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For "THE REVIEW."

CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

The lights from cottage windows fall
Athwart the snowy hollows,—
And, hark! was that a distant call
Which startled Echo follows?
There is no home for many a mile
Save this, the dark wood's centre,
No warmth, no cheering word or smile,
To bid a stranger enter.

To-night we gather round the blaze
Of pine-logs redly burning,
And talk of all the vanished days
For which is no returning,
But hark! amidst our loudest mirth,
Our merriest peals of laughter,
That phantom cry comes to our hearth,
The shrieking Echo after.

Is it the voice of some lost dream
From years long dead arisen;
Some hope that like a living stream
Has forced its winter prison;
Some haunting mem'ry of the past,
From Childhood's time descended,
Which now comes to us for the last,
And is forever ended?—

Or is it but the faint refrain
Of some old song or sorrow,
Which breaks in on the glad strain
With which we hail the morrow?
Whate'er it be, we heed it not,
That ancient voice of warning,
We would not that a gloomy thought
Should darken Christmas morning.

CRIMEAN COMMANDERS

The following sketches of four celebrated Commanders in the Crimea are taken from Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea;" and are brilliant specimens of that "pen photographing" which has made this author famous among modern historians:—

LORD LUCAN.

From the qualities observed in this general officer at the time of his appointment, it might have been difficult perhaps for a Minister to infer the peculiar tendency which developed itself in the field; but what happened was—that, partly from the exceeding vigour of his intellect, partly from a natural combative, antagonistic temper, and partly, perhaps, from the circumstances of his having been long accustomed to rural and provincial sway, Lord Lucan in the Crimea disclosed a habit of mind which was calculated to endanger his efficiency as a subordinate commander. He suffered himself to become an inveterate critic—an inveterate critic of the orders he

received from head-quarters. Plainly, that was a state of mind which might grievously impair a man's powers of action in the field, not only by chilling him with the wretched sensation of disapproving what he had to do, but also by confusing him in his endeavours to put right interpretations upon the orders he received. It was never from dullness or sloth, but rather through a mis-aiming cleverness, that Lord Lucan used to fall into error. * * * * * Besides being wholly unarmed with the authority which is conferred by former services in the field, he had so yielded to his unfortunate habit of adverse criticism as to be more often fretted than animated by the orders which came down from head-quarters; and, on the other hand, he had under him a general officer commanding one of his brigades who was rather a busy antagonist than a zealous and devoted lieutenant.

LORD CARDIGAN.

Lord Cardigan when appointed to this command was about 57 years old, and had never seen war service. From his early days he had eagerly longed for the profession of arms, and although prevented by his father's objections from entering the army at the usual period of life, he afterwards—that is, at about 27 years of age—was made a cornet in a cavalry regiment. He pursued his profession with diligence, absenting himself much from the House of Commons (of which he was at that time a member) for the purpose of doing orderly duty as a subaltern in the 8th Hussars. Aided partly by fortune, but partly by the Duke of York and the operation of the purchase system, he rose very quickly in the service, and at the end of about seven years from the period of his entering the army he was a Lieutenant-Colonel. * * * * * His mind, though singularly barren and wanting in dimensions was not without force; and he had the valuable quality of persistency. He had been so constituted by nature, or so formed by the watchful care which is sometimes bestowed upon an only son, as to have a habit of attending to the desires and interests of self with a curious exactitude. The tendency, of course, was one which he shared with nearly all living creatures; and it was only from the extraordinary proportions in which the attribute existed, and from the absence of any attempt to mark the propensity, that it formed a distinctive peculiarity. When engaged in the task of self-assertion or self-advocacy, he adhered to the subject with the most curious rigour, never going the least bit astray from it, and separating from it all that concerned the rest of creation as matter altogether irrelevant and uninteresting. Others before him may

have secretly concentrated upon self an equal amount of attention; but in Lord Cardigan there was such an entire absence of guile, that exactly as he was so he showed himself to the world. Of all false pretences contrived for the purpose of feigning an interest in others he was innocent as a horse. Amongst his good qualities was love of order; but this with him was in such morbid excess that it constituted a really dangerous foible, involving him from time to time in mischief. One of his quarrels was founded upon the color of a bottle; another upon the size of a teacup. In each case the grievance was want of uniformity. To this formulated mind the distinction between lawful and right was imperceptible. A thousand times over it might be suggested to him that he ought not to have been sleeping on board his yacht—a yacht with a French cook on board—when not only all the officers and men under him, but also his divisional chief, were cheerfully bearing the hardships and privations of camp life; but a thousand times over he would answer that he indulged himself thus with the permission of Lord Raglan; and the lawfulness of the practice being thus established, he never seemed to understand that there could remain any question of propriety, or taste, or right feeling. With attributes of this kind he was plainly more fitted to obey than command. Having no personal ascendancy, and no habitual consideration for the feelings of others, he was not, of course, at all qualified to exert easy rule over English gentlemen, and his idea of the way to command was to keep on commanding. There surely was cruelty in the idea of placing a human being under the military control of an officer at once so arbitrary and so narrow; but the notion of such a man having been able to purchase for himself a right to hold Englishmen in military subjection is to my mind revolting. Lord Cardigan incurred a series of quarrels, and was removed from the command of his regiment; but afterwards, by the special desire of the Duke of Wellington, he was restored to active service.

ADMIRAL KORNILOFF.

Vice-Admiral Korniloff, for a period of some five years, had had the main direction of affairs in the Black Sea fleet; and it was during that time that he had been able to engender the zeal, the trustful affection, which now, in the hour of a great disaster, brought round him a band of undaunted seamen, resolved to stand by his side in the void which the army had left. He was destined to be cut off when the period of his sway over events had lasted scarce twenty-six days; but this space included a

time when the falling of the organized forces which people had hitherto trusted, made room once more in the world—nay, made room in so straightened a place as a Russian garrison town—for a man having strength of his own.

The wars undertaken by Russia having always been waged against nations of other creeds or other churches, the religion and patriotism of the people had been blended, as we saw, into the sentiment, giving force and steadfastness to the nation, but there were few, I imagine, who lived more absolutely under the governance of this kind of religious patriotism than did this brave Admiral. Indeed, it would seem that a main source of his strength was his faith in that Divine Power which he humbly believed to be taking part with "Holy Russia" in her struggle for a cause which seemed to him to be a righteous one. "May the Lord," he writes—"May the Lord bless our cause!" To the best of our understanding it is a just one. "Of course all depends upon God. God will not forsake those who are righteous. Therefore await the issue calmly and patiently."

So, against all the cares which were worldly, and therefore subject to limits, he ever could bring that strong faith, which, having its source in the Infinite, was not an exhaustible power; and as often as the trials he was facing grew heavier and heavier, he only clung so much the more to the aid of Heaven. Thus, although he was too loyal to suffer himself, even, perhaps, in thought, to cast doubt upon the capacity which directed affairs at headquarters, it will be seen that, whenever he strove to look cheerfully upon the prospect of what might be achieved under Mentschikoff's personal direction, he was careful to base his structure of hope upon strictly religious grounds.

From the traces we have of this chief it can hardly be shown that he was gifted with original genius, still less with a piercing intellect; and the soundness of his judgment in the business of war may well be denied, or, at all events, brought into question; but it is not from the mere tenor of his words, nor even, indeed, altogether from his acts, that the quality of his soul is to be gathered, but rather from the visible effect of its impact upon the souls of other men. As one man to whom many look may be passing through an assemblage unseen and unheard himself by those who gaze from afar, and yet his course can be tracked by the movement and the cries of devotion which his presence arouses, so, in part, our knowledge of Korniloff must rest upon the perception of what people did when they felt the impulsion he gave. At a time when there seemed to be no room but for despair and confusion, he took that ascendant which enabled him to bring the whole people in the place—inhabitants, soldiers, sailors—to his own heroic resolve. In a garrison town of the empire which had carried the mania of military organization to the most preposterous lengths, all those straitened notions of rank and seniority, and, in short, the whole network of the formalisms which might have been expected to hinder his command, flew away like chaff at the winnowing. By the fire of his spirit there was roused so great an energy on the part of thousands of men as has hardly been known in these times, and he so put his people in heart that not only the depression created by defeat, but the sense of being abandoned and left for sacrifice by the invading army, was succeeded by a quick growth of warlike pride, by a wholesome ardour for the fight, by an orderly, joyful

activity. And, even when he was dead, there continued to be still growing proofs of the power he had had over the minds and affections of those around him; for men whose pride it was that they had served under his immediate orders in the last—in the glorious—month of his life, were content to engage in great toil for the sake of making known to their country the worth of the chief they had lost.

GENERAL TODLEBEN.

Colonel de Todleben was born in one of the Baltic provinces lying within the Dominions of Russia, and to Russia accordingly he has ever devoted himself; but by race, and name, and features, and warlike quality, he is the fellow-countryman of Count Bismarck and some of the most formidable of the troops which conquered at Sadowa. Whilst the empire he serves is the empire of the Czars, the power he represents and also seems to embody is the power of North Germany. . . . His devotion to the study of his profession had been unstinted; and, indeed, there was a period when his practice of the business of mining had kept him mainly underground during a third part of each year, but, although his craft had been learnt at all this vast cost of toil, he was saved from the mistake of over valuing it by his strong common sense, but also, perhaps, by his wholesome experience of the trenches before Silistria, and the rough tasks of war in the Caucasus. Therefore, whenever his art was not really applicable, it did not seem so in his eyes. How and when to apply it to the business of war he exactly knew. . . . Towards the creation of all this confidence, both his manner and his expression of features were conducing. For although, as might be expected from his race and his Courland birth place, he had the northern, that North German conformation of head and countenance which denote a man fitted for violent bodily conflict lasting out to the death; and although he even seemed to be one to whom the very labours of fighting and of exterminating the weaker breeds of men must be an easy and delightful exertion of natural strength, he had joyous, kind looking eyes, almost ready to melt with good humour, and a bearing and speech so frank and genial that people were instantly inclined to like, and, very soon after, to trust in him. From his looks and demeanour it could not at all be inferred that he was a man who had devoted his mind to a science, and, for this very reason perhaps, he had the less difficulty in making people yield to his judgment. No one who had so much as seen him could imagine that his power of doing the right thing at the right time had been at all warped by long study of the engineering art. No one who had once conversed with him could doubt that, body and soul, he was a man of action—nothing more, nothing less. A race, corrupted by luxury and the arts of peace, knows instinctively that it must succumb to a nature of this kind. I imagine that few men of great intellect have ever attained so closely as he did to that which the English describe when they speak of a man as being "practical."

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

The cruise of the *Galatea* has been published in book form in England. From a review of the work by the *Broad Arrow*, we take the following account of an Elephant hunt in South Africa.—

"In a few minutes after this, the movement of the trees near the edge of the for-

est showed that an elephant was coming out and immediately afterwards an enormous brute, made his appearance, closely followed by a second, but instead of leaving the forest they both turned in again, after moving some short distance outside the edge of it, as it determined not to lose the cover of the trees. Presently one came out again on the side next to us, but from the nature of the intervening ground the Duke could not see it, so the Governor rode down into the valley to tell the Prince. In the meantime a man rode up to turn the elephant in the right direction, and the Duke pushed up the bank to meet him. The elephant did not notice the horseman, but continued to roam about just outside the edge of the forest, apparently bothered by the firing he had heard, and not liking the yorring of the dogs which had been sent in to turn him out. Both elephants afterwards repeatedly came out and returned again into the forest, where they trumpeted loudly at intervals. About this time several shots came flying out amongst us, fired by those on the other side of the wood. The Duke remained waiting, but not seeing anything of the elephants, a mounted Hottentot boy was ordered to go on and see if he could ascertain where they were. He had no sooner got up to the trees than he came face to face with a large bull elephant, which, the instant it caught sight of Totty, charged straight out after him, and the boy, turning his horse, dashed right for where the Duke was standing, the elephants every moment gaining upon him. In the wildest alarm he screamed out, (in Dutch, "For God's sake, shoot! shoot!") The scrub and thick grass impeded the horse, but formed no obstacle to the elephant, who crashed out at full swing. The instant he came in sight of the Duke and the rest, he left the pursuit of the boy and rushed right at them. Several now called out to the Duke to fire, but he waited till he could be sure of making both barrels tell, and did not fire until the animal was close up, when he gave him first a ball, which took effect in his head and seemed to check his pace. A little, and then a shell, which hit him near the eye and made him swerve to the left. As he did so, his broadside became exposed, and Sir Walter Currie, taking advantage of this, fired his large heavy single rifle, and put a ball in behind the ear. When the elephant sank down on his hindquarters, jawing with one forefoot, and then fell down. A loud cheer arose from the Duke and those who were with him, to which the Governor and party on horseback replied, and dashed up in time to see the elephant struggling on the ground. The whole body now heaved spasmodically; there was a loud guttural rattle in the throat, and the elephant lay over on his side dead. The Duke jumped on to the carcass—Smith standing by him—and whole party gave three ringing cheers. During all this time a constant firing had been going on, in the forest by, at the other elephant, which kept trumpeting wildly, and every minute we expected to see him come rushing out of the wood in our direction. Several times we closed up, with guns cocked to meet him; but he had been hit so often that he was too much done to charge, and was struggling for life in the edge of the forest, and more than a hundred yards from us. A loud cheer announced that he too was dead. As the Duke wished to secure the skin of his elephant with the head and feet entire, all the knives were called for, and the operation of skinning was at once commenced under the direction of the Prince, who set to work himself, being most ably assisted by Dr. O'Malley—Hottentots, Boers and everybody lending a hand to drag the

gient carcass by hide-ropes into the most favorable positions required for the work. By half-past three this operation was nearly completed, and, as we had no breakfast—beyond a cup of coffee at starting early in the morning—it was determined to take a spell."

In the Duke's own account of the incident, he describes the noise made by the trumpeting of the enraged elephants as having been the most strange and exciting noise he had ever heard. He thinks if a railway break was sufficiently screwed upon a train going fast into a station it would give some idea of it. The following extracts are from the account he gives of two separate days' hunting, the last of which was the occasion on which he displayed the cool courage described by the other. After the preliminaries of the first days sport, he proceeds:—

"A small elephant first came pelting along at an awful pace, and most of the party fired, and I could both see and hear the bullets go thud into him, his tail and trunk both whisking about in the air. I, however, could not get a shot, as I had not a sound footing, and a bush was in my way, but I was quite satisfied in not having been shot myself in the valley, as our party were surrounded by the Dutchmen, who fired all round me, several discharges stinging my ears most unpleasantly from behind. After a short wait, we were hailed from the hill that there were some elephants crossing a ravine, and after looking about I saw three of them, two very large ones and one smaller, though still very big, clambering slowly up the other side and making along the rise for the other end of the wood. I fired first, and put a bullet and a shell into the largest one just behind the shoulder. As he got each of these he screamed, which they say they never do unless mortally wounded, and we distinctly saw the dust fly out of his skin. Immediately after I had fired, a general volley went off. I am certain that more than fifty shots were fired, and all three of the elephants were more or less wounded. I stuck to my original beast, and hit him again several times. He was about 250 yards off at my first shot. However, they slowly vanished into the wood, and it was fast getting dark, so we set to work to toil up this awful hill on horribly slippery paths, and had a long way to go to get our horses, which we reached very considerably done up, having had nothing to eat since our breakfast at seven a. m." Further on the Duke recounts the hunt that took place on the following day, and continues:—"As soon as the elephant saw us he charged us. There was so much excitement prevailing that I thought I had better wait as long as possible. The sight of the enormous beast towering up above us, and coming on at a tremendous pace, was magnificent; his ears, which are three times as large as those of the Ceylon elephant, spread out square on each side. When he had reached about twenty-five yards from us I fired at his head; the bullet struck, and he instantly seemed to stop himself, and I gave him the shell just over the left eye, at which he swerved to the left and shook. Two or three others fired, and by this time he was nearly broadside on, when Sir Walter Currie's engine went off, with the bullet through his neck, and he rolled over, as I may say, at our feet, for seven yards was the outside he was from us as he lay, and we cheered lustily. He, however, continued struggling for some time, and I put four more bullets into his heart at about three yards. His height, as one measures a

horse, was 10 feet, the height of his head most of course be added to this, girth, 16 feet 6 inches, length from tip of trunk to tip of tail, 23 feet 5 inches.

A STRIKING HISTORICAL REVELATION.

A highly panegyrical memoir of the public life of the late Count Walewski appeared last week in the *Journal des Debats*. We extract the following curious, and, as we believe, hitherto unedited page of history, which we commend to Mr. Kinglake's attention, for the next edition of his famous chapter on the Second Empire.—On the 2nd of December, 1851 a new revolution took place in Paris, and extended from Paris throughout France. France received a new republican constitution and the Government of the Republic was entrusted for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Count Walewski had to make these changes acceptable to the British Government. At first he met with no difficulties. In 1851 the English Ministry was presided over by the Marquis of Lansdown; Lord Russell was the Premier and Lord Palmerston the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet accepted as an accomplished fact the Government of France in its new form, but at the end of the year 1852 M. Walewski had to deal with other ministers. Lord Derby was at the head of the new Cabinet, of which Mr. Disraeli was a member, and Lord Malmesbury was at the Foreign Office. If the sole object of M. Walewski's mission had been to make the substitution of the Imperial Government for the republic acceptable, he would have met with no resistance; Lord Derby and his colleagues would have acted like their predecessors, and, in conformity with the constant traditions of their country, they would have recognized the Empire and the Emperor; but it was insisted that this Emperor should be recognized under the name of Napoleon the Third, and it was this the English Ministry were unwilling to admit "because," they said, "to do so would imply acquiescence in the Government of the Hundred Days, and an approval of the acts of that Government, against which England had always protested, in common with all Europe." Such an objection as this, from such a quarter, was of a nature to become a serious embarrassment. Count Walewski did not hesitate. He made the question of immediate recognition of Napoleon the Third without restriction a question of peace or war, and he succeeded in exciting public opinion in England, where the abstract principle invoked by the English Ministers was little appreciated; but the effect of a war with France upon commercial affairs was contemplated with extreme anxiety. This anxiety found its way into the House of Commons, and the existence of the Conservative Cabinet endangered. Count Walewski took advantage of his excellent social relations to obtain, within twenty-four hours the pure and simple recognition (of Napoleon the Third) which was so anxiously desired in Paris, where it was received as a pledge of security and peace. The whole merit of this prompt success belongs to Count Walewski, who owed it, no doubt, to his skill and energy; and in some degree also to the advantages of his personal position. The recognition of the Empire and the Emperor Napoleon the Third by England induced Austria and Prussia to follow the example, and determined shortly after the recognition by the Court of Russia.—*Express*.

SOLDIERS' ACCOUTREMENTS

Dr. Oliver, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles has effected some improvements in the accoutrements now worn by the soldier, of a radical and highly beneficial character. It would be unfair to give a minute description of his many improvements just at present, but a brief reference to their leading features will convince the military reader that they are entitled to a trial and consideration. In the first place the odious square knapsack with its oppressive cross belts and top heavy weight is done away with, the articles generally contained in it,—hold all spare boots, shirts, etc., etc., being placed, instead, in a water-proof sack, supported on the loins by means of a belt, which rests on the neck, and then passes under the arm pits, thus leaving the lungs and arms entirely free. That other formidable portion of the "pack," the great coat, replaces that instrument of torture in its present position on the soldier's back, and is supplied with a water proof covering and straps which fasten the canteen on top, much in the present way, but allow its covering to be dispensed with. The water-proof also contains pouches for 20 rounds of ammunition and a water bottle. The other leading feature of Dr. Oliver's invention is his way of carrying ammunition. He dispenses with the present pouch, and instead provides a belt fitted with 6 cartridge cases—three on either end—four of which contains five, and two ten rounds in secure compartments. This belt also rests on the neck, and from thence hangs down in front, where the ends are secured to a waistbelt. The cartridges are thus placed within immediate reach of the fingers, and cannot fall out, while their weight balances the sack and overcoat in rear giving that much desired steadiness and *aplomb* to the body which is out of question now. Should the soldier be required to go on trench duty, a forced march, or places where bread and ammunition are only needed, the sack containing the kit can be easily detached, and a ball-pouch with water proof sheet and provision bag ingeniously substituted. The quantity of ammunition then carried amounts to from 110 to 130 rounds. The cartridge brace, too, enables the cavalry soldier to carry 50 rounds of ammunition in compartments on the front of his chest as immovable as his tunic, without interfering in the least with the action of either his sword or bridle arm. The other advantages of Dr. Oliver's system may thus be recapitulated: The ammunition belt, sack and overcoat—the whole of the accoutrements in fact, can be put on in less than a minute without assistance; the sack ammunition-pouch, overcoat, water bottle, etc., do not "jog" on the body as some of them do now when the soldier jumps or runs; the arms and lungs are left entirely free; the total amount of weight carried is almost evenly distributed between front and rear; belts and accoutrements fit as well and as easily as a uniform coat, and can be detached from the waist and back in a moment by simply unbuckling the waist-belt, and lifting them off the shoulders.—*Montreal Gazette*.

"The American papers recount the first great success their troops achieved in the war of extermination just began against the Indians. On Nov. 27th eleven companies of the United States cavalry surprised an Indian camp, killed 103 warriors, took 52 women and children captive, took nearly a thousand horses and mules and immense quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

The returns just issued for the year 1866 show that in that year 20,410 recruits were inspected 6811 or 331 per 1000, were rejected at the primary inspection, and 950 at the secondary inspection, making a total of 7761, or 380 per 1000, rejected in the aggregate, and leaving 12,649 to pass into the army. Compared with the results in 1865, the proportion rejected shows a reduction of 45 per 1000. Of 8315 recruits passed at the primary inspections by army medical officers, 208 were subsequently rejected, while of 5384 passed by civil medical practitioners, 742 were rejected, these numbers being respectively in the proportion of 25 and 140 per 1000 of the recruits found fit in the first instance, against 38 and 149 per 1000 in 1865. The results, therefore, for 1866 show a lower ratio of rejections in both groups than in the preceding year. Of the total recruits examined, 3918 were inspected at the head-quarters of the recruiting districts, 4356 at regiments and depots, and 7135 by civil medical practitioners. The proportions rejected varied considerably at the several recruiting districts. Belfast and Leeds were the districts in which the primary rejections were highest, then followed Glasgow and Liverpool. Bristol and London were the districts in which the lowest ratio of primary rejections occurred. At the secondary inspection Leeds had the highest ratio of rejections. The rejections at primary inspections by army medical officers, compared with those by civil practitioners, were in the proportion of 373 to 260; but when the recruits had passed through the secondary inspection the difference in the results amounted only to 26 per 1000. Compared with the results of the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the proportion of English recruits rejected, a slight decrease among Irish recruits, and a slight decrease in the proportion of Scottish recruits rejected. Out of every 1000 recruits, 697 came from England and Wales, 78 from Scotland, 219 from Ireland, and six from the colonies and foreign parts; these figures show a considerable increase in the proportion of English, but a decrease in Scotch and Irish recruits, compared with the preceding year. The highest ratio of rejections was among the recruits for the Foot Guards, and the lowest among those for the Household Cavalry. Compared with 1865, the results for the year under review show a slight increase in the proportion rejected for the Household Cavalry, and a considerable decrease in all the other arms, but especially in the cavalry of the line and Military Train. It is curious to note the causes assigned for the unfitness of the recruits rejected. Varicose veins no longer stand first on the list of causes of rejection; the reduction in the proportion rejected for this cause places it second on the list, and diseases of the eyes and eyelids stand first in point of frequency of the causes of unfitness. Compared with the results for 1865, there has been a reduction of about 8 per 1000 in the defects of the lower extremities, and in loss or decay of many teeth, 54 per 1000. The following are the most frequent causes of unfitness:—Diseases of the eyes and eyelids, 582, or 43 per 1000; varicose veins, 721 or 35 per 1000; small or malformed chest or curvature of spine, 723 or 35 per 1000; defects of lower extremities, 604 or 30 per 1000; variocoele, 542 or 27 per 1000; muscular tenuity, 525, or 26 per 1000; disease of heart, 513, or 25

per 1000; unsound health, 414, or 20 per 1000. Less frequent causes of rejection were syphilis, loss or decay of teeth, hernia, ulcers, wounds, and cicatrices. The proportion of recruits furnished by each group of occupations was as follows.—In every thousand, 609 were labourers, husbandmen and servants, 144 were manufacturing artisans, 156 were mechanics, 63 were shopmen and clerks, 5 were engaged in professional occupations, and 12 were boys. The class of mechanics employed in occupations favorable to physical development furnished a higher proportion than in 1865. The highest proportions of rejections were in the class of mechanics—419 per 1000; and in the class of manufacturing artisans, 400 per 1000; the lowest exclusive of boys, was among the professional class, and among labourers, &c. Of every 1000 recruits examined by army medical officers, 206 were unable to read or write, 87 were able to read only, and 707 were able to read and write. These results show that a larger proportion was able to read and write than in 1865, but it indicates a deplorable amount of ignorance to find that one fifth of the whole number of recruits examined was unable to read or write. The ages of the recruits of 1866 show that enlistments under 18 years of age and at 25 years of age and upwards were less numerous than in 1865, but there was a considerable increase in the proportion between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The returns relating to height record the proportion of men above 5 ft. 9 in. as being less than in 1865 at the head-quarters of recruiting districts, and among recruits inspected by civil practitioners, but higher among those at regiments and depots. Of every 10,000 inspected, 8989 were under 6 ft. 9 in.; 532 were 5 ft. 9 in. and under 5 ft. 10 in.; 375 were 5 ft. 10 in. and under 6 ft.; and 104 were 6 ft. and upwards. Of every 10,000 recruits inspected at head-quarters of the districts, 99 weighed less than 100 lbs. each, 253 less than 110 lbs. each, 2134 less than 120 lbs. each, 3448 less than 130 lbs. each, 2411 less than 140 lbs. each, and 1211 less than 150 lbs. each, and 444 weighed each 150 lbs. and upwards. It is gratifying to observe that in 1865 there was a reduction in the ratio of recruits rejected at 22 per 1000, and in 1866 of 46 per 1000, as before stated. 448 per 1000 being rejected in 1864, 426 per 1000 in 1865, and 380 per 1000 in 1866.

THE REVOLVER VS THE SABRE.

From the U. S. Army and Navy Journal.

A correspondent of the *Canadian Volunteer Review* takes exceptions to the conclusions reached by Colonel Denison, in his *Modern Cavalry Tactics*, in regard to the revolver for the sabre in future cavalry operations. Data derived from the peculiar exigencies of our late war are, he maintains, necessarily defective and unsatisfactory; hastily raised and imperfectly disciplined levies are "no proper criterion, either in equipment, arms or mode of fighting," for troops instructed under more favorable circumstances. It is utterly impossible, he declares, to unite a reliance upon the pistol with the high *morale* that urges the *Sabreur* to place his foot within the sweep of his blade. "Teach cavalry to depend upon fire arms, and its prototype is found in the infantry that hesitates, pauses and then begins to fire in a bayonet attack."

There is some truth in this, but we think it proves too much. If we are to furnish

our troops with imperfect weapons, for the purpose of increasing their *morale*, why not return at once to the short sword and the shield of the Roman soldier? All such reasonings as thus overlook the fact that *morale* in troops is the result of a combination of influences, of which confidence in their weapons is one. Other things being equal, the troops who are the most efficiently armed will have the most *morale*. We say, other things being equal; of course, if they have not the same advantages of race, of enthusiasm, of education and discipline, they will fail in this, in spite of their armament. But, having all these, increased efficiency in armament must give them the advantage in *morale*.

The improvement of weapons is simply one way of reinforcing the moral and physical power by the intellectual; and the farther this improvement is carried, the greater the increase in efficiency. It is proper to argue, as this writer does, that for the peculiar service of cavalry the sabre is the most efficient weapon; the whole question turns on this point. A little experience is worth a good deal of theory in determining it, and if our late war does not furnish this experience, it will be hard to find it. Our armies were undoubtedly composed almost entirely of raw levies in the beginning, and, to a considerable extent, at the end; but toward the close we had troops in all arms of the service who had been transformed into trained soldiers by the most valuable of all discipline—the discipline of four years in the field. Col. Denison is right, therefore, in referring to these troops for the data upon which he bases his conclusions in regard to the changes required in *Modern Cavalry Tactics*. Whether these conclusions are or are not accepted as sound, we do not believe they can be set aside by a denial of the facts upon which they are based.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF MENTANA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writing from Florence, on November 4, says—"We had in Florence, on the evening of yesterday, the anniversary of the fight at Mentana, a political demonstration, though it would be hard to say whether the demonstration was one made by a handful of dirty little ragged boys against a small party of soldiers, or that small party of soldiers against the dirty little ragged boys. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the whole affair, but the greater amount of ridicule was fairly incurred by the Government who lent additional importance to the cries of the juvenile ragamuffins by ordering the riflemen to turn out against them. The proceedings of the morning had been very quiet and orderly. Groups of persons, most of them young lads, who had taken part in the last Garibaldian expedition, assembled at an early hour on the Piazza Santa Croce, marched thence to the burial-ground of San Miniato, where speeches were delivered honouring the memory of those who had fallen at Mentana. Then they returned with equal order and quiet; and on reaching the Piazza della Signoria, dispersed. It is probable that the evening would have passed off just as quietly but for the absurd display of military force on the last named Piazza, which of course had the effect of attracting a set of boys certainly not more than 50 in number, and none above 12 years of age, who evidently considered, as a most legitimate lark, the

hissing and hooting with all their might and main, the fraction before them of King Victor Emmanuel's forces. The riflemen, after being hissed for some time, ordered the urchins to be off. The order was not attended to; then the bugle sounded a charge; but before the charge could be made the brats were scampering, some down one lane, some down another, and the riflemen were left alone, in the square, in the august presence of the "David" of Michael Angelo, and the "Hercules" of Baccio Bandinelli. A little later the inps again made head, but this time their force was augmented by the presence of one grown-up man, a person of most patriotic and valorous antecedents, if he was to be taken at his own words. He stepped forward in front of the riflemen, unbuttoned his waistcoat, and exclaimed, "This breast has already received three balls in the cause of freedom; I am ready, therefore, to brave the bayonets of the soldiers of the tyrant." The officer in command of the riflemen, who seemed a sensible enough fellow, merely answered, "From what you say, it is highly imprudent in you to expose your breast to the cold; so, pray, just button up your waistcoat, and go home to bed."

THE BOURBONS AND THE STUARTS.

The history of the Bourbons and that of the Stuarts have often offered curious parallels, and they afford one at the present time. We learn that Queen Isabella would not return with her son to Madrid—and so, perhaps, preserve her crown—because she could not consent to forego the society of her favorite Marfori. And we learn from Dr. King, in his famous "Political Anecdotes," that Charles Edward, when he was in Scotland, had a mistress whose name was Walker Shaw; and that some years after he sent for the girl who soon acquired complete dominion over him. Her consequent acquaintance with all his schemes reasonably alarmed his adherents in England; and they despatched to him a gentleman "of natural eloquence and an excellent understanding, just as Concha lately despatched Salamanca on a similar errand. Their envoy stayed in Paris some days beyond the time prescribed, endeavoring to reason the Prince into a better temper; but finding that he obstinately persevered in his first answer, the envoy took his leave with concern and indignation, saying as he passed out, "What has your family done, Sir, thus to draw down the vengeance of heaven on every branch of it through so many ages?" When the agent returned to London and reported what had occurred, the Prince's high minded adherents determined no longer to serve a man who could not be persuaded to save himself, and chose rather to endanger the lives of his best and most faithful friends than to part with a worthless woman. Changing the names and places here we have the story Isabella Concha Salamanca and Marfori.

The Chinese are made of poor stuff. It is stated that certain Celestial pirates navigators of the River Han, recently fired upon the British gunboat Buzzard, and then (600 in number, but not the Gallant Six Hundred of Tennyson) retreated to their fortified town. The gunboat followed. After a few hours bombardment the British commander landed with twenty-four men, captured the place and drove the six hundred valiant warriors

out of the city. It was found to be enriched by centuries of plunder, having long defied the power of the Chinese authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 19th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable journal to give your subscribers in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario some account of the present state of the Volunteer Force in New Brunswick, particularly in the City of St. John.

In order to do this in a comprehensive manner, it may not be out of place to take a retrospective view of the History of the Force during the past eight years. The present Volunteer organization in New Brunswick was formed in the year 1860, partly for the purpose of giving a Loyal welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and also in response to the feeling that as there were at that time but few regular Troops in the Province some local force was highly necessary. Before this time the Militia organization of the Province had been suffered to fall into disuse for a period of about fifteen years.

The Companies formed at the time I have above referred to, were uniformed either at the expense of the men themselves or that of their officers, and in very many cases solely at the expense of the latter, and supplied with Enfield rifles and condemned accoutrements by the Provincial Government, but in many instances also the accoutrements were provided at the expense of the officers and men. But the Government did not pay for either the services of Instructors or the rent of Drill rooms, these expenses being paid by the officers. The corps then raised were attached to Battalions of the old Militia. . . . if they were not remarkable for their steadiness or drill, the material was good and the spirit and enthusiasm of both officers and men unbounded. Matters went on in this way until the Trent affair made it appear as if war between Great Britain and the United States was unavoidable, and Drill Instructors were sent out by the Imperial Government at the request of the local authorities, to drill the Volunteer Corps then in existence, the Provincial Government paying for the services in addition to their Regimental pay. Drill rooms and scarlet cloth for patrol jackets, were also provided at the expense of the public, the officers and men, but principally the officers paying for the making of these jackets at the rate of four dollars per jacket. About this time the different Volunteer Companies in the City of St. John attached to the Battalions of Militia, as before mentioned, becoming wearied of being commanded by Field Officers who either had forgotten, or never had acquired the slightest knowledge of military duty, determined to form them-

selves into a Battalion, and having obtained the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor they were permitted to do so. The sum of forty dollars per annum was allowed to each company for the rent of Drill rooms, the care of arms and other incidental expenses, which sum was totally inadequate to defray these expenses, and the officers were usually out of pocket twice that sum at the end of the year. Two years ago the Provincial Legislature passed an act which allowed officers commanding companies the sum of two dollars per year for each man who perform thirty drills in that time, or fifteen dollars for the half year, to defray the rent of Drill rooms, care of arms, &c., but as there was no adequate method provided by the Law to compel the men to attend drill, in very many instances, particularly in St. John, was very inadequate to defray incidental expenses, which as the officers commanding companies were personally liable for any deficiencies had to be made up out of their own private means.

In the country districts these expenses were not so great as in the towns, but in St. John the mere incidental expenses of their companies cost officers from sixty to one hundred dollars per annum, besides the time and anxiety which every officer who takes any interest in the Service must feel for the welfare of his corps. Thus has the Volunteer Force in New Brunswick struggled on in spite of every discouragement for the last eight years, during which time a portion of the Force has been called upon to defend the Province against the Fenian hordes at a great sacrifice to themselves. One great obstacle in the way of advancement to the Volunteers in New Brunswick, added to the inadequate sum voted by the Legislature for their support, has been the want of Public sympathy and encouragement, and with the exception of a few patriotic Ladies who have aided the movement by getting up Bazaars for the purpose of uniforming the men and by presenting the St. John Volunteer Battalion with a pair of Regimental colors, the attitude of the Public has been almost hostile.

For example, if a man left his employment for a day to attend a Rifle Match or a Review, when he returned to his work he found his place occupied by some one else, and many men were prevented from joining Volunteer corps from this reason.

It is true that Volunteers have been exempted from the payment of taxes to the amount of six dollars per annum, but as the majority of them are usually mechanics and working men their taxes seldom come up to this sum. Added to these obstacles and discouragements the want of proper Drill Sheds in suitable localities has been very severely felt.

I have, I fear, trespassed already too much on your space and the patience of your readers, but I will, with your permission, continue my subject in a letter next week.

NEW BRUNSWICK VOLUNTEER.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A question suggesting itself to every one at this time is, what is the matter? where lies the trouble, and what is the cause of the apathy, and want of enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* among the Volunteers? even among those who come forward to re-enroll, they do so in an hesitating and uncertain manner, actuated by an instinctive feeling that there is something wrong, creating in them a feeling of distrust and want of confidence. Mechanically one signs his name and takes the oath, being urged by one or more of the officers or members, and he forthwith retires to consider whether or not he has been wise in so doing. Where is all the fire and spirit as of yore? where is the patriotism? where are the manifestations of enthusiasm? Dead, to some extent, and there is no use in disguising this palpable fact. It is all very well, and no doubt very satisfactory to many, to take up papers, and read all about this muster, and that muster, enthusiasm, loud manifestations of loyalty, and such like; but is this fact? No; they will tell you that there is a listless inactivity, and want of the usual spirit that at one time actuated the rank and file, who though now accepting the new condition of affairs under the recent Militia Bill, still hang back as it were, in their enthusiasm, for the reason that they cannot bring themselves to accept the new order of things to be for the better. In vain do the officers endeavor to stir up the ardour of the men, to infuse some spirit and to inspire some enthusiasm.

Now what is the cause of this state of affairs, for cause there must be? It seems to me the source of complaint is more fanciful than real, and that in many instances this distrust is caused by a misconception of the bill, and lack of acquiring its provisions. The men have recollection of former departmental blunders, they have not taken the trouble to read the new Act, and they grumble because they wont be satisfied; on the other hand to many the source is the mismanagement in the matter of paying, which has been a sore and grievous point with a great majority, others see a few objectionable clauses in the Bill and they wont see any further, and can't be brought to see the merits of it, until these objectionable clauses are done away with or modified.

It is true, the men are ready to re-enroll and enrollment is steady, and numbers of new and raw recruits hand in their names urged by their fellow friends, those anxious for the welfare of the Force; but where is the fire, spirit and martial energy that should actuate them on such an occasion? Mutely, quietly they move up, sign their names, and depart mentally satisfied that they have done a self denying act, if not made a sacrifice.

I notice in your last some probability of Lieut. Colonel Forrest being offered the new post of Assistant Adjutant General of Artil.

Now surely this is said in jest, and

there is no truth in it. Why sir, the day he received his appointment would witness the resignation of more than half of the Artillery commanders in the Provinces, and where would be the equivalent in such a case? Can the country afford to trifle with such an alternative before it? Col. Forrest may be a very estimable and worthy gentleman, and probably is *au fait* in his local duties, but to put him in a position *above* others who are his superiors in many ways, men who have devoted their time and money to the Volunteer cause, men who could not possibly show him the respect that would be due to him in his supervision of affairs. Colonel Forrest was I believe only shortly past but a Major, and the giving of him the post would be virtually superceding his superiors in rank. And what are Col. Forrest's claims to the position? and how could he fulfil the duties of such? The post of Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery is a most important one, and should be given to one and one only who has had long experience in the workings and management of Artillery companies. Nothing but a regular officer of Her Majesty's army will satisfy and will command the respect and give the confidence necessary to the position, and who more worthy or fit than Col. Anderson or Col. Pison, R. A. The fact of Col. Forrest's being a *Volunteer* is enough. The selection of a proper officer of the Regular army to fill this important position is imperative, if we dont wish to see the disbandment of as fine a branch of the Volunteer army as our country possesses.

The great Napoleon said he wanted men behind walls, but soldiers in the field; to man guns behind the wall, something more than men are required, and only well trained, and well educated men are fit for enrollment in what is as useful and important branch of the service as Garrison Artillery. On Wednesday evening I strolled into the headquarters of the Garrison Artillery, Col. Ferrier commanding, whose acquaintance I had the honor of making for the first time that evening. He seemed most sanguine of completing the full quota and delivered short addresses now and again calculated to rouse his men to their duty of bringing up as many recruits as possible. Several of his non-commissioned officers had been very active in recruiting, and the Colonel mentioned one who has brought up as many as nine. He said that over two hundred were already enrolled, and all that was required to complete the full quota at next muster was for every two members to fetch another in between them. The Colonel also intimated that he particularly noticed those who were most active in adding to the strength of the regiment, and in doing so at the same time marked those who were dilatory. Honorable stripes were mentioned as a reward for the most diligent.

A number of new recruits were enrolled during the evening, and one could not, on noticing the fine *physique* and stalwartness of the men, but remark that the Garrison

Artillery was both an excellent and popular *corps*. They have not only a fine brass band attached to the regiment but also a fife and drum band, and some eight or ten buglers. They have a thoroughly competent drill Instructor, and officers capable and earnest in their endeavors to make the corps what it is to-day, without exception the finest body of Volunteer Artillery in the Dominion.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, the following officers and gentlemen, cadets of the Montreal School of Gunnery, passed a very strict and highly creditable examination before the Commandant, Colonel Williams, C Battery Royal Artillery, and received certificates accordingly:—1st Class: Lt. Col. R. Lovelace, V. Cavalry, Montreal; Major Dunbar Browne, unattached, do.; Capt. J. P. Fletcher, 21st Batt. V. M., St. Johns; Lieut. and Adjutant J. Allan, Victoria Rifles, Montreal; Lieut. J. J. Bell, 41st Battalion V. M. Rifles, Brockville; Ensign G. A. McDonnell, 59th Batt. V. M. Glengarry; Assistant Adj. J. Porteous, 1st or P. W. Rifles, Montreal; H. Le Jeune, passed Cadet M. S., do.; J. M. Antrobus, do., Three Rivers; W. Taylor, do., Montreal; Jas. McNeece, do., Quebec; J. S. Mathews, do., Richmond; G. E. Tabb, V. G. Artillery, Montreal; J. Ross, V. G. Artillery.

The principal instructor has been Quarter Master Sergeant McKenzie, and the assistant instructor Quarter Master Sergt. McCallum, both of the Royal Artillery. Both of these gentlemen have been most zealous in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the Cadets under their instruction, and the esteem in which they were held by their pupils was manifested in the presentation to them on Tuesday evening with a tangible recognition of their merits. Lieut. Colonel Lovelace on behalf of the Cadets presented the Brigade Q. M. Sergeant with an elegant and chaste silver-plated ice pitcher, and Mr. H. Lejeune similarly made a presentation to Q. M. Sergt. McCallum. The Sergeants made some few remarks and briefly thanked them for the honor they had done them.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following gentlemen passed a highly creditable examination on Saturday, before Lieut. Colonel Fielden, of the 60th Rifles:—For second class; Wolfred D. E. Nelson, Harry G. Northcoat, L. St. Marie, and F. E. Seybold, Montreal; L. A. Nadeau, St. Cesaire; J. A. Matthews, Richmond, P. Q.; J. A. E. Johnstone, Sorel; M. Chagnon, Chambly; T. P. Potter, Ottawa.

The Hochelagas are working up, they have now some 160 members re-enrolled.

The Montreal Light Infantry are also re-enrolling in large numbers.

The men of Lieut. Colonel Stevenson's Field Battery have I believe re-enrolled unanimously, and there are still vacancies for several more. In a former letter I paid a deserved and merited tribute to the discipline and efficiency of this very excellent *corps*.

Colonel McKenzie had the misfortune the other day to break his leg, resulting from the slippery state of the ground. Some short

while ago he broke his arm through the same cause; can we then call the gallant Colonel a steady man.

Officers' horses are now very properly to be exempted from water tax, and amounts previously paid for such purpose are to be refunded.

A meeting of officers and others interested in the new cavalry school was held last Thursday and it was decided to open the school next week, with two drills per week, commencing with dismounted drill.

I shall have something to say about our Volunteer Cavalry in my next.

J. C. Franck, a wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, absconded in the early part of the week, making tracks for the American Eagle. This Franck was a man of very poor reputation, and it is estimated that he had to leave the States some time ago under suspicious circumstances. The amount he took with him is variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The day previous he so far prevailed over two clerks in the Merchants' Bank as to induce them to initial two checks for \$3000, and on which he of course realized. These two young men's estates will be called upon to refund the amount as the Merchants' Bank cannot hold itself responsible for the amount obtained through unauthorized initials. In the meanwhile the clerks have been dismissed. The Merchants' Bank however are otherwise in for some \$10,000. The Royal Canadian Bank suffer to the extent of about \$1000, and several other parties in various sums. Such are the current reports.

As a consequence, of this and recent mercantile frauds, great distrust and want of confidence is excited, and cannot but result in more caution and carefulness among merchants and others.

As a means of reducing to a minimum the danger attendant upon marking by hand at the butts, Captain Brookes, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, has suggested what appears to be a very feasible plan. He would have the marker's seat in the mantelet so arranged that a danger signal, visible when there is danger, shall be invisible only when the marker is seated. Directly the marker leaves his seat to mark a shot or examine the target, or even if he move so slightly as to peep round his mantelet towards the firing point—a highly dangerous practice which cannot be too strongly condemned—the danger signal turns itself on. But in all appliances of this kind the difficulty is so to fix the signalling apparatus so as not to interfere with the line of fire, and yet to have the signal in a conspicuous position. Immediately over the mantelet, or over the target, is the proper place, but standards so situated are liable to be shot away. Captain Brookes prefers a red disc on the white ground of the target as a sign of danger. Possibly a white disc turned up above the target might be even more conspicuous. Every range, however, ought to be fitted with some kind of automatic semaphore, and experience would soon show which form was best.

The London Canadian News understands that a dispatch has been received by the Hindson's Bay Company from the Colonial Minister, setting forth the views entertained by the Imperial Government in regard to the conditions under which a transfer of the Northwest territories may be arranged. It is understood to be the Government ultimatum. The terms are said to be that the Company surrenders to the Imperial Government all territorial rights of the entire property—retaining their existing trading-posts, with a reasonable reservation of land around each—and receiving in payment a small share of the proceeds of the land sales, and a portion of the revenue derived by the Canadian Government from gold licenses. The minimum price of the land is fixed at 1s. per acre, out of which, and as realized, their proportion is to be paid. Power is reserved to commute these amounts upon payment by the Canadian Government of a sum of money not exceeding a quarter of a million sterling. In the event of these terms being rejected, an immediate demand will be made upon the Company to organize a government for the territory which shall be adequate for the protection of the inhabitants. This means a direct expenditure by the Company of at least £25,000.

An eruption has again broken out in Hawaii, not of the volcano this time, but among the people. One Kaona, a religious fanatic, is the leader; a sort of Millerite rattlebrain who prophesies the destruction of the world and all the people, except his sect. who keep dressed in white robes and watch all night ready at any time for ascension. Having spent all their money for robes and other foolishness, they are unable to pay their taxes to the Government, and refuse and place themselves in open defiance of the authorities. Sheriff Nevill, in attempting to disperse them, was stoned to death, and his head, severed from the body, was placed aloft on a pole. One other man was killed and several of his posse injured. It is said that the insurgents h. e each a bible suspended from their giras. They have no fire arms but are very expert in the use of stones and clubs. The Government has despatched two schooners laden with troops and supplies, to the seat of disturbance, and it is hoped the affair will soon be suppressed.

THE NEW FRENCH GUN.—The Ordnance Select Committee have examined the drawings of the mechanism of the new French breech loading cannon, communicated to the British Government by the Emperor of the French. The chief peculiarities presented by the rifling are.—The bottom groove is continued through the powder chamber, as a guide for the shot in loading. The grooves are all deeper at the breech than at the muzzle. The bottom groove is, however, shallowed at the breech end of .16in. and .27in., while it is deepest in the gun there of .24in. There is an arrangement on all the gun to prevent the lanyard being pulled until the captain of the gun is satisfied that the breech is closed; this consists of a catch, or *loquet*, acted on by a spiral spring, which closes the opening, so that a knot on the lanyard cannot pass until the catch has been forced down by hand. The bodies of the guns are of cast-iron, strengthened externally with steel hoops.

CANADA.



HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 23rd December, 1868.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The following gentlemen are appointed Deputy Adjutants General for each of the undermentioned Military Districts, respectively:

- Military District number One: John B. Taylor, Esquire.
- Military District number Two: William Smith Durie, Esquire.
- Military District number Four: Francis Topping Atcheley, Esquire.
- Military District number Five: William Osborne Smith, Esquire.
- Military District number Six: Antoine C. DeLothiniere Harwood, Esquire.
- Military District number Seven: Louis Adolphe Casault, Esquire.
- Military District number Eight: George J. Maunsell, Esquire.
- Military District number Nine: Robert Bligh Sinclair, Esquire.

The said appointments to date from the first day of January next, and each of the above named gentlemen to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia, and to take precedence according to the rank and precedence which they now hold.

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia.

It is reported that BABIS, who was tried in Aylmer a year or two ago for the murder of his sister, is dead, and that before dying, he confessed himself to have been the murderer. We do not know how far the rumor is correct.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that it is probable that the 13th Hussars will be brought home from Canada in the early part of next summer. In this event it is probable that the 13th will go out to India in the autumn, to complete its period of foreign service, the 15th Hussars not going out till 1870. The 13th embarked for Canada in September, 1866.

GARIBALDI AND THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.—Garibaldi, it seems, has thought fit to write a letter on the Spanish revolution. He admires it, of course. He calls himself a son of Free Spain, though how he is so he does not explain; and declares for liberty of worship, but subject to the strange condition that priests shall not be allowed to enjoy it.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, 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 communications. 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 information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review," IN EVERY

CITY, TOWN,

And BATTALION,

IN THE DOMINION,

TO WHOM

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

On application to the PROPRIETOR of

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

OTTAWA.

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The Volunteer Review,

AN. MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1868.

MR. GEORGE C. HOLLAND is authorised to act as travelling Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in the Province of Ontario, and will visit the principal cities and towns during the present month.

END OF SECOND VOLUME.

With the present number we complete the second volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and close the second year of our existence. When this paper was first established as the mouthpiece and organ of the Volunteers and Militia of Canada, many openly expressed a doubt of the success of so venturesome a project; so great and varied were the obstacles to be surmounted, not the least of which was that there had been predecessors in the same line who from some cause, unknown to us, failed to prolong their existence a sufficient time to create confidence in the minds of the public. A great portion of that public being actively interested in the Volunteer movement, although strongly desirous of having an especial organ, feared that THE REVIEW would, like those that went before, go down under the pressure that had been fatal in former cases. But it is not without some pride and satisfaction, pardonable we hope under the circumstances, that we look back upon our past career, and observe how, by little and little, we have gradually built up our position and extended the sphere of our usefulness, until we find ourselves at the close of our second year occupying the place at which we aimed. A place second in importance to no periodical on the continent of America. For having attained this gratifying result we are altogether indebted to the cordial and unswerving support extended to us by the Force in all parts of the country, the officers and men of which have so ably supplemented our labors; and it is with considerable pleasure we take the opportunity, afforded us by the recurrence of the present season, to return our best thanks to our numerous friends and supporters, whom we now number by thousands, extended over British America from Nova Scotia to New Columbia.

So far we have fulfilled the destiny we proposed to ourselves, and, that we may continue to receive the support of those who have aided us to its accomplishment, no effort or labour shall be spared on our part. At the time THE REVIEW was started, the Force, beyond the local newspapers, was without the means of intercommunion, and was as ignorant of each others conditions and doings, as people are who know nothing of each other. But these pages supplied the long needed desideratum and the two volumes, complete in this number, form a complete and compendious history of the Volunteer movement in all parts of Canada for the last two years. The success which has attended our efforts shows conclusively that our labours have been appreciated, and that we have not toiled in an unproductive field, or for unappreciative masters. A retrospect of the years which include our existence as the acknowledged organ of the Volunteer and Militia forces of the Dominion, shows us an eventful record of the

history of our own country. Rumors and threats of invasion were rife when THE REVIEW made its first appearance. A transient horde, banded together by conspiracy, the strength and extent of which was vaguely estimated, was proclaimed as ready to pour down upon our borders the hordes of scum and filth fostered and trained by years of intestine war in the neighbouring republic. To prepare a fitting reception for such should they come, and to punish them as they deserved, required that our defensive organization should be placed upon its best footing. That this great end might be accomplished we gave our cordial support to the Militia Department with the hope not altogether unfulfilled, that it would be accomplished without overburthening a poor and scattered population. That we were wise in so doing is sufficiently proved by the fact that we see arising from the ashes of the old Force, another, complete organization, equipment and morale. Every member of this Force knows his position and what he has to expect, the duties incumbent upon him and the privileges attendant upon their proper fulfilment. During the past year especially it has been our pleasing office to lay before the Force the thoughts and opinions of the ablest thinkers and writers on military matters in Canada and to those gentlemen it, as well as ourselves, is indebted for much valuable information and many useful suggestions. In the volume which will open with our next issue we have made arrangements for the publication of contributions from the same experienced pens. For the maintenance of British connection and the full enjoyment of our independence, it is incumbent upon us as a people to make little occasional sacrifices that will hereafter save us from humiliation or defeat. And when we think how slight those sacrifices really are, when equally distributed, and the magnitude of the interests secured we do not wonder at the alacrity of our Volunteers, nor the support so cordially extended to them by the people.

The policy which we have hitherto so successfully pursued we shall continue in the future, and while we shall be ever foremost in upholding Volunteer interests, we shall only yield support to those who are worthy of it; removed from all party interests, and having but one object in view—the good of the Force—we will steadily strive to fulfil our mission.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW has not only afforded means of intercommunion to Volunteers throughout the Dominion, but its columns have always been open to free discussion and can bear evidences of many asperities softened and difficulties smoothed away by explanations between the authorities and the Volunteers, which found ready means of explanation therein. The experience gained in the past will enable us to enter upon another year with increased

confidence in ourselves and those whom it is our proud duty to represent.

The pages of the 3rd Volume will be numbered from the beginning of the first number to the end of the volume, and a complete INDEX furnished with the last number. We would have compiled an index for the present volume but for the difficulty arising from the pages not having been numbered regularly from the beginning.

We are indebted to our correspondent "New Brunswick Volunteer" for a singularly lucid and concise history of the Volunteer movement in his province. His first letter which appears in the present issue shows the first embodiment of the force to have been nearly similar to what it was in Canada, except that the New Brunswickers have had even greater difficulties to contend with, and far more serious cause for complaint than their more western brethren. The most curious portion of the sketch which these letters gives us of the state of Volunteering in New Brunswick is the hostility of the citizens. This is difficult to account for, and shows a lack of common sense and foresight not easy to comprehend. In Canada proper the reverse has, with a few notorious instances, excepted been the case. When employers discharged any of their hands for attending volunteer drills or inspections, the press and the public were not slow in denouncing them, and it was not long before they discovered that their best interest were bound up with the success of the movement. Perhaps those people who have thrown cold water upon volunteering

New Brunswick would alter their mode of action considerably if the balloting provisions of the new Act were put in force and they were to find themselves compelled to give personal service in the ranks where they were unwilling to permit their young men to be enrolled. This would be a well deserved retribution and one which they may possibly experience if they do not exert themselves in establishing the required quota of Volunteers for the Province.

It cannot be denied but the Maritime Provinces have been neglected, as far as militia matters are concerned; but in this respect they are no worse off than Quebec or Ontario. Three months were allowed by the new act wherein to complete the re-enrollment of such corps as were desirous of continuing their existence. During this time which ends on the 31st inst., Militia matters have been in a state bordering upon disorganization. And difficulties have been thrown in the way of officers and men by people who would have better displayed their wisdom by cheerfully making the best of the situation, even supposing it did not altogether please them, than by captious fault-finding and injurious criticisms.

The absence of the Minister of Militia on affairs of State in England, has also been a

great misfortune at the present time, for no matter how able the deputy head of a department may be, he cannot act with the same decisiveness as the master of the situation. It is also to be regretted that at this peculiar period of transition, we should be without the valuable services of Colonel Macdougall.

Perhaps before this number reaches our friends in New Brunswick, the Assistant Adjutant Generals will be appointed for the four Provinces, and under them, the requisite Staff Officers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to take the places of the Inspecting Field Officers. This, the first step towards the organization of the Militia in those Provinces, will shortly be followed by the gazetting of Corps, Regiments and their Officers as soon as the necessary papers are sent in, showing that the enrolment, according to the provisions of the new Act, has been completed. Everything as regards the Militia in the Eastern Provinces, is now on the same footing as in the West. The establishment of the Military Schools, the appointment of Assistant Adjutant Generals and the necessary Staff will speedily bring matters into working order, when we hope there will be found no cause of complaint.

Under circumstances as they have latterly existed we can fully understand how difficult it was for New Brunswick Volunteers to understand their position. But it must be borne in mind that the establishment of a new system which involves the removal of an old one, is not a task of easy performance. The construction of the new regimental divisions and all the machinery dependent upon and arising therefrom, requires great care that future complications may be avoided.

The questions propounded by the Officers of St. John to the Deputy Adjutant General will be answered we believe by the time they receive the present number. The reputation of the Force in New Brunswick stands very high and we are assured the authorities will leave no means untried, consistent with the law, to keep it in that gratifying condition.

The officers of the United States army have had a grand reunion at Chicago about the middle of the present month, at which nearly all the famous generals of the northern army, with the exception of Sheridan, who is in the far west "reconstructing" the Indians, were present. Two thousand officers, "more or less distinguished," we are told, took part in this reunion. The spectacle must indeed have been such as to arouse enthusiasm in people less demonstrative than our republican cousins, and we can fully understand what a glow of pleasure and satisfaction would light up the hearts of veterans meeting after the toils of war are ended to talk over the dangers and triumphs of the past. They

have been successful and are fully entitled to glory in their success.

From the bloody gloom and horror of civil war they have emerged, but the laurels they boastfully flaunt would be better hidden away from sight for they are encrusted with the blood of a brother. Where are the equally brave but unfortunate representatives of "the lost cause" to reunite? Far away from their desolate homes, amid our own snow encircled forests or beyond the surges of the Atlantic, where charitable foreigners will at least refrain from insulting their misfortunes. But "let the dead past bury its dead," and let these soldiers whose courage and fortitude none will now gainsay, wait till they have overcome other enemies than a brother upon his hearthstone before they flaunt their torn battle flags to the music of drums whose rattle was heard heralding the march of Sherman's Bummers as well as at Vicksburg, Donalson and Shiloh.

The Americans desire to create a military element similar to that which exists in Britain; we wish they may for we believe that if the officers of the Northern army possessed the same qualities which distinguish those of the British army, it would have been better for both conquerors and conquered during the late civil war.

Some months ago when our esteemed contributor "G. W." favored us with a series of articles on the British Navy, it was suggested by other of our correspondents that he might advantageously employ his abilities in giving an historical critique of the Frigate actions of the war of 1812-14. Some time having elapsed since the above suggestion was thrown out and the field being still unoccupied, the subject, we are glad to inform our readers, has been taken up by one who is thoroughly posted with regard to the events of that war, and who has all the necessary materials and authorities for compiling an impartial account of the Naval Engagements of 1812-14. This gentleman, who is the same who gave in our first volume "The War of 1812" and in the one concluded by this number "The Campaigns of 1754-64," will commence, with the first number of our 3rd Volume, a History of the Naval Engagements of the war of 1812 in which he will fully enter into an account of the famous Frigate Actions, including the battles on the Lakes.

From the established reputation of this Author and his well known impartiality our readers may be sure of enjoying a rich historical treat.

MILITARY SCHOOLS—A recent Order in Council fixes the term of attendance at the Military Schools at ninety days drill, instead of three months, exclusive of Sundays and holidays; and for the Franco-English classes 130 days. The Field Exercise is also being translated into French for the use of the Volunteers in Quebec.

THE Government grant in aid of the erection of Drill Sheds is extended to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the same terms as to Quebec and Ontario.

On another page will be found a letter from Colonel MacDonald, which we copy from the pages of our esteemed contemporary *The Volunteer Service Gazette*, on the subject of Drill Reform. What he says at the conclusion exactly coincides with the opinion we expressed in an editorial on the 2nd November last, and which was supported by our correspondent "Veteran." Our words were:—"By the single rank system we obviate all the difficulties about which present commentators are so much exercised. Thus we would simplify the simplification, and we are thoroughly convinced there are no movements, and no circumstances, except perhaps skirmishing, in and under which it will not be found to work far better than any system yet devised."

As we anticipated in an article on the foregoing page the Deputy Adjutant-Generals have been appointed for eight of the nine military districts, by general order dated the 23rd, inst. The appointment for the 4th district is not yet filled up. We are glad to see the names of Cols. Maunsel and Sinclair for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer to insure attention.

"S. M. L."—We have no knowledge whatever of the circumstance. A letter addressed Col. Powell, D. A. G., at Ottawa would be sure to receive attention from that courteous and obliging officer.

"CAPT. M."—Thanks for your esteemed favor of the 20th inst. We are much obliged for your expressions of approbation. We read the article to which you refer, but do not think it deserves a reply.

"FULL PRIVATE."—Montreal. If you do not carry the *baton* of a Field Marshal in your knapsack you certainly deserve to do so. Of course we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

"ST., F."—Quebec. The Minister of Militia is expected to return to Canada next month. We have no volumes of THE REVIEW bound for sale.

"SUBS."—St. John, N. B. The address of our agent in your city is—Mr. Roger Hunter, Franklin Printing House.

"A. L. R."—Toronto. We sent the paper you required early last week. Shall be happy to send you anything that may be useful to you, and wish you every success in your work.

THE following from the *Hamilton Times* makes us aware of another instance of the generosity and public spirit of the gallant colonel of the 13th Battalion:—

GYMNAZIUM FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—As an extra inducement to volunteering, and with the view of enabling the young men of our city to improve their leisure hours by healthful exercise, Col. Skinner has purchased, at his own expense, the entire paraphernalia of an extensive Gymnasium, and it will be fitted up in the drill shed, for the sole use of the volunteers, in a few days.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December, which is No. 638 of *Maga*, unites with other voices of the season is reminding us that time is passing away. As he passes he leaves his mark on most of us; but who bears up so well against his touch as our old friend *Maga*?—for fifty years a monthly visitor to some of us, and yet showing no signs of impaired strength. This number is a fitting close for the issues of the past year, which, taken altogether, have been of more than average merit, furnishing a large amount not only of entertaining but of substantial literature. We have so often spoken of the value of this periodical, that we have no doubt most of our readers are familiar with it at least by repute; and without going further into details, we content ourselves with giving a list of the articles in the present number.

Doubles and Quits: A Comedy of Errors, Part II.—A very amusing story of mistaken identity.

Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II—The Sailor—Another of those graphic description which bring past scenes and characters before us as in a picture. The present paper gives a sketch of Lord Anson and his memorable voyage.

Kinglake's History of the War in the Crimea.—Those who cannot afford to purchase this book will find a good substitute for it in this Review.

Dean Milman.—A biographical sketch.

Cornelius O'Dowd.—A continuation of those favorite light satirical comments on current ideas and events.

What is to come of it?—An article on the political situation of England.

Reminding our friends that among the host of periodicals now soliciting their attention, Blackwood's Magazine has an eminent claim, we recommend those who have not done so to enter their names early for the ensuing year.

Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE ALLAN LINE.—The *Montreal Gazette* says that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have taken a step which will powerfully contribute to the settlement of this country. They have contracted with an eminent Clyde builder for the construction of two new steamships to be called the "Norway" and the "Sweden"; and as soon as they are completed, will place them on the route between Liverpool and the

European continent, as freight and passenger feeders to their American line. The new steamship "Prussian" will be ready to take her place on the Liverpool line by the end of January. The company now takes high rank among the greatest shipping houses in existence, and with these new acquisitions will only stand second or third on the mercantile roll.

REMITTANCES

Received at this office on subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 26th inst., viz:—

BELL'S CORNERS.—Major B., \$2.50.
PERTH.—Capt. A. J. M., \$2; Lieut. B., \$2.
CHELSEA.—Mr. R. F., \$2.
WHITBY.—Staff Sergt. W., \$2; D. C., \$2; W. C. H., \$2., per V. R.
RICE ALBERT.—A. E. McC., \$0.50.
PRESCOTT.—Lieut. Jas G., \$2; Mr. S. R., \$2.
BROCKVILLE.—Ens R. T. S., \$2; Lt. W. H. G., \$2; Cap. Y., \$2; Ens. E., \$1.
NAPANEE.—Lt. S., \$3; Cornet R., \$1.
BELLEVILLE.—Capt. S. S., \$2; Capt. J. A. C., \$1; Capt. S. L., \$2; Capt. N., \$1; P. G., \$2.
COBourg.—Capt. E., \$4; Capt. D., \$2.
PORT HOPE.—Capt. B., \$2; Lt. Col. B., \$2.
BOWMANVILLE.—Dr. B., \$1; W. T. S., \$1.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

No. 2 Company, 20th Battalion, under command of Captain Johnson, assembled at the Drill Shed, Stewarttown, on Saturday day last for the purpose of having the new Militia Act explained to them, which was done very clearly by the Captain; after which Major Murray addressed the men, complimenting them on their efficiency since the organization of the Company six years ago. After a few patriotic remarks by him, every man present re-enrolled for a further period of three years. Surely this is another proof—if proof were wanting—of the loyalty and patriotism of our people. May it ever continue. We congratulate Captain Johnston that he is privileged to command such a Company, and believe he will have no difficulty in filling it up to its full strength. We also trust that the example of No. 2 Company, will not be lost on the other Companies of the Battalion. Let them all remember the maxim of one of England's greatest statesmen "In time of Peace prepare for War." Moreover, through the liberality of the County and Township Council (including the Government grant,) Volunteers are now provided with spacious Drill Sheds, in which, during the inclement part of the season, they may perfect themselves in Drill, thereby lessening the time that otherwise would have to be devoted to it at more busy seasons of the year. We have many and great reasons for being a loyal and contented people. Let us then strive to be worthy of the blessing we enjoy, and above all, let us foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism amongst the rising generations, remembering that to "Fear God and honor the Queen" is our first duty.

Since the above was put in type we learn that the several companies in the battalion are about to be re-organized under the new law. No. 5 Company will meet at the Nelson Drill Shed, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock No. 1, at Oakville, on Tuesday the 29th; No. 3, at the Drill Shed, Georgetown, on Tuesday the 29th.—*Halton Herald*.

DRILL REFORM.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Service Gazette.

Sir,—I have read with much interest the letter from Colonel Macdonald, of the Queen's E. R. V. Brigade, in your *Gazette* of Saturday last, commenting upon mine on "Drill Reform," which appeared in your issue of the 21st November. Very highly do I appreciate the courteous tone and liberal spirit which pervades that gentleman's present communication, as I do also the thorough mastery of the subject displayed by him in elaborating his system of drill some time back in your pages. I am very glad, therefore, to find that Colonel Macdonald considers it "a great mistake" to do away with the word "Front;" for I am satisfied it affords, on many occasions, great facilities in drill, and is also very useful, in a time of confusion, in helping to restore order. But I go further, and see many advantages in maintaining a permanent "front rank" and "rear rank." This in no way precludes me from making use of either rank in the manner Colonel Macdonald advocates.

He says he desiderates a change which will enable a commanding officer, "when his battalion is marching along a road in fours, to form line to the right or left, whether the fours are right or left in front." But surely this can now be done with the greatest facility by the simple words "Front turn" or "Rear turn." It is true that the word "Rear turn" would place your supernumerary rank in front of the line. But if the movement be made to advance against an enemy or meet an attack, they could be got rid of in the very same way as when line was formed to the same flank on Colonel Brunel's principle. Suppose the battalion is moving from the right in fours and is suddenly threatened by Cavalry or Infantry on the right or what is called the reverse flank. On the caution "Form line for action to the right," the supernumerary rank would double through the fours; and on the words "Rear turn," "Halt," the battalion would stand in line, ready to deliver a volley on command. I see no hindrance to so rapid a formation under our existing system as under that proposed by Colonel Brunel. I should have no hesitation, and, I think, find no difficulty, in acting thus in the field. Perhaps my long familiarity with my own arm of the service, the Artillery, may make me less careful about using either rank indifferently in meeting or making an attack more rapidly. In that arm the intervals between the guns enable the ammunition waggons—corresponding in one respect to our supernumerary rank—to get out of the way at once and without difficulty, so that a field battery at exercise can form for action in any and every direction. And since I have been in command of a Volunteer Rifle corps I have so felt the necessity of being able to do the same thing with a battalion of rifles, that I have practiced my corps in forming to either flank, so as to engage an enemy at once without reference to ranks. Of course, when the rear rank stands in front, the supernumerary rank must be removed to the temporary rear.

I believe no one is more able than Colonel Macdonald to answer my questions as to the advantages offered by what I may call

the "changeable front" system for rapidity of movement over the authorized system, and which I asked in all sincerity, having failed to discover any material improvement in trying the newly proposed system on my own parade. The answer he gives is that, "among other things, it enables you to get rid of all countermarches." But why get rid of all countermarches? They need never hinder one from dispensing with them when emergency requires it. If in command of a battalion in column of companies or a brigade in mass, and suddenly threatened in rear, I should at once form line for action to the rear on the rear company. That company being faced about with the battalion or brigade would at once be able to open fire while the line was formed, and thus defend and cover the movement. I cannot see how this movement can be facilitated by now calling what was the rear rank the front rank. The object is equally gained though the ranks remain as they were. I trust Colonel Macdonald will kindly bear with me if I in any way misrepresent his views unintentionally, from not, perhaps fully understanding his scheme.

Another advantage named by Colonel Macdonald is that "it enables you to form square without breaking up your companies." I am disposed to think that squares are now almost, if not altogether, obsolete. But, if ever required, a two deep square must prove sufficient for any occasion; and I heartily approve of Colonel Brunel's mode of forming this square from line as the companies of formation would be able to open fire at once on the approaching Cavalry.

Colonel Macdonald is perfectly correct in what he says of the principle of the wheel as now laid down, and I was in error in saying that half the number of rifles in a battalion would be at work before the wheel was half complete on the present system.

I faintly believe that Colonel Macdonald and myself are agreed on most that is essential, and desire to get rid of all cumbrous or useless movements, and render those retained capable of being executed in the most rapid and effective manner. He has somewhat misunderstood me in supposing that I advocate the present system of deploying only because "I prefer volleys to file firing." While I do consider it most important to avail ourselves of the men being all loaded to deliver volleys as the companies come into line, I prefer, after that, independent firing. It was more from my belief that the companies would come into line more closely, halt more steadily, and therefore deliver their volleys more effectually, that I am inclined to give a preference to the existing mode. By deploying at the double I do not find much gain in time by making the half turn towards the front; and in action we find as a rule that the fewer the orders and the fewer the changes of movement under fire, the more steady will be the men. But, after all, it is a small matter.

The real question now is what system will best meet the greatly improved weapon in the hands of the soldier? Neither Colonel Macdonald's system nor that authorized by the Horse Guards seem to me to meet the difficulty. And I am more and more convinced of the necessity of one important change, which will get rid of the cause of the difference of opinion between Colonel Macdonald and myself—we must do away with a second rank! To give full effect to the fire of the Snider, we must fight in single rank, and that lying down.

Accuracy in judging distances will be of the utmost importance to commanding

officers. The officer who can direct a volley at 600, 700 or 800 yards with precision, so as to make it tell effectually, will do the best service, and a few volleys so directed will go far to win the day.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. MACDONALD.

Colonel, 1st. Surrey Rifles.

December 2, 1868.

There is no stimulation in drunkenness; there is only disorganization. One acquired or organic power of the mind no longer holds another in check. Hence the extravagant friendliness, the freaky anger, the disproportionate generosity, the ludicrous dignity, the disgusting amorosness, or the garrulous talkativeness of the drunken man. Wine is said to exhibit a man as he really is, with the conventionalities of society laid aside. This is only half true, but it suggests the true statement. Wine exhibits the man as he is when the organized effects of ancestral and contemporary civilization upon his character are temporarily obliterated. We need no better illustration of the truth that drunkenness is not stimulation but paralysis of the cerebrum, than the order in which, under the influence of alcohol, the faculties are suspended. As a general rule, those are first suspended which are the most recent products of civilization, and which have therefore been developed by inheritance through the smallest number of generations. These are of course the mind's highest organic acquisitions. The sense of responsibility, for instance, is a product of highly complicated civilization, and is one of the chief acquirements which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. In progressing intoxication the feeling of responsibility is perhaps the first to be put in abeyance. Every one who has watched the process will recognize the truth of this. On the other hand, those qualities of the mind are the last to be overcome which are the earliest inheritance of savagery, and which the civilized man possesses in common with savages and beasts. Then the animal nature of the man no longer restrained by higher faculties, manifests itself with a violence which causes it to seem stimulated in vigor.

According to late accounts from England it appears that the breech-loading rifles now in the hands of British Regulars and Volunteers, are to be superseded at no distant day by a superior weapon. The new rifle, it is hinted, is to be on the Martini system, Martini being a Swiss inventor, who has had the good fortune to impress favorably the Small Arms Committee. The main elements of the new arm are stated as follows.—Calibre, .450; length, 35 in.; material of barrel, steel; weight, 4 lbs. 6 oz.; cartridge, the Boxer; weight of bullet, 450 grains; and lubricant pure bees-wax. Mr. Martini is now in England superintending the manufacture of some arms which will be used at the final trials. After they have been had, the committee will report, and the rapid manufacture of the new rifle will be commenced. The Martini rifle will combine the elements we have stated, but it is upon the ingenious breech action that the claim of the inventor rests. The committee do not appear to have taken the rifle of any one manufacturer as a whole, but to have combined the best barrel, stock breech action, rifling and cartridge, thus availing themselves of the brains and ingenuity of many inventors, the accumulated result of which may, however, be as speedily set aside for some further innovation just as the Enfield was, and the Snider is about to be.

THE FOOT GUARDS.

We glean from the recently published Blue Book for 1866 that the admissions in the Guards were highest, as in the preceding year, in the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, quartered at Windsor and London, and lowest in the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, at Shorncliffe, London, and Windsor, the stations at which the highest ratio of admission in the Guards occurred in 1865. The mortality was the highest in the 1st. and lowest in the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, and the invaliding was the highest in the Grenadier and lowest in the Coldstream Guards. The ineffectiveness resulting from tubercular diseases in the Foot Guards during the year 1866 was, per 1000 of mean strength, 5.63 admissions, 2.90 deaths, and 10.50 invalided. The Military Train appears to have suffered relatively the least of any corps from this class of disease; but results obtained from small numbers for short periods of time are liable to great fluctuations. With the exception of the Household Cavalry, the Military Train, the Royal engineers, and the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, the mortality has been greater in all cases than in 1865, but in that year the ratio was exceptionally low. The proportion invalided on account of these diseases was lower than in 1865 in the Foot Guards, Infantry, Cavalry Depot, and Depot Battalions, but in the other case it shows an increase. It would be a matter of some pathological interest to determine the exact character of the pulmonary pthisis from which the Guards suffer; whether the so called fibroid and other forms, not primarily tuberculous and allied to chronic pneumonia, for example be not very common. There can be very little doubt that the term pthisis embraces several different forms and varieties of diseases, and that the origin and development of some of those depend more upon the operation of local and unhygienic conditions than others. We can readily understand that a city life, the continued occupation of barracks in densely populated localities, and the exposure to the vicissitudes of the changeable climate on night guards during the winter and spring, are important factors in inducing pulmonary diseases, which tell with more force upon the Guards than upon troops stationed in other localities. Some have thought that tall individuals, such as soldiers composing the Guards, are more prone to this class of disease than others; but this can hardly be the case, if it be true, as we understand, that the soldiers of the Household Cavalry do not suffer disproportionately to other corps from pthisis.—*Lancet*.

THE NEW BREECH LOADER.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The work at the armory, in relation to the manufacture of the new breech loading musket, is advancing in a very gratifying manner. This is more especially observable in the rapid alteration of the tools and machinery for the conversion of the old muzzle loading musket into a breech loading arm, according to an improved plan. This plan was adopted by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, upon the recommendation of a board of experienced officers. Which was convened in the early part of the present year, in the city of Washington. The

advantages which we believe will result from their action may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The form of the breech block has been so altered as to secure additional strength, and at the same time less weight.

2. The cam latch has been widened, thereby more effectually protecting the spring, and also preventing it from becoming foul.

3. All the nuts and screws, which were liable to become loosened, and sometimes lost, have either been abolished or replaced by rivets.

4. The weight of the piece has been very materially reduced by cutting off four inches of the barrel—the stock and rammer being correspondingly shortened.

5. A sliding sight graduated from 100 to 1,000 yards, has been substituted for the sight formerly used, and greater accuracy of aim has been found to be thus obtained.

6. The "Lamson Extractor" has been adopted, which the Board of Examination above mentioned, when contrasting it with old forms, characterized as simpler, cheaper, and stronger.

It is not necessary to enter into any further detail. No one can visit the armory and carefully examine the new arm, without coming to the conclusion that it is one of the best adapted to the use of the troops in our service. The alterations which have been made have been demanded by the wants of the army, as practically exemplified from time to time; and notwithstanding the numerous and varied improvements in muskets, which were developed by the recent war, we can confidently assert that we have now an arm, which for range, accuracy, strength, and rapidity of fire, will compare very favorably with that of any other nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the year 1866 twenty thousand recruits presented themselves for the shilling, of whom 6,800 were refused as physically unfit. It is a scandalous shameful fact that of these adult Englishmen one-fifth of the whole number were unable either to read or write. In our country at least, protestantism and enlightenment scarcely go hand in hand.

An Indian being asked what he did for a living, replied: "Oh, me preach," "Preach," said a bystander: "What do you get for preaching?" "Sometimes me get a shillin'," sometimes two shillin's." "And isn't that mighty poor pay?" "Oh, yes, but it's mighty poor preach."

The Admiralty, in appointing Captain Colin Andrew Campbell (1863) to the *Ariadne*, which, next to the *Galatea*, is the finest command in the service, have recognized services which this young officer rendered while his pendant was flying in the *Bombay*, and during the late memorable campaign in Abyssinia.

PROOF-READING.—There are a good many people who think proof-reading one of the easiest things in the world, and who get very impatient over mistakes in books and newspapers. A writer in the June number of the *Galaxy* gives some interesting instances of typographical errors. He mentions one edition of the Bible which contained 6,000 mistakes. He gives the following example of the difficulties in the way of getting out a perfect book. Some professors of the University at Edinburgh resolved to publish

a book which should be a model of typographical accuracy. Six proof-readers were employed, and after it was thought to be perfect, the sheets were pasted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered for every mistake that should be discovered. When the book was printed, it was found that it contained several errors, one being in the title page, another in the first line in the first chapter. The only books that are believed to be entirely free from errors, are an Oxford edition of the Bible, a London and Leipzig Horace, and an American reprint of Dante.

According to the following, from the *Medical Press and Circular*, Great Britain has not much to brag of over America in the way Elections are conducted:—

"Monday, Nov. 16.—C. Tettmar thrown down and crushed at the nomination for the Tower Hamlets. Nov. 17. Thomas Whittaker murdered at Blackburn by an infuriated mob of opposite political views. Mrs. Grant, death from bayonet thrust whilst the military were clearing the streets at Newport. Also on same day, at Cambridge, the University College Porter, named Lotts; death a few days after, from concussion of the brain, caused by a large piece of granite, thrown by the mob through the college gates. Nov. 20th: During the riots at Sligo, Captain King shot dead; also a man named Hill, death from fracture of the skull; and on same day, at Drogheda, a man named Woods died from gunshot wound received during the riot. Nov. 23rd and 24th; Donovan shot by a police constable during an affray at Kilbrittain, near Bandon; also the steward to Colonel Bernard, during a riot at Cork; and Mr. Clarke, of Monaghan, who was shot by a man named McKenna, for an expression used by the deceased which annoyed him; and on the 25th, Mr. Edmund Miles, a medical student in Dublin, who received a thrust with a stick, during an altercation, through the eye, which lacerated the brain, causing almost instantaneous death. These are all we have been able to glean to the time of our going to press. There are still several dangerous cases, which may yet be added to the records of death.

A Mr. Robinson, Democrat of New York, has gained a little public notoriety by asserting in his place in Congress, that if he had his will the whole business of the great republic would be stopped until the Government of the United States declared war against Great Britain. So rabid is Mr. Robinson that he is reported as having stated that until this was done, no man should eat dinner no woman marry a husband and no business of life be carried on. All this anti British rant was displayed because a few cut-throat Yankee Fenians were imprisoned in Ireland for aiding to subvert British authority there. It will be some excuse for Mr. Robinson that he is slightly insane, and instead of sending him to Congress he should be accommodated with quarters in the State Asylum.

The Revolutionary party in France have become very bold of late. The following in reference to the second bulletin issued by the Organization we copy from an exchange:

"The second bulletin of the Revolutionary Committee of Paris, stamped with triangle of equality and surmounted by the Phrygian cap, has been forwarded to all the leading papers of the day. It will be diffi-

cult for the most advanced Republican to defend the principle it openly advocates. "What!" inquires the writer, in that army of a million of men, is there not to be found a single French soldier who will reflect that the death of one man will save a people? If Mallet (who fired at the first Emperor) had succeeded, we should have avoided two invasions, we are rushing on a third. The country before the Emperor. May the first bullet be fired at the Prussian of the Louvre." Further on the writer "trusts the day is nigh at hand when everything will be in its right place Reason at Notre Dame, socialism at the Hotel de Ville, the convention at the Tuilleries, and last, but not least, the tyrant on the Place de la Revolution—that is, the Place de la Concorde, where Louis XVI. was executed." Such is the mortal teaching imparted to the people in the bulletin of the Commune Revolutionaire, and such the documents, in spite of the hue and cry raised as to the want of liberty granted to the press, which are disseminated for the intellectual improvement of the masses."

SUIT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The *Hartford Post* says the case of the British Government against the Sharps Rifle Company of that city, which has been before the courts for twelve years, has at last been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the British Government. In 1856 the British Government made a contract for arms for the Crimean campaign with the Sharps Company. To secure the fulfillment of this contract the British Government took a mortgage of certain lands near the Sharps factory. The Government claims a non-fulfillment of the contract, and asks for a foreclosure of the mortgage, in order to sell the lands; and that is what they have at last got. The whole amount in controversy is about \$100,000, and the lawyers concerned have had by far the best of the thing. The British Government has kept a colonel of the army on full pay—\$10,000 a year in gold—in New York, all the time, to manage the case ostensibly, but all he has had to do has been to pay the counsel of the crown their \$50 per diem in gold when engaged on the case, and to sign his name occasionally, while he has boarded at the first-class hotels. The lawyers naturally enough regret the "Death of the old goose."

A DESERTER AMONG THE MAORIES.—The *Wellington Independent*, of the 8th instant says:—"It has long been known that a deserter from the 57th Regiment, named Kembell Bent, was among the Maories. It is believed that he was the man who shot Colonel Hazard, it being currently reported that that gallant officer said before he died, "It was that scoundrel Bent who shot me." This renegade was observed among the natives at the recent affair at Te Ngutu-o-te-manu, where his disreputable and treacherous career was ended by a shot from one of our rifles. The *Wanganui Chronicle* gives the following particulars:—"Among the loot of Te Ngutu-o-te-manu was found a curiosity in the shape of a species of diary kept by an Englishman, named Kembell Bent, a deserter from the 57th Regiment, and who has been with the disaffected natives ever since he deserted from the Queen's army, now some years, aiding and abetting them in their defiance of law and order. It can be gathered from Bent's diary—queer, disjointed, illiterate sentences, not very easy to understand, and bearing evidence that the man was gradually forgetting the English tongue—that he thoroughly

detested his life among the savages, and bitterly deplored his renegade conduct, wished to return to his countrymen, and was even at times under an overpowering impulse to throw himself into their hands, but the dread of an ignominious death deterred him." The deserter has received his deserts; his death in the field fighting against his own countrymen is, in our opinion, as ignominious as it is possible for a death to be."

The *Gazette de Perme* gives some particulars of the new Russian gun factory on the banks of the Kama, three versts from Perm. Its construction was decreed on the 21st of February, 1864, according to the plans of Lieut.-Colonel Gragof, already known for his skill in gun founding and his talents as an architect. On the 1st of March, 1866, the factory commenced work. The expenditure up to the 1st of May, 1868, was £48,000 and it has turned out 199 guns, which have cost roughly about 2½ a pound. The *Gazette* says that the experiments show that better guns have not hitherto been obtained in Russia. Cannon balls are also manufactured at Perm, and it is reported on the same authority that trials last year at St. Petersburg under a special commission established their superiority to all the projectiles of the same kind in Europe or America. The foundry is now engaged upon a Government order for six monster cannon for the coast of defences.

Mme. D'Hericourt and Mr. Gladstone have been pronouncing recently on the subject of woman's rights. The lady writing from Chicago to the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, says women should not get the privilege of voting till they have prepared themselves by enjoying the civil and social rights of the other sex. At present, she says, their pastors, husbands or brothers would influence their votes. By degrees she would bring them to the polls, and send them, well posted as representatives to the Corps Legislatif. Mr. Gladstone on the other hand, in reply to the London Ladies Club, approves the movement in a prudent English way, allowing that women should have electoral rights derived from property—an opinion which has nothing new in it, since it was frequently acted on in England centuries ago.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

INSPECTION.—Last Thursday evening Lt. Col. Moffat, Brigade Major, inspected the two Woodstock Companies, and we are sorry to say the attendance was not what it should have been, their being only about fifty men present. This absence at an important muster is to be accounted for in a manner from the fact that by far the larger portion of each company is drawn from the rural sections, and it is next to impossible to notify the men at short notice unless at considerable expense, which no officer cares to incur. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that the new rolls are largely signed, and that our local companies will present a strength creditable to the officers commanding them.—*Woodstock Times*.

The New Brunswick difficulties have been summed up thus: Linley's failure—the flight of Sancton—the St. Stephen Bank failure—Scovill's disastrous failure—Major Robinson to be tried before the Circuit Court for a misdemeanor—S. J. Scovill in Kingston gaol—the Chief of Police and a Maisbal indicted

for aiding in kidnapping—the Mayor of the city in the hands of an investigating committee—trouble among the Portland police—the St. George's (Carleton) Church case in the courts, and all these occurring within a few weeks.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—The monthly drill took place at the Drill Shed last evening, and the Battalion mustered in large force. A great number of new recruits joined the ranks, which was highly encouraging, and with a few more such accessions the Battalion will soon reach the maximum. The officers are making strenuous efforts to fill up the several companies within the prescribed time, and avert the ignominy of a draft in this district.—*Hamilton Times*

The last session of the County Council was marked by an act of patriotic consideration creditable to the whole county. It was, no doubt, felt that the example of numerous counties, in respect to the maintenance of the volunteers during last annual drill, should be borne by the people, and not form a charge on the pittance of the men. It so happened that the Oxford Council had not considered this subject prior to the drill, and until last week the opportunity to accord recognition to the force was denied, no meeting intervening. The Warden Mr. Towle, in his address to the council, alluded to what others had done in this direction and what might be expected from the Council of the County of Oxford. The suggestion of the Warden was seized upon by Mr. Benson, and when the proposition to refund the billet money was submitted to council, it passed with acclamation and without dissenting voice. So that if late, justice will be done to the Oxford volunteers.—*Woodstock Times*.

The celebrated case which was tried before Judge Monck, in the Superior Court, at Montreal, about 18 months ago, between John Connolly and Julia Woolrich, is again before the Court of Queen's Bench (civil side) in appeal. The plaintiff's father, the late William Connolly, at the Rat River, in the Hudson Bay Territory, married an Indian woman named Susanne, Pas-de-nom, of the Cree tribe or nation of Indians. The marriage was celebrated according to the usages and customs of the territory, which was merely the taking of a woman from her parents and the exchange of a few presents. It could not be otherwise solemnized, as there were no priests or ministers residing there at the time. Mr. Connolly took Susanne in this way when he first went to reside at Rat River, in 1803, and lived with her for a period of over 25 years, having several children, of the issue of which the present plaintiff is one. In 1822 he married the defendant, Julia Woolrich, at Montreal, while Susanne was living, and this action is now brought to recover a certain portion of the deceased Mr. Wm. Connolly's property, based upon the ground that the Montreal marriage was illegal. The judgment of the Superior Court held that the marriage at Rat River to Susanne was valid, inasmuch as it was performed in accordance with the customs and usages of that country.

CLARKSBURG VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday evening, the 5th inst., the members of the Clarksburg Volunteer Company met in the large and handsome drill shed in that village for the purpose of subscribing a new oath, as required by a change in the military law. This being the first meeting of the Company

in their new Drill Shed, the muster was good. Several gentlemen, not members of the Company, but deeply interested in its prosperity, were present on the occasion to do honour to the opening of the building, among others, W. J. Marsh, Esq., who (always ready in his usual happy way to speak a word in season) addressed the men of the Company.

After the very able address, there was a perfect rush to the armoury to subscribe the oath, and in less than one hour no fewer than fifty able bodied, stalwart young men had enrolled themselves as members of No. 7 Company, 31st Batt., County of Grey, a Company which will ever be found ready to take up arms against any hostile foe that may dare to invade the peaceful realm of our beloved Canada.

"Canada, dear Canada!
The fairest, brightest gem
That graces happy, proud and free
Victoria's Diadem."

-Collingwood Enterprise.

RIFLE MATCH AT ROTHSAY.—The Hollin Rifle Company Match at Rothsay came off on the 11th as formerly announced. Although the day was rather unfavorable the shooting was colorably good. Corporal Thomas Dizzell was the fortunate man to obtain the Company medal, and consequently will be considered the crack shot of the Company till the next annual match. Private Thomas Pearsons ran him hard for the prize, each being tied had to shoot off, after doing so were tied again; the excitement now was great, for the next shot, when Corporal Dizzell made a centre and Pearson an outer. The score was as follows, range 300 yards:—

Captain Thompson.....	43322—15
Corporal T. Dizzell.....	33324—15—33
Private S. Dizzell.....	33332—14
do Jas. Dizzell.....	22200—6
do W. Cowan.....	22323—12
Bugler McCathrine.....	23223—12
Private John McKay.....	30330—9
do Alex. McKay.....	23340—12
do Thos. Pearson.....	33333—15—32
do Jas. Mannell.....	42303—12
do John Fleming.....	22300—7

The next match will be at Hollin on the 24th inst., when each man will receive \$1 very kindly granted by the municipality of Maryborough.—Elora Times.

8TH BATTALION BAZAAR.—A certain number of the ladies of Quebec, interested in the welfare of this Battalion, are now holding a bazaar at Morgan's music store, St. John street, with a view of obtaining sufficient funds to organize a band. The fancy work on exhibition is very select, and worthy of a visit. We noticed last evening a couple of handsomely worked chairs and ottomans, upon which lists are now being filled for raffle. We hope the proceeds realized will be sufficient to repay the ladies for the credit to which they are undoubtedly entitled for their exertions in the Volunteer cause.

LIEUT. GOV. WILMOT.—The Halifax Witness says:—"When Mr. Wilmot of New Brunswick was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court, it was expected that he would no longer continue to be a Sabbath School Teacher. He however did continue in the work and with more zeal and devotion than ever. When he was lately elevated from the Bench to be Governor of his native Province, it was again believed that he would give up his class; but to his honor be it recorded, Governor Wilmot is a regular, zealous and efficient Sabbath School Teacher."

Mr. Howo says that Great Britain has expended within the last seven years \$1,060,150 on the fortifications of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Sir Geo. Et. Cartier is expected back by the end of the present month. It is thought that the sudden resignation of Mr. Disraeli, and the formation of another cabinet with Lords Kimberley and Danville has put a step for the present to negotiations about the North West territory.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—The gallant Thirteenth mustered last evening in large numbers at the Drill Shed. The Battalion is largely on the increase, and the very handsome manner in which our wholesale and retail merchants have responded to the call made upon them by Lieut. Col. Skinner will ensure the rapid filling up of the Thirteenth to its former strength. The next drill is appointed for Tuesday evening next.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR WILMOT.—The Halifax Witness says:—"When Mr. Wilmot of New Brunswick was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court, it was expected that he would no longer continue to be a Sabbath School Teacher. He however did continue in the work and with more zeal and devotion than ever. When he was lately elevated from the Bench to be Governor of his native Province, it was again believed that he would give up his class; but to his honor be it recorded, Governor Wilmot is a regular, zealous and efficient Sabbath School Teacher."

MILITARY.—As is customary, the Lieut General commanding the forces, publishes for the information of the troops, the return showing the order of merit of the various regiments who have completed their annual course of musketry in the Dominion of Canada, during the present year, some of the corps named in the return have gone to England, their term of services abroad having expired. The following table shows the figure of merit of each Corps:—

	Points.
4th Batt. 60th Rifles.....	127.83
53rd Regt.....	126.60
22nd Regt.....	119.46
1st Batt. P. C. O. Rifle Brigade.....	115.93
100th Regt.....	113.32
1st Batt. 60th Rifles.....	110.40
Royal Canadian Rifles.....	104.72
78th Highlanders.....	104.19
47th Regt.....	102.72
30th Regt.....	99.77
69th Regt.....	91.01
1st Batt. 16th Regt.....	82.90
13th Hussars.....	36.25

As the very low average of the Cavalry may excite surprise, it may be remarked that they use the Carbine and do not fire at a greater distance than 300 yards, while the Infantry range goes as far as 900 yards. The best shooting company is letter K, or No. 10 Company of the 4th Batt. 60th Rifles. The highest individual score was made by Sergt. Madin, of the 4th 60th, who scored 102 pts. The best judge of distance, which is quite as important, if not more so, than good shooting, was Color-Sergeant Meadows, 4th 60th Rifles.

RE ENLISTED.—On Saturday last, No. 1 Troop of the Frontenac Squadron of Volunteer Cavalry, Major Duff, in command, having mustered, heard the new Militia Act explained, and re enlisted for three years service under its provisions. The Volunteers of the County have shewn a most excellent spirit on this and other recent occasions.

JOURNALISTIC DELIGHTS.—The following interesting announcement we clip from one of our Western exchangees:

The axo handle which called in company with a tall gentleman, yesterday, at our office, is respectfully informed that the editor is out of town, and will be for the next six months.

The death of the Father of the Army, General Pigot, Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, leads us to consider who is now the senior officer in the British Army. Field-Marshal Sir Wm. Gomm entered the Service on the 24th May, 1794, and the date of his first engagement was 1799. General Sir A. B. Clifton, entered the Service on the 6th June 1794, and the date of his first engagement was 1809. Field Marshal Viscount Gough, entered the Service 7th August, 1794, and the date of his first engagement was 1796. General Sir Alexander Woodford entered the Service on the 6th December, 1794, and the date of his first engagement was 1799. It will be seen that all these four officers have 74 years service, but Sir William Gomm is the senior by a few days.

NOTICE

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

A GENTLEMAN, of some experience in writing for the PRESS, is desirous of an engagement on the Staff of a

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at Ottawa, who will also receive any communications.

December 11, 1868.

WHITWORTH RIFLE FOR SALE.

A WHITWORTH RIFLE, warranted in perfect order, with back apparatus, centre vernier, and five fore sights, of best English make, with

BULLET-MOULD AND RIFLE CASE,

will be sold cheap on application before the 1st February, 1869. Address

Lt.-COL. JACKSON,
Brockville, Ont.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 9th day of December, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehousing Ports, in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

Province of Nova Scotia,
The Port of Parrsboro'.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

THE CHURCH UNION.

THIS paper has been recently enlarged to mammoth proportions. IT IS THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD. is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church caste.

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You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. No Blanks.

Our Patrons can depend on fair dealing. References—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. C. Wilkens, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,000 dols; Mrs. E. Stuart, 70 Nelson Place, N. Y., 500 dols; Miss A. Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano valued at 650 dols; W. Curtis, New Haven, Gold Watch, 200 dols; Robt. Jackson, Dubuque, Sewing Machine, 100; Philip McCarthy Louisville, Ky., 500 dols; James Rogers, Washington, D. C., Musical Box, 150 dols; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis., Piano, 500 dols; S. T. Ferris, New Orleans, Gold Watch, 250 dols.

We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserves their success."—Weekly Tribune, Feb. 8.

"We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—N.Y. Herald, Feb. 28, 1868.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, March, 3, 1868.

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The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued.

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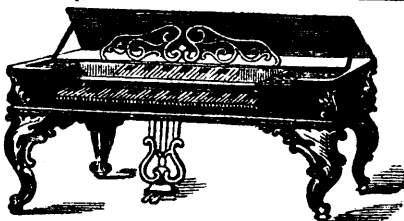
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