conclusion of the match was 7 points ahead of the next best shot. Had the Editor of the *Globe* been present at the match he would never again traduce the fair fame of the County of Megantic.

1st Competition—for the Silver Cup—Ranges: 300, 400 and 500 yards: 3 shots at 300, 4 shots at 400, and 5 shots at 500 yards.

Prizes.	Total
Cup. Lt.-Col. Barwis .....	35
\$5. Andrew McElravey .....	33
3. William Hill .....	32
2. William Montgomery .....	30

#### 2ND COMPETITION—300 AND 500 YARDS.

\$10. Andrew McElravey .....	22
8. Richard Thompson .....	21
5. Francis Carroll .....	21
5. Lt. Col. Barwis .....	19
5. Robert Souter .....	19
5. William Thompson .....	19
5. Capt. Thompson .....	18
2.50. James Wallace .....	17
2.50. Capt. Ward .....	17
2.50. John E. McKillop .....	16
2.50. David King .....	16
2.50. William Jamieson .....	16
.. William Hill .....	15

#### 3RD COMPETITION—200, 400 AND 600 YARDS.

\$10. William Hill .....	49
8. Robert King .....	38
5. Francis Carroll .....	37
4. Robert Souter .....	36
3. Samuel Longmuir .....	35
1.25. Andrew McElravey .....	34
1.25. Andrew Johnston .....	34
1.25. John Wallace .....	32
1.25. Charles Waucup .....	32
1.25. James Wallace .....	32

A. D. CAMPBELL,

Secy. and Treas. M. R. A.

—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

One of the most interesting meetings which took place this year on the anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights, 13th ult., was that of those who took part in the glorious contest. There were only eight of the old heroes, and all are residents of the Niagara district. The eldest is 86 years and the youngest 67, and united they number 609. We append the names, ages and the capacity in which they served during the war of 1812:—Daniel Fields, aged 77, pilot at the taking of Fort Niagara; Solomon Vroman, aged 86, gunner in Vroman's Battery; Seneca Palmer, aged 78, private; John P. Clemence, aged 77, private in flank company; John Whitten, aged 72, Engineer Department; Lewis Clement, aged 82, Lieutenant; Duncan McFarland, aged 72, powder monkey or carrier boy; Daniel Cooper, aged 69, regimental blacksmith.

To listen to those old veterans fighting their battles o'er again is described as having been highly interesting and instructive. Mr. Cooper told how he managed to get the British army into Fort Niagara, and how easy and quick that fort was taken, and the Union Jack replaced the Stars and Stripes. Sentries were surprised and taken, and the Yankee defenders were still more surprised when they were prisoners. Lieut. Clement who received four balls at Queenston Heights two of which were never extracted, described that battle in glowing terms; that is, the portion he saw. This gallant man continued to fight after being wounded, and during the Fenian raid of 1866 he turned out and marched, literally marched to the front, with rifle on his shoulder, to meet and again repulse the foes of his native country.

THE LATE MR. DRISCOLL, Q. C.

It is our painful duty to record the death of one of our oldest citizens. Henry Pearce Driscoll died yesterday morning at about two o'clock.

Mr. Driscoll was born in Dublin in the year 1792, and consequently was in the 78th year of his age at the time of his death. At an early age he entered the army, in the 2nd Battalion 67th Regiment, and went with it to Spain, where the battalion lay most of the time in Garrison at Carthagena.

On the breaking out of the American war of 1812, the 100 Regiment was added to the army, and Mr. Driscoll received a Lieutenancy in the corps, coming with it to Canada. The regiment was sent to the Niagara frontier, and participated in most of the actions fought there, performing a brilliant feat of arms by the surprise and capture of Fort Niagara in the winter of 1813. At the battle of Chippewa the loss of the regiment was very heavy.

At the close of the war the 100th was disbanded, and settled on Crown lands in Carleton County on the Ottawa. Lieutenant Driscoll went to Montreal and studied for the bar in the office of the late D. B. Viger, Esq., at the same time editing the *Herald* newspaper. He some time afterwards edited the *Courant*.

In May, 1863, Mr. Driscoll was received at the Bar, and got on rapidly, gaining the repute of being a clever, eloquent and witty lawyer. He was invited to run for the representation of the counties of Carleton and Russell, but declined. A strange peculiarity about him was that he did not like his own countrymen, and too frequently derided them.

In 1837-38, Mr. Driscoll was an active

loyalist, and was appointed Lt. Col of Volunteers. In time he received his silk gown from Attorney General Ogden, and for a long time was Crown prosecutor in the Criminal Courts. In 1840 he was appointed Police Magistrate. So well did he stand in his profession at this time, that a seat on the bench lay before him; but unfortunately his levity of character, joined to an irritable and sensitive spirit which led to quarrels with his *confreres*, and a disregard of public opinion, precluded him from a position to which his talents clearly entitled him. There were not wanting malicious persons, who, smarting under a sense of professional inferiority to the quick-tempered old Irishman, or the lash of his wit, disparaged him, and pointed out his weak qualities.

Mr. Driscoll has been 57 years in Canada and 46 years at the bar. He was the oldest member of the profession excepting Mr. C. S. Cherrier. He had many good qualities, the chief of which was benevolence, which he often carried to excess, in the manner of poor Oliver Goldsmith; and like that benevolent person he was improvident and died poor. Mr. Driscoll might have been one of the first men in Canada, for he had the talents to attain such a position—but he threw away his opportunities. In 1837 he was a favourite of Lord Durham. Few men in Canada were as well educated as he: and some of his epigrams were very pungent, while not a few of his witty sayings are remembered to this day by our old citizens. Every one expected a *bon mot* or a pun from "Grinchuckle." He was also an apt poet; and if all his epigrams, satires, &c., were collected, they would make a good sized volume, entitling him to a place among the Poets.

Mr. Driscoll was related to the Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith, and to Sir Richard Francis Macdonald, also to Dean Graves of Dublin. Few men are without faults and Mr. Driscoll was not an exception, but *de mortuis ni nisi bonum*.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE CIVIL-WAR IN SPAIN.

(From the *Eco de Aragon*.)

The Captain-General having ordered the reorganization of the citizen militia, much agitation was noticeable in the population which was increased by the entrance into the city of forty or fifty prisoners belonging to the rebel parties of Pedrola and Gallur, in custody of the civil Guard. At half-past two in the afternoon, barricades were erected and the insurgents opened fire, which has lasted to the first hours of the morning, in the barrios of San Pablo, in which the people fired from the streets which met at the market, and from the tower of San Pablo, which they occupied very early in the afternoon. The fighting has been prolonged more in the Parishes of San Miguel and La Magdalena, in which it commenced at the same time as in San Pablo, and lasted all the night with great intensity up to 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour it ceased, the people as we are told retiring by the port near the Tower of Bruil, from which point they crossed the Elbro on pontoons. We cannot to day give more details, but will try to do so to-morrow. Neither can we report the casualties, which, we believe, are very many, and which we deplore, for the blood shed is Spanish blood and the blood of Spanish Liberals. On both sides the combat has been carried on with the valor appropriate to Spaniards. At midday a battalion of Ingenieurs arrived, and more forces are expected. At 3.30 this afternoon alarm

has been reproduced by some discharges made from the high part of the corso, but at six, the hour at which we close this number they have completely ceased.

It was 11.30, and not 10 o'clock in the morning that the barricades raised in the Plaza de San Miguel, Calles del Heroismo and Cadena, and Puerto del Duque de la Victoria were taken by the troops after a most protracted struggle, in which both on one side and the other great valor was exhibited. At 3.30 in the afternoon the Captain-General accompanied by some of his staff and a small escort, passed through the Plaza de Salamera, where some shots were fired at him by the people. This gave rise to a renewal of the combat for a quarter of an hour. The rest of the afternoon was passed tranquilly, and also the night. The troops of the garrison were reinforced by two battalions of Ingenieros, one battalion of Cazadores, and a squadron of cavalry. In the first hours of the morning some prisoners were taken. Those taken during the combat exceeded 150. The accounts we have heard respecting the persons said to be at the head of the movement are so very contradictory that we decline for to-day making any allusion to them. During the combat some paisanos from the neighboring population made for the city, but forces of cavalry conveniently placed by the Captain-General Bassols effectually impeded their entrance. The army had eighteen killed and seventy-five wounded. Of these six officers and two captains. Of the people, twenty-two killed and nine wounded, were picked up in the streets and carried to the civil hospital, amongst them some women and children, innocent victims of this struggle. This is without taking count of the houses. During yesterday afternoon and this morning the people have passed and repassed through all the struggle where the destruction was the greatest. The affair is ended and the military tribunal will begin its labours.

OBITUARY.

The remains of private Joseph Epplett were yesterday interred, at the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, with military honors. Deceased was a member of No. 7 Company, 2nd Battalion, Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade, Capt. Nunn. The firing party as well as pall-bearers were furnished by his late comrades. No. 8 Company also turned out in good numbers, and the 15th and 49th Battalions were represented as well. A large number of civilians joined the funeral cortege. Epplett was a young man, highly respected by all who knew him, and was the sole support of his mother and sister. He was employed as fireman on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and met his death from an over zealous attempt to save his employers. It seems that the train he was fireman of was running at considerable speed, and after his tender-brakes had been put on, he, knowing that there was a train a short distance in front, and another one quite close behind, leaped from the tender to the next car, with the intention of putting brakes on there. He missed his footing and fell down on the track—the train passing over him. Notwithstanding that one of his legs was completely severed from his body, and the other one only connected by a few threads of flesh, he succeeded, by almost superhuman efforts, in stopping the following train; thereby perhaps preventing a fearful accident. His death occurred within four hours after. Such heroism is not of every day occurrence, and deserved to be remembered.—*Belleville Intelligencer*, Oct. 30.

### OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY RIFLE MATCH.

The second annual rifle match of the Ottawa Volunteer Field Battery came off on the 29th ult., at the Rideau Range, and resulted in a manner which shows that this corps—the *corps d'élite* of our capitolian volunteers has forfeited none of its prestige as one of the crack bodies of the Canadian service.

A more unpleasant day for the competition the men could not well have had. Raw and wet from early morning till the end of the day, cold to the feet that had to stand patiently in the ranks, equally cold to the fingers that were round the polished barrels, and to crown all in the afternoon there came on a misty mixture of rain and snow, enough to confuse the most clear sighted. Despite all these disagreeablenesses the competitors mustered strongly, and endured these discomforts with truly soldier-like fortitude from the time shooting commenced at nine in the morning till it closed shortly before four in the afternoon.

The weapon used in all the matches was of course the regulation weapon of the corps, the short Spencer carbine, and the scores made by the competitors were such as to show that they were efficient in the use of it, and won high praises from some of our crack Ottawa marksmen who were on the ground during the day. The matches were as follows:—

#### MATCH NO. 1.

Open to non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Battery—Ranges 200 and 300 yards; 3 rounds at each; any position.

1st prize—Silver medal, presented by G. S. Sutherland, value \$10, with \$4 in cash added. 2nd prize, \$7. 3rd prize \$4. 4th prize, \$2. 5th \$1.

The medal in this match is the challenge medal of the Battery, and before any winner can claim it as his own property he must hold it for two consecutive years. Last year it was won by Sergeant Ritchie, who, however, was not so fortunate in his scoring on this occasion as he is in general. The entries were twenty-four in number, and the scores throughout averaged well. We regret that space will not permit us to give more than the scores of the winners, which were as follows:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.
1st. Gunner Lowe, .....	222	332—14
2nd, " Gray, .....	233	222—14
3rd, " B. Savage, .....	233	222—14
4th, " Black, .....	223	222—13
5th, " Marling, .....	042	203—11

This left Lowe, Gray and Savage ties, in shooting off which they obtained the order in which we give their names, Lowe carrying off the medal for this year.

#### MATCH NO. 2.

Open to all members of Field Battery.—Ranges 300 and 400 yards; 3 rounds at each range; any position.

1st Prize—A suit of winter clothes, presented by H. Hick and Co. value \$25; 2nd prize, \$7; 3rd prize, \$4

For this match the entries numbered twenty-five, and the prizes fell to the following competitors:

	300 yds.	400 yds.
1st. Gunner H. Marling, .....	233	034—15
2nd, " Savage, .....	302	244—15
3rd, " Lowe, .....	032	432—14

In shooting off the ties gunner Marling obtained the first prize.

The scores in this match as an average were also highly creditable.

#### MATCH NO. 3.

Open to members as before; ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; 2nd rounds at each range; any position. 1st prize \$7; 2nd prize \$5; third prize, a copy of the Chimney Corner for one year; presented by D. Fulton, fourth prize, \$2; two prizes of one dollar each.

Twenty three competitors entered for this match, and the contest was keen, as will be seen from the scores of the successful competitors, namely:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
Gunner Marling, .....	34	32	04—16
Lieut. Stewart, .....	22	33	23—15
Gunner Black, .....	42	22	23—15
do. Lowe, .....	22	22	24—14
do. Leggo, .....	04	30	34—14
do. Barry, .....	33	03	04—13

As will be seen from the above several ties occurred in this match which, however, when shot off left the competitors in the order in which we have placed them.

#### MATCH NO. 4.

Open to all members of Battery—Ranges, 400 and 200 yards; 2 rounds at each range; any position.

1st prize, \$5, 2nd prize, a ham, presented by S. Evans. 3rd prize, a French-tanned calf skin, by R. Woodland. 3 prizes of \$2 each, and 4 prizes of \$1 each.

Twenty five aspirants for fame entered for this contest, and good scores were made by nearly all, although many of them had had a good day's work in the cold and wet firing through the other matches. The prizes fell to:

	400 yds.	200 yds.
1st Gunner Lowe, .....	32	44—13
2nd Gunner Gray, .....	22	44—12
3rd Gunner Murphy, .....	33	42—12
4th Gunner Barry, .....	42	23—11
5th Gunner Masson, .....	23	33—11
6th Gunner Marling, .....	23	32—10
7th Gunner Leggo, .....	20	4—9
8th Gunner Lepine, .....	23	2—9
9th Gunner Black, .....	30	42—9
10th Gunner Wilson, .....	30	33—9

The whole match was most creditable, and too much praise cannot be accorded to Captain Forsyth, Lieutenant Clarke, and the members of the Battery, for the highly efficient state in which it is maintained.

### INSPECTION OF THE 37TH BATTALION.

The 37th batt. (Haldimand Rifles), last week encamped at York for the performance of their annual drill, were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Durie, D.A.G., accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major. The inspecting officer was received with a general salute, and after he had passed through the ranks, minutely examining the appearance and dress of the men, the battalion was formed into column right in front, and the arms rigidly inspected. After marching past, the battalion was put through a variety of line and column movements by the Lieut. Colonel commanding, which were executed with promptness and precision, the marching in line being particularly steady and good. The command was then handed over to Major Scoble, who extended the right wing in skirmishing order, advancing, retiring and taking ground to the right and

left with great regularity, the left wing relieving the right, and going through the same evolutions. The skirmishing was performed over a capital piece of broken ground on the left of the regimental parade, in such a position that all the movements could be seen well by the spectators, of whom there were a large number on the ground, the fair sex being well represented. The skirmishers having retired (not having been driven back, however) the column was formed up on the regimental parade, and addressed by the inspecting officer as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Davis, officers, non commissioned officers add men of the 37th battalion; It affords me great pleasure to be able to compliment you upon the very creditable manner in which you have turned out, and gone through this day's drill. Your clothing is clean and tidy, your knapsacks and accoutrements clean and well put on, and your arms are in remarkably good order. I have always observed that men who take good care of their arms make good soldiers, and your appearance and drill justify me in my opinion. I am only sorry that the Adjutant-General was not present himself to see you to-day, but it will be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to report to him the satisfactory state of the battalion. I have inspected a great many battalions, but I have never seen cleaner arms. Your arms are a credit to you, and you deserve all the praise I can bestow. With respect to your drill, it was very good, and the men, and what is more essential, the officers seemed to know their places and their duty. I shall have great pleasure in reporting you most favorably to the Adjutant-General, I regret much that through lapse of service two fine companies, Nos. 4 and 5, are not present, but I hope at my next inspection to see officers and men with their green jackets on once more. In conclusion I would say that the condition of the battalion reflects the greatest credit on the commanding officer, the staff officers and officers of the battalion generally."

Lt.-Col. Durie then visited the camp lines and minutely inspected the quarters of each company, and expressed himself well satisfied with the general cleanliness of the camp. The inspecting officers were then entertained at luncheon by the officers of the battalion.

#### MARCHING OUT STATE OF THE 37TH HALDIMAND BATTALION, OCT., 9TH, 1869.

No. 1 York Co., Capt. Davis, 2 offi.	46
2 Dunnville " Johnson 2 "	38
3 Caledonia " Thorburn 3 "	35
6 Cheapside " Steele, 3 "	25
7 Caledonia " McKinnon 1 "	35
8 Mt. Healy " Mussen, 2 "	38

Field officers.—Lieut.-Col. Davis; Major Thompson and Scoble.

Staff officers: Capt. Harcourt, Paymaster; Surgeon Baxter. Assist.-Surgeon Aikins. Quartermaster Rogers.

Staff-Sergeants.—Sergeant-Major Tuck. Quartermaster: Sergeant Knipe, orderly room clerk.

Total. 240 officers and men.—*Sachem.*

TRUTHFUL ARMY ORGANISATIONS.—It is stated in a Constantinople journal that the new organisation of the Turkish Militia will enable the Porte to put 450,000 men in the field on an emergency. The peace effective will be 120,000. Hussein Avni Pacha, Seraskier; Mahmood Pacha, Minister of Marine; and Mehemed Ruchdi Pacha, Minister of the Interior, have each received from the Sultan £15,000 as a token of his Majesty's satisfaction with their respective administrations.



## VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.

The match between the Drumbo and Princeton Volunteers, for an English Lever Watch, presented by the Rev. H. Bartlett, and money added, came off on Saturday fortnight at the Princeton range, adjoining the Railway Station. The day was most unpropitious, with a cold rain and wind, and the ground was in consequence quite wet and muddy. The Drumbo men, under Capt. Laidlaw, mustered in good force to the number of upwards of a score, and the Princeton Company was represented by some fifteen men, under the command of Capt. Eakins. Owing to the bad weather, only a few of the officers from other companies were present, among whom we noticed Capt. Inglis, of the Highland Company, Brantford. The ranges were at 200 and 400 yards; five shots at each range. The following experts succeeded in carrying off prizes:—1st, Corporal John Cockburn, Drumbo, the watch. 2nd, Ensign Wolverton, Drumbo \$12. 3rd, Private J. Cuthbertson, Drumbo, \$10. 4th, C. Hamilton, Drumbo, \$8. 5th, Rugler Henderson, Princeton, \$6. 6th, Private Hiram Ellis, Drumbo, \$6. 7th, Bugler Jas. Conliffe, Drumbo, \$4. 8th, Geo. Wilson, and——, Princeton, equal, \$3. 10th, Lieut. Pattullo and Private Daniel Shaw, Drumbo, equal, \$1. The highest number of points were made by Mr. Cockburn, viz., 30; the other points ranged down to 18. In the evening a supper came off at Mr. Lavrey's after which the prizes were delivered, and a number of toasts were proposed, including that of Mr. Bartlett, the originator of the match, and the donor of the first prize. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, everything went off in good style. The highest credit is due to the gentlemen who discharged the onerous and honorable duty of scorers and umpires; among these the names of Dr. King and Mr. McLellan will not be forgotten, as well as Mr. More and Mr. C. Cowan, on the Princeton side, their results being agreed to by all present.—*Woodstock Times.*

## GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The disestablishment of this once noble and proud naval institution rattles on apace. At present there are under fifty old pensioners left, men without friends to receive them, and incapable of undergoing removal to the Naval Hospital. Much as we regret to find one of our great lions of the metropolis thus vacated, we think that its career of utility to the seamen of the country is far from being ended. And we doubt not that, as soon as the infirmary shall have been abandoned by the pensioners, the mercantile interest of the City of London will have sufficient influence to obtain it for the future home of the *Preadnought* Hospital, which opens its wards to all maritime people.—*The Lancet.*

**THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.**—The medals, obverse serves the *United Service Gazette*, for the Abyssinian campaign, are now being struck at the Mint. The design is of no great beauty, the obverse side being of the usual character, while the reverse is entirely plain in the centre, leaving space for an inscription. The outer portion of the same side is denuded, and the letters of the word Abyssinia placed in a series of vandykes round this outer circle. It is expected that the medals will be ready for issue before the expiration of the year.

## AN ENTERPRISING FRENCH-CANADIAN.

M. Gonzalve Doure, one of our most accomplished civilians and liberal French Canadians, has gone to Europe in the last steamer, with the hope, it is said, of showing the Pope that it will not be wise for him to break absolutely with all that is liberal and progressive among French-Canadians; and in the expectation of making arrangements for erecting the Institut Canadien of Montreal into a University. Already it has a law school, affiliated with Victoria College, Ont., which has nearly as many students, we believe, as McGill Faculty of Law, and five or six times as many as that of Laval, Quebec. The Medical School, connected in the same way, has also a large number of students, and the Institut only requires a Faculty of Arts and a charter to make it a University. The professors for the Faculty of Arts, M. Doure proposes, we believe, to find among the men of highest reputation in Paris, and the charter could not, with any good grace, be withheld by the Legislature. It seems Laval, owing to its mediæval regulations and ecclesiastical bondage, is almost a complete failure, and McGill College being Protestant, or, as the French-Canadians call it Methodist, they cannot go there without losing caste; the only alternative, then, for the liberal and enterprising youth of the French-Canadian people is a university like the London University, in which no creed is taught, and men of all creeds are made alike welcome.—*Witness.*

## THE SCOTCH ELEMENT IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

—We add the following particulars to our late remarks respecting the Scotchmen who have served with distinction in the Prussian Army. Most of these families left their country in 1657, to escape from the power of General Monk. Many noblemen then thought it advisable to seek a refuge on the Continent, or at least to send their children to a place of safety. Among the names of these refugees we find many who occupy a high place in Scotch history, as for example, Douglas, Bothwell, Gordon, Hamilton, Keith, Morton, Crichton, and Abernethy. Prussia was then rising into importance under the rule of the great Elector, "and," as one of them wrote, "this country being fertile, and well situated for trade, made us stay here." They long continued to maintain friendly and intimate relations with the country of their birth and the branches of their families who had remained at home, but the losses which the Scotch nobility suffered by the civil war prevented their return. Thus, even before the French Huguenot emigration, Prussia formed an asylum for the banished Scotch, who, as we lately showed, have nobly repaid her hospitality. Among those who are still serving in her army we may mention Lieutenant-General Hellmuth von Gordon, Commander of the 11th division, who fought at the head of the Magdeburg brigade with great bravery at Koniggratz.—*North German Correspondent.*

The following particular as to the growth of the North German fleet are not without interest:—At the commencement of the Regency, in 1858, it consisted of 1 decked corvette, with 28 guns; 1 level-decked corvette, with 12 guns; 1 yacht, 1 garrison ship, 2 old sailing frigates, 1 sailing corvette, 2 schooners, 1 transport ship, and 38 gunboats, &c., propelled by oars, whilst on the stocks lay the *Gazelle*, a vessel of 28 guns. It now consists of 3 iron-clad frigates, having together 55 guns; 2 iron-clad with 7 guns; 5 decked corvettes, with 140 guns; a

plain decked corvettes, with 62 guns; 1 yacht; 3 steam advice boats, with 8 guns; 22 steam gunboats, with 52 guns; 1 transport ship, and 1 guardship with 8 guns. Besides these, 1 screw corvette, with 16 guns, and 1 iron-clad corvette, with 8 guns, are in course of construction. The number of sailing vessels has also been increased, but they are not intended to take any part in the actual sea fight.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who has been favoured with a berth on board the ship which has been flying the Admiralty flag, has but a very indifferent report to make on the doings of the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons. Their efficiency in steam evolutions is not, in his judgment, "at all commensurate with the cost of their annual practice in the two items of coals and wear and tear of machinery." The old ironclad beat the more recently-constructed vessels of this class in the important matter of sailing to windward, and the turretships are pronounced greatly superior to the others in maintaining a continuous fire in a rolling sea. Some of the boardside ships are described as very unsteady even in a moderately heavy swell, a defect which might of course, tell unpleasantly in an action with a turret vessel. Considering what we have paid for such ships as the *Pallas*, the *Royal Oak*, the *Caledonia*, the *Lord Warden*, and the *Prince Consort*—all of which figure as inveterate rollers—this is by no means encouraging; but it is as well that we should know the worst.

The drill-instructor of an old English regiment of the line—one of the old stamp of martinet-sergeants who were the terror of every recruit,—was putting a firing party through the funeral exercise. Having opened the ranks, so as to admit the passage of the supposed *cortege* between, the instructor ordered the men to rest on their arms reversed. Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying, as he moved, "Now I am the corpse. Pay attention." Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regard being steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, and then remarked in a most solemn tone of voice: "Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right; but you 'avent got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."

**THE FRENCH EMPRESS AT MAGENTA.**—The *Lombardia* of Milan states that when the Empress passed through Magenta she stopped and prayed at the graves of the victims of the Italian war in 1859. The Empress was deeply moved and plucking a handful of grass from a neighbouring tomb, turned towards her suite and said loud enough to be heard by the bystanders, "This will be one of the most cherished souvenirs of my journey." Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered.

Major-General F. Adams, C.B., died at sea on board the *Tanjore* on the 16th September. He entered the army in 1826, commanded the 26th Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign, and afterwards served in India. In 1865 he was appointed Major-General commanding the Mhow division of the Bombay army, which command he had recently relinquished to return to England. He was in his sixty-first year.

**SHIRTLESS BUT HAPPY.**—An Eastern caliph, being afflicted with *enuu* was advertised that an exchange of shirts with a perfectly happy man would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 29th October, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA

The General Order No. 2, of the 6th April, 1866, cancelling the General Orders of the 17th May and 1st August, 1861, with respect to Brevet promotions is hereby cancelled; and the following regulations will govern all promotions to Brevet Rank in the Active Force.

1st. Henceforth, the rank of Major shall be granted only after five years actual service as Captain of a Corps which is fully uniformed and efficient in every respect.

2nd. Henceforth, promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia will be granted only to Officers who have served five years consecutively as Majors at the head of one or more Corps who are fully uniformed and efficient in every respect,—thus requiring ten years to attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the period of the first appointment as Captain. In either case this promotion will be granted only to officers who have duly qualified.

No. 2.

Officers of the Active Force will not be permitted to retain their rank on retiring, unless they have served five years therein, three years of which consecutively as an officer, the two last years to be in the grade held at the time of such retirement, subject, however, to the provisions of the 32nd clause of the Militia Act.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, November 5th, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton,  
No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Alex Wm. Roy, M. S., vice Irving, promoted.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Jas. E. Guillot is hereby accepted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Delaware.

Lieutenant H. C. Garnett, who was struck off the strength as having left the limits by the General Order of the 5th March, 1869, is hereby reinstated.

The Park Hill Company heretofore numbered the 8th of this Battalion, will henceforth be known as No. 6 Company.

No. 7 Company, Strathroy.

To be Ensign:

John Irwin, Gentleman, M. S., vice Saunders left the limits.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

No 5 Company, Warwick.

To be Captain:

Ensign Charles John Kingstone, M. S., vice Campbell deceased.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William McLeay, Gentleman, vice Kingstone, promoted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major Guest appointed Lt.-Col. of Reserve Militia is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Lieut. and Adj. F. Lyden is hereby accepted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No 7 Company, Ridgeway.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John E. Laur, Gentleman, vice Beam, promoted.

Civil Service Rifle Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Henry Stuart Weatherley, Gentleman.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Erratum.

In the General Order No. 3 of the 29th Ultimo, for "Frederic Samuel Barnjum" to be "Captain" read "Lieutenant."

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorised, Officers provisional excepting those holding Certificates.

No. 10 Infantry Company "Middleton." Annapolis County.

To be Captain:

Captain Obadiah M. Taylor.

To be Lieutenant:

Job. Y. McCormick, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Robin Morton, Gentleman.

No. 11 Infantry Company "Farmington" Annapolis County.

To be Captain:

Captain Henry M. Phinney.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant E. W. Shafner.

To be Ensign:

David McGrigor, Gentleman.

No. 12 Infantry Company "Nidtau" Annapolis County.

To be Captain:

Captain John M. Morse.

To be Lieutenant:

Quarter-Master F. M. Chipman.

To be Ensign:

Albert Gates, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Truro, Colchester County.

To be Captain:

Captain Leander J. Crowe

To be Lieutenant:

David H. Muir, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

E. A. Cock, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Macaeu and River Herbert, Cumberland County.

To be Captain:

Captain M. B. Harrison.

To be Lieutenant:

Captain William Moffat.

To be Ensign:

Major J. Harrison.

No. 2.

The following Battalions not heretofore numbered, will now be enumerated as follows in the order of their seniority, viz:

61st Montmagny and L'Islet Battalion, 9th April, 1869.

62nd The St. John Volunteer Battalion, N. B., 23rd April, 1869.

4th Chasseurs Canadiens, 14th May, 1869.

53rd The Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles, 28th May, 1869.

64th Voltigeurs de Beauharnois, 4th June, 1869.

65th Mount Royal Rifles, 18th June, 1869.

66th The Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Infantry, 18th June, 1869.

67th The Carleton Light Infantry, N.B., 10th September, 1869.

68th The Kings County Battalion of Infantry, N.S., 10th September, 1869.

69th The 1st Regiment of Annapolis County, N.S., 8th October, 1869.

70th The Champlain Battalion, 16th October, 1869.

No. 3.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners of Volunteer Artillery and others, have been granted certificates by the Commandant of School of Gunnery at Toronto;

## FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant John Francis Scholes—Toronto Garrison Battery.

do George Martin Warren—Queens-ton Mounted Infantry.

Gunner Edward Warren Barton—Toronto Garrison Battery.

do Samuel Hetherington—Toronto Field Battery.

do Frederick Colin Martin—Hamilton Field Battery.

do Peter McGill Barker—Napanea Garrison Battery.

do Richard Colter—Trenton Garrison Battery.

do Joseph Parr—32nd Bat. Volunteer Militia.  
 do Adoniram J. Henderson—42nd Battalion Volunteer Militia.  
 SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.  
 Gunner Watson Gou'd Parish—Iroquois Garrison Battery.  
 do George Avan Shavor— do Garrison Battery.  
 do William Lewis Soules— do Garrison Battery,  
 Trumpeter Edwin Wiley—Iroquois Garrison Battery.  
 By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.  
 P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel  
 Adjutant General of Militia, Canada,



1869. 1869.  
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R. W. SHEPHERD,  
 June 7, 1869. 23-1f

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- do brass do..... 17 00
- Steel Scabbard..... 5 00
- Brass do..... 5 50
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EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

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