

The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1868.

No. 17.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER IX.

The Campaign of 1758, opened with great spirit and under far more favorable auspices. Pitt had succeeded Newcastle as Prime Minister of England, and immediately bent his energies to the task of infusing new life into all the departments of Government, in nothing was this more apparent than in the affairs of the army. Lord Loudon was superseded in March and allowed to return to the cultivation of cabbages on his paternal acres, the only employment for which he was fitted. Webb soon after followed him to England where his scalp was in no danger; Abercrombie succeeded to the command, thus showing the difficulty of securing the services of really efficient officers from a force so demoralised as the British army then was by Newcastle and his creatures. The vessel that brought Loudon's recall brought circular letters from the Ministry to the Colonial Governors, informing them that the British Cabinet were resolved to prosecute the war with renewed energy, and calling on them for as many men as they could raise according to population, while the Crown would furnish "arms, ammunition, tents, provisions and boats." At the same time, to obviate the grievances complained of viz: the evil effects of allowing a superiority of command to the officers of the regular army, all Provincial Colonels were to be made Brigadier Generals, and the Lieut. Colonels were to rank as Colonels. Those regulations and the determination displayed awakened the energy and zeal of the people of the Colonies so that 20,000 Provincial soldiers were in Albany ready to take the field early in May. Major Rogers who had been despatched to reconnoitre in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga with 170 men, fell in with a party of French 100 strong and 600 savages on the 10th of March, and, after a severe action, was obliged to retreat losing 5 officers and 100 rank and file killed and wounded; it is said the French lost 150 killed and nearly 200 wounded. With the sure footed judgment which guided all his actions Pitt de-

ecided that the plan of the campaign about to be undertaken should have as its objective point the reduction of the key of the enemy's position, and at once proposed to organize an expedition against Louisburg to be followed by the attempted reduction of Quebec. In the selection of an officer to command the land forces he sought for one whose caution was only equalled by the sagacity of his judgment, both tempered by a stubborn courage which made no enterprise too difficult nor no danger too great to be avoided in its execution and whose tenacity of purpose was such that he might be baffled but would eventually succeed in any enterprise he had undertaken. Such a man was Jeffrey Amherst, then a Colonel serving in Germany, who was recalled, promoted to the rank of Major General and appointed to command the land forces in an attack on Louisburg. The villainous system followed by Newcastle and his administration had filled the higher ranks of the army with a set of incapables, only qualified to bring disgrace on the profession and disaster on the country.

The fleet was not quite so unfortunate; luckily, to command there a man must be at least a good practical seaman; he may be a coward, but such rarely attain rank in the service, and if they do, have small opportunity for showing it; once in the presence of the enemy they must fight if ever so willing to avoid it, the rest of the officers and crew will take the matter in their own hands; therefore while an Admiral may be a fool and timid, like Holborn, the greater number are much more likely to be rash and willing to fight, like Boscawen, at all times and on all occasions. Amherst's command was to consist of the troops Loudon had idly paraded from New York to Halifax and thence to Louisburg, with an interval of cabbage culture between, thence to Halifax, back to New York, and thence to Albany in 1757. Early in the season they were concentrated at Halifax, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the General, while Boscawen in command of Holborn's fleet considerably reinforced was chafing at the delay. The General sailed from Portsmouth on 16th March, but it was the 28th of May before his vessel entered

Halifax harbour, to find the whole fleet and land forces under Boscawen coming out of the harbour on their way to Louisburg; without landing Amherst went on board the Admiral's ship where the command of the forces was at once delivered up to him. The fleet consisted of 22 ships of the line, 15 frigates and 3 other vessels, besides transports, carrying 9,900 effective troops with a sufficient train of artillery. On the 2nd of June the greater part of the fleet came to anchor in Gabarus bay in the Island of Cape Breton.

Louisburg, the object of this expedition, was founded in 1720, on a bay called English Haven on the south coast of the Island of Cape Breton; it was the intention of the French administration to make it an *entrepot* for the coast trade of British America and the inland traffic of Canada. At the same time as its fortifications were deemed to be impregnable, its use as a point of defence or offence was obvious; in fact it gave its occupiers uncontroled command of the St. Lawrence to the walls of Quebec, complete power of monopolising the whole fishing trade on the Banks of Newfoundland, and was a standing menace to the New England Provinces. The fortifications which had cost France £1,250,000 sterling, were not completed when in 1745 a militia force numbering 4000 men, raised and equipped by Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, commanded by William Pepperel, a merchant of Boston, invested it on the 27th of April, assisted by a squadron under the command of Sir Peter Warren; and it surrendered by capitulation on 16th June. It had been restored to France at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, and was accepted as an equivalent for all the French successes in Europe; since that period the works had been strengthened and an efficient garrison maintained. From the prevalence of heavy gales the swell was so great that the troops could no be landed till the 8th, when that object was effected with some loss by a division of the troops under Brigadier General Wolfe at Connoquet Cove, about 2½ miles West of Louisburg. That garrison was commanded by the Chevalier de Drocourt, and consisted

of 3,381 soldiers of all arms, and 2,606 sailors and marines, total 5,987. The Governor advised of the approach of the English fleet closed the harbor by sinking six ships in the channel and intrenched positions East and West of the Port for ten leagues each way; in the harbor were 5 line of battle ships and 5 frigates. It would appear that the landing was not effected without difficulty as the French were in force to oppose it, but Gen. Whitmore designing to land at Cape Blanc, the French, to prevent being cut off from the Garrison, retreated after having 200 men killed. Immediately afterwards the whole of the covering batteries were captured, and as some were within range of the fortress their guns were turned on it. The siege was now pressed with vigor and characteristic caution, every foot of ground gained was permanently secured. Amherst's journal of the siege, a marvel of brevity and perspicuity, details from day to day the progress made, the incessant activity displayed and the precautions taken, at length three of the line of battle ships being burned and two captured by cutting out from under the guns of the Garrison by Boscawen's seamen with a loss of 7 killed, the fortifications laid open and as Wolfe described it, "no shelter left for officers or men, the fortress surrendered at discretion on the 26th of July, 1500 of the Garrison having fallen in its defence, the loss of the besiegers was 400 men. The following capitulation was granted:

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major General Amherst and His Excellency the Chevalier Drucourt, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, of Louisburg, the Island of St. John and their dependencies.

ARTICLE I.—The Garrison of Louisburg shall be prisoners of war and shall be carried to England in the ships of His Britannic Majesty.

ART. II.—All artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisburg, the Island of Cape Breton and St. John and their dependencies, shall be delivered without the least damage to such Commissioners as shall be appointed to receive them for the use of His Britannic Majesty.

ART. III.—The Governor shall give his orders that the troops which are in the Island of St. John and its dependencies shall go on board such ships of war as the Admiral shall send to receive them.

ART. IV.—The gate, called Port Dauphine, shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, and the garrison, including all those that carried arms, drawn up at noon on the Esplanade where they shall lay down their arms, colors, implements and ornaments of war, and the garrison shall go on board in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

ART. V.—The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals as of those belonging to His Britannic Majesty.

ART. VI.—The merchants and their clerks that have not carried arms shall be sent to France in such manner as the Admiral shall think proper.

Signed,

LE CHEVALIER DE DRUCOURT,
EDWD. BOSCAWEN,
JEFFREY AMHERST.

Louisburg, 26th July, 1758.

From the date of the surrender till the 30th of August was spent by Gen. Amherst in operations which paved the way for Wolfe's final success at Quebec. Possession was taken of Cape Breton and its dependencies, an expedition fitted out to destroy the settlements at Gaspé and the Bay of Chaleurs, and to penetrate as far up the St. Lawrence as possible. While Amherst was thus actively and successfully engaged in

adding to his own renown, restoring lustre to the tarnished military reputation of his country and extending the dominions of his Sovereign by substantial conquests, his Commander-in-chief Abercrombie was quite as busily employed in bringing disgrace on the military reputation of Great Britain, and by inexcusable paltrony aggravating the disaster his incapacity occasioned. An army of 6,367 regular British troops, 9,024 Provincial soldiers and 500 savages, led by Sir W. Johnson, in all 15,891 fighting men, assembled early in July beside the charred ruins of what had been Fort William Henry. On the morning of the 5th the troops embarked on board 900 batteaux and 135 whale boats, towing a number of rafts carrying the heavy stores, ammunition and cannon, so that each was a floating battery. At noon of the 6th July the troops effected a landing at the foot of Lake George called the Narrows. Vaudreuil's plan of campaign was to have taken the initiative: to throw a strong force of 3000 regulars and Canadians on the Southern shores of Lake Ontario, advance to Shenectady, compel the Six Nations already wavering to renounce their alliance with the British, and compel the latter to abandon the Champlain frontier by concentrating at Albany for the defence of New York. This scheme was vehemently opposed by Montcalm who did not understand the topography of the country as well as the Governor General, and who could not conceive the possibility of detaching a large force so far from its supports without magazines, base of operations, and all their requisites. It is more than probable if this operation was attempted early in the season with the proved incapacity of the British General, it might have been eminently successful; the force had actually assembled at La Presentation (Ogdensburg) under De Lévis, when Bourlamaque communicated the intelligence that Abercrombie had concentrated a large force at Fort Edward and was preparing to move upon his position. The original order to De Lévis was countermanded and his force sent forward to Fort St. Frederic, whither Montcalm, after some rather wrangling with Vaudreuil, followed them on the 24th. On his arrival he found the chief part of the troops posted at Carillon (Ticonderoga) where he arrived on the 30th, and was surprised to find Abercrombie preparing to descend the Lake. Leaving a guard of 400 men at Fort St. Frederic Montcalm *delivered* his troops from the foot of Lake George to Carillon; this Lake is a narrow and beautiful sheet of water studded with islands and joined to Lake Champlain by a narrow and tortuous channel called by the French the La Chute River of four miles in length. This river is broken into a number of falls or rapids; Lake George is 157 feet above the level of Lake Champlain; as the course of the river is generally from South to North immediately above the point where its waters mingle with those of Lake Champlain it takes a sudden bend to the Eastward and almost immediately returns towards the West, forming a peninsula within which on the Western shore the famous Fort of Carillon or Ticonderoga was placed. The river and lake shores formed two sides of a triangle within which the works stood on a series of rocky elevations, having a depth

from the apex to the base of 400 yards; the latter was formed of a series of swamps and might be 600 yards across; the longest side of the triangle described being on the river the escarpment of which was steep with a strand of 50 yards wide towards the lake, the hills sloped gradually down from the works which thus occupied the highest point within what may be called an equilateral triangle.

Immediately on landing the British troops formed in four columns and began their march, without artillery or heavy baggage which could not be transported till the bridges, which the advanced guard of the enemy had burned, should be repaired. As the river was not navigable, owing to the rapids, it was along the *portage* road between Lakes George and Champlain the troops advanced, and as the French were careful to break down the bridges which crossed a considerable stream midway between the Fort and upper lake it was a matter of necessity to repair it. Almost at the outset the misfortunes of the British commenced, the approaches to the Fort were covered by a dense forest with heavy underbrush, through this it was attempted to lead masses of troops in close column, review order, as a natural consequence they impeded each other, the guides were unskilful, got confused, and, to increase the perplexity, the advance under Lord Howe fell in with a body of the enemy under M. De Trepzee, whom Bourlamaque had sent out to reconnoitre but who had lost his way, having fallen back before Howe's advance, and after wandering some time in the swamps return to the post from which he started to find it occupied by a British force more numerous than his own, and equally perplexed. A smart skirmish ensued; two-thirds of De Trepzee's force were killed, drowned, or taken prisoners, the rest reached Bourlamaque at La Chute bringing with them their commander and another officer mortally wounded. Their loss was 300 killed and wounded and 148 taken prisoners, while, on the side of the British, 40 were killed and wounded, amongst the former was Lord Howe who fell at the commencement of the attack. It would appear that this young officer had won the confidence and respect of the troops in no ordinary degree, and that his death threw a considerable gloom over their prospects; he seems to have been Abercrombie's principal adviser and to be indeed the only person in the force capable of exerting sufficient authority towards the execution of the purposes of the expedition. Immediately on his fall the troops were ordered to retire to the beach where they had landed; the advance was placed under the command of Colonel Bradstreet, while Rogers with 400 rangers pushed forward, rebuilt the bridges, drove the French from their position at the lower rapids where they had erected some Saw Mills and enabled Abercrombie to advance on the night of the 9th July and encamp there. Meantime Montcalm with a force of regulars and Canadians numbering 3,650 men was busily engaged in covering the paltry Fort with intrenchments, the work itself which might have held 500 men, was a quadrangle with bastions at the corners and lunettes defending the curtains; on the land side it could neither make resistance nor afford cover. The intrenchments were formed on the base of the triangle within which the Fort stood, and followed the contour of the heights described, which gave it the shape of a semicircle with the concave side towards the advance of the British troops, it was about 600 yards in length and five feet in height, formed of logs laid over each other and covered in front by an abatis of trees

with the branches outwards, these were stripped of leaves and carefully pointed. As the whole of the front was thickly covered with trees, Montcalm had it cleared for a distance of over two hundred yards from the intrenchments, so that no cover for the advancing enemy might exist. Leaving 300 men in charge of the Fort the French General marched the remainder of the troops to the intrenchments where they were posted three deep; then throwing off his coat he ordered his men not to fire a shot till he should give the word and calmly awaited the advance of the British.

The English General had spent the 7th in reconnoitering the works, this duty was intrusted to his Chief Engineer Officer Mr. Clark and Colonel Stark. From the conflicting testimony given by all parties engaged, it would appear that no very near approach was attempted and that their exact nature or construction was not suspected; in fact a couple of pieces of the artillery which were allowed to lie uselessly on the rafts at the upper landing would have compelled their evacuation, and they were totally defenceless on the flanks. So well assured was Montcalm of this fact that he had prepared boats on Lake Champlain and taken measures to cover his embarkation in the event of artillery being brought into action or his flanks being turned. Clark reported the works to be slight and of no account, but American writers say that Stark thought differently and advised Abercrombie of their strength and that artillery would be necessary; from this it would appear that he knew little more about them than the Engineer Officer. As the flanks could be turned without artillery if there had been a single officer possessed of the slightest judgment or experience in the English army. For illustrating details the works of American writers on this war are valuable, but anything connected with the so called heroes of the Revolution is magnified beyond all conception and their narrations are entirely untrustworthy. This man Stark, afterwards known as the "hero of Bennington," serving his first campaign is declared capable of giving advice to General Abercrombie on a subject of which both were equally ignorant, by the Author of the Life of Sir W. Johnson (W. L. Stone, New York,) who calls him "the cool Stark," which characteristic he eminently displayed on this occasion, if it ever occurred. Abercrombie's force advanced at 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 8 July, in four columns, without artillery, led by Grenadier companies, who were ordered to carry the abatis and intrenchment at the point of the bayonet without firing; they were permitted to get within the abatis without opposition, an operation which destroyed their formation while a terrific fire of musketry was opened on them which laid down whole ranks. The company officers rallied their men and in more than one instance reached the breastworks to be shot down in platoons; six times did the troops return to the charge between 1 and 5 o'clock, to be as often driven back, leaving the front of the abatis covered with the dead and dying. A last effort was made at 6 o'clock to restore the fortunes of the day, the columns again advanced to be again driven back with useless slaughter. During the whole of this action Abercrombie remained at the Saw Mills, two miles from the scene of action, nor does he appear to have had any representative on the field or any recognised leader of the troops; at the last repulse instructions were asked from him, but he was not to be found having retired to the upper landing to place himself out of danger. The British troops fell back as far as the Saw Mills, having lost in killed, wounded and

missing 1,967 men: the loss of the French was 357 in killed, wounded and missing. Abercrombie sent an urgent order for the troops to fall back to the landing; which so disheartened them that a panic seized on them in the most unwarrantable manner. Owing to the precautions taken by Colonel Bradstreet the troops were re-embarked without loss—though a large quantity of material and provisions was abandoned—and Abercrombie did not feel safe till he had put Lake George between himself and Montcalm although his troops numbered over 13,000 men. Meantime the latter General employed the night in strengthening his works, getting guns into position and taking other precautions to secure his troops, never doubting he would be attacked in the morning, but when several hours had elapsed and no enemy appearing he sent out a detachment who discovered the flight of the English by the baggage and implements abandoned on the way. Thus ended the expedition to Ticonderoga. Abercrombie intrenched himself at Fort William Henry, ordered the artillery and ammunition to Albany, and made disposition to fall back upon New York, but the arrival of General Amherst with 4,500 men, which he had brought by land from Boston, restored his confidence in some degree. The latter General sailed from Louisburg on 30th August, having undoubted intelligence of Abercrombie's defeat, he did not wait for orders but sailed at once for Boston, where he landed on 15th Sept. As it was advisable that a junction of his troops with those of General Abercrombie should be made with as little delay as possible, and as the navigation of the Hudson River above New York to Albany was tedious and uncertain by sailing vessels, he determined to march at once through the wilderness between Boston and Albany in a nearly direct line. But when he demanded from the magistrates of Boston guides to conduct his troops, they sent him a deputation to assure him the design was impracticable there being no road through, and it was impossible to make one, some of them actually made affidavits to this astonishing fact. They had to deal with a man of indomitable will and whose resolution once taken was unalterable, and who very soon discovered the anxiety of the sapient sect men of the Puritan City to be that—"if General Amherst could march an army through to the enemy why the enemy could march an army over the same road to Boston." Such reasoning did not affect Amherst's resolution, he commenced his march on the 14th September and on the 2nd October left the troops under command of Colonel Burton 35 miles east of Albany en route to Lake George, while he proceeded direct to Abercrombie's camp, which he reached on the 5th, and found as secure as the labor of 12,000 men expended in intrenchments could make it. This extraordinary march was 178 miles in length and was accomplished by a force of upwards of 4000 men with necessary baggage and artillery, the road had to be cut throughout and the whole movement effected in 18 days. After placing this force under General Abercrombie's command he returned on the 8th October to Halifax, where he was ordered to remain.

The concentration of the French forces for the defence of Ticonderoga denuded the Posts on Lake Ontario of troops. As soon as Abercrombie had recovered the effects of the fright he received in the action of 8th July, and satisfied himself that his personal safety was not imperilled by the likelihood of pursuit, he began to listen to the persuasions of those who wished to achieve the honor of wiping out the disgrace of that memorable

and covered in front by an abatis of trees day. Colonel Bradstreet by reducing the flight from Carrillon to something like an orderly retreat and re-embarkation, had the greatest claims on his gratitude and managed so well as to be entrusted with a force of 2,952 men, a small detachment of Royal artillery, 8 cannon and 2 mortars, for an expedition against Fort Cataraqui, or Frontenac (now Kingston), on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, the principal French Port on that Lake. Leaving Albany on the 4th August, Bradstreet's first delay was caused by the destruction of the navigation of Wood Creek, a consequence of Webb's paltriness in 1756, but the resolution of the troops and his own activity and energy overcame all obstacles, the Creek was again rendered navigable to a certain extent by which his artillery stores and baggage were embarked the troops marching by land to the Oneida Lake and from thence by the Onondaga River to Oswego on Lake Ontario, where they all embarked to cross the Lake to Frontenac.

On the 25th of August they landed near the Fort and it surrendered after a trifling resistance early on the morning of the 27th, the garrison consisting of 110 men and some Indians yielding themselves prisoners of war. This fort was a quadrangle of about 200 feet on each face with bastions at the angles mounting 50 pieces of artillery and 16 small mortars, it contained 13 pieces of field artillery with an immense quantity of goods and provisions to be sent to the troops in garrison in the Forts on the Allegheny and Ohio, and likewise the stores accumulated for the supply of M. de Levis's troops which had been destined for the expedition against the Mohawk valley and Albany; the stores were valued by the French at 800,000 livres. There was also captured 9 vessels mounting from 9 to 18 guns each, two of them were sent to Oswego, and being richly laden, the rest were most unwarrantably burnt or otherwise destroyed, as was also the Fort, artillery and stores in obedience to General Abercrombie's orders. This was the most severe blow dealt the French since the beginning of this contest; with failing harvests and a diminishing army they had hitherto faced every casualty, but the loss of such a quantity of provisions and stores was irreparable to a people who were brought to consider two ounces of horse-flesh a dainty, and whose daily allowance of bread did not for some months exceed four ounces each man.

The blunders of Abercrombie enabled them to prolong the contest for another year, as the retention of the Fort would have given the English command of Lake Ontario, the preservation of the vessels would have effectually prevented the French from recovering it; their only line of communication would have been permanently interrupted, their commerce ruined and their garrisons in the west starved out; the stores and provisions were sufficiently valuable to warrant an effort being made for their preservation, but Abercrombie was neither a soldier nor General, and his subalterns were every way worthy of him. This expedition struck a vital blow at French interests in a very singular manner, and possibly its full consequences were not apprehended by any of those specially concerned except Sir Wm. Johnson and the Marquis de Vaudreuil; it dissolved the Indian confederacy, which in this war so strenuously supported the French, by the destruction of their market, place of Council and depot of Trade; it was just the kind of blow to tell on keen sagacious savages, and it facilitated Brigadier General Forbes's operations against du Quesne in no ordinary degree.

Early in the season it was deemed advisable to resume operations against Fort du Quesne, and Brigadier General Forbes was appointed to command an expeditionary force against it. The Province of Pennsylvania was to be the base of operations on this occasion and did not detract from its previous character for procrastination notwithstanding its sufferings. Although Forbes was in Philadelphia early in April, it was the 7th of June before the troops were assembled, and the 14th of the same month when the artillery and stores were landed from England, on the 30th of June the troops marched from Philadelphia. This army consisted of 6,350 men, and had a march before it of 309 miles through a comparative wilderness over the ranges and through the defiles of the Alleghany mountains. As a military movement it was far more hazardous and unscientific than that under Braddock and infinitely more fatiguing; it involved the cutting of an entirely new road for over 100 miles of difficult country, and if the Indians had been as zealous in their support of the French cause not a man of the imposing force marched into those wilds would have left them except as a prisoner, because in the event of defeat there was no place to fall back on. In addition to the fall of Frontenac the Indians were alienated by other circumstances; the Mohawks, Oneidas and Tuscaroras remained faithful to the British Crown throughout the struggle, and they were allied to the Senecas, Cayugas, Delawares, and Shawnees who were active on the French side. Late in 1757 the Delawares intercepted a French dispatch, in which the project was proposed and discussed of cutting off and utterly exterminating the Six Nations (the English allies). The Indians found some one among them to read the document and they no sooner understood its full purport than they repaired to du Quesne and charged the commander, M. Dumas, with the proposal; he was utterly thrown off his guard, and endeavored to get the document from them, but to no purpose; they spread abroad a knowledge of its contents which were a source of keen discussion to the astute savages. About the same time a party of the Miamies, in a frolic near the Fort, killed a number of cattle belonging to the garrison, who, in a moment of exasperation, fired on the aggressors and killed some 10 or 12 of their number; these circumstances combining brought about a general council at Easton, in October 1758, at which the greater part of the tribes pledged themselves to a new treaty, thus depriving the French of valuable aid at the most critical period of the contest.

As a consequence the march of Forbes's army was comparatively unmolested; at the close of September the troops had reached Rayston, 90 miles from du Quesne, here he halted and detached Colonel Boquet with 2000 men to occupy Loyal Hanna, a post within 40 miles of the French Fort. While here preparing an intrenchment and opening a road he received intelligence which induced him to send 1000 men under Major Grant to reconnoitre the Fort and its outworks, and so badly served were the French by the disaffected Indian allies that he reached a position within one mile of the Fort without being discovered. It was this officer's intention to attack the Fort by night, and he sought to be guided by the fires of the savages who camped around the works, but those gentry, perfectly conscious of his presence, let the fires burn out and quietly retired across the river, thus maintaining their neutrality. In the morning Grant drew up his men near the Fort and beat a march much to the astonishment of

the French Commandant de Ligneris who had succeeded Dumas; but he at once accepted the challenge with the whole garrison amounting to over 800 men aided by the artillery of the Fort, he was not long before he obtained a complete victory, killing nearly 300 men, capturing a large number of prisoners and 19 officers, amongst whom was Major Grant, the rest succeeded in reaching Loyal Hanna. On the 5th of November the main army reached Loyal Hanna and Forbes, whose constitution had given way, was about to put the troops into winter quarters when he obtained intelligence which induced him to move forward on du Quesne at once, it was that the savages had retired altogether, that the reinforcements which crushed Grant's detachment had been called in and that scarcely 500 men remained in the Fort. Leaving his tents and heaviest baggage behind he advanced by forced marches to du Quesne with all his troops and light artillery, and on the 25th in the morning came in sight of the Fort on fire and the last batteaux of its garrison disappearing down the Ohio on the way to their settlements on the Mississippi.

The Red Cross of England floated over the ruins which were rebuilt by Forbes and named Fort Pitt, now the City of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. This action closed the Campaign of 1758, so full of honor to the French arms and of disaster to their possessions in America. The fall of Frontenac shook their power to its centre, that of du Quesne completely overthrew it in the West.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. LAWRENCE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held a few days since in the Militia Brigade Office, when the following officers were appointed, viz.: Lieut.-Col. Buell, President, (re elected); Major McKechnie, Captains Cole and Worsley, and the Mayor of Brockville, Vice Presidents, Captain Redmond, Secretary and Treasurer. During the existence of this Association, the annual matches have been holden alternately at Brockville, Cornwall and Prescott. Last year, however, none of the towns would undertake to raise the required sum of money to insure a successful meeting, consequently the members present thought it advisable to make the Association more local, and changed the name to the Brockville Rifle Association.

The following officers were elected honorary members of the Council, viz., Lieut.-Col. Atcherley, D. A. A. G., Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Macdougall, District Paymaster, and Lieut. Col. Crawford, 41st Battalion.

COUNCIL.

William Fitzsimmons, M. L. A., Majors Abbott and Wylie, Captains Young, McCan, Bell, McDonald, McMullen and Stoddart, Lieutenants Grioves, Wells and Wilkinson, Quartermaster Dana and Jones, T. Price, C. F. Fraser, A. B. Dana, C. Fletcher, J. Stagg, Jnr., and J. Carron, Esqs,

With the view of learning what action the Council of the Dominion Association will take at their adjourned meeting on the 2nd of May, the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that the Council should meet on the 12th of May, when they will make the necessary arrangements for, and fix the time for holding the annual match.

FROM CHIPPAWA.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Notice having appeared in the *Gazette* to the effect that officers commanding Companies might proceed with their annual drill when most convenient to them, the Chippawa, or No. 3 Company, 44th Welland Battalion, mustered in full strength at the Drill Room on Monday the 30th ult. The officer in command, Captain Macklon, thought it better to complete the drill at once than to muster at intervals, as there are many men belonging to the company who live at a distance, and to whom the attendance at drill is accompanied with some expense. The hours for parade were at seven o'clock, a. m., when the men were instructed in squad drill, with intervals, and in single rank until 8.30 a. At 10 o'clock they mustered for squad drill with arms, in two ranks, until 12, when they were dismissed until half past two. The bugle call found them fully equipped and ready for inspection, after which they were exercised most thoroughly in company and Light Infantry movements, until five, when they were dismissed again for the night. At nine o'clock, p. m., a patrol was sent out with instructions to visit every saloon and tavern, and to the credit of the men, be it said, that not a single instance of irregularity occurred during the eight days they were in uniform. On Saturday, the 4th inst., the company was marched to the Falls, and inspected by Lieut.-Col. Barnett in the manual and platoon exercises, both of which were performed very creditably, and to the entire satisfaction of Col. Barnett, who expressed his great pleasure at the proficiency and soldier-like appearance of the men, promising to make a favorable report to Headquarters. He also expressed great surprise at the wonderful difference six days had made. At five o'clock, after giving three rousing choers for the Queen, Col. Barnett and the officers, the men were finally dismissed, many expressing a regret that the drill with which they were much pleased, could not last longer. Permit me to say that if all the companies in Canada, especially country ones, adopted this plan instead of extending the drill over many weeks, it would prove much more beneficial, as men must of a necessity forget a great deal, particularly when the instruction is carried from week to week. Eight days steady drill, in my opinion, would make men more effective than two in each week—a plan some companies have adopted.

VOLUNTEER.

FROM EXETER.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A closely contested friendly Rifle Match took place at the Exeter Range, between ten picked men of No. 5 Company, from Bayfield and ten picked men of No. 6 Company of Exeter, on Friday the 10th ult. Both parties went in with a great deal of confidence, and could not have displayed more zeal if the fate of their beloved country depended on their unerring aim. The result was a defeat for Exeter, but the highly creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves show them to be no mean competitors, and those pitted against them were fully alive to the fact. The day was beautiful, very little wind prevailing. The firing on both sides was remarkably good, the winners beating their adversaries by four points only. The following are the names of the competitors on both sides, and their scores, the distance being 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each range. It will be observed that the best single score was made by Sergt. Twentyman.

BAYFIELD.			
	200 yds	400 yds	Total.
Lieut. Jackson,	15	10	25
Sergt. McCann,	18	12	30
" Twentyman,	17	18	35
" Joslin,	18	13	31
F. Twentyman,	12	5	17
Corpl. Johnston,	12	19	31
A. Hawke,	9	14	23
J. Williamson,	14	5	19
J. McLeod,	17	13	30
J. Robinson,	13	11	24
			265
			261

Points in favor of Bayfield, 4

EXETER.			
	200 yds	400 yds	Total.
Ensign Howard,	15	14	29
Sergt. Dyer,	15	10	25
" Sanders,	15	15	30
Corpl. Lewis,	14	9	23
Wm. Gould,	14	14	28
J. Halls,	16	10	26
C. Hall,	13	9	22
T. Bissett, Snr.,	16	11	27
T. Bissett, Jr.,	12	11	23
T. Horn,	16	12	28
			261

After the conclusion of the Shooting Match the company returned to the village. At five o'clock the officers and men of both companies sat down to a dinner in Drews' Hotel. It is sufficient to say that they were all in fine condition to do ample justice to the good things which was plentifully supplied. After the eatables were removed the drinkables were supplied. Captain Hyndman remarked that this was the first match of the kind that had taken place in the Battalion, and he hoped it would be kept up. It was decided for the return match to take place on the following Friday, at the Bayfield Range. After a few palatable toasts and songs, they all parted with very friendly feelings.

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is very little doing in the 34th Battalion. There has been no Battalion order special as yet in reference to the annual drill, but No. 10 Company, Canningford, have anticipated such order, and are putting in the drill, at the rate of six hours a day! There has been but one meeting of the officers in the same time. Apathy among the officers will soon produce the like feeling among the men. Companies No. 1 and 4, Whitby, met for target practice on the 10th inst. No. 1 mustered seven and No. 4, 21 members. The day was cold and raw, with the wind puffy from the left of line of fire. About eighteen dollars were distributed among the competitors. The subjoined score of the winners of prizes will show that the firing was very good. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Two of the prizes were won by recruits, who handled the rifle for the first time on this occasion.

FIRST CLASS.

Pto. D. Cameron, (No. 1.)	33354	43424	33
Corporal White, "	44233	34423	32
Ensign Young, (No. 4.)	33344	33323	31
Corporal Waters "	42423	30244	29
Lieut. Donovan, "	24233	42333	29

SECOND CLASS.

Sergt. White, (No. 1.)	22233	23343	27
Private Sullivan (No. 4.)	02222	02440	18
" Barnes "	02220	30232	16
" Walkey "	00222	30230	14
Sergt. Story, "	20423	00300	14

FROM MOORETOWN.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

With yourself, we feel fully satisfied that it is not so much the amount of drill as the willingness with which it is done, and the attention paid to it, that makes the citizen soldier. During our annual drill, just expired, the men turned out, not only with willingness, but with a determination to learn. The lowest number on parade any day (and that stormy) was thirty-one, averaging during the period of drill, forty-nine men. We commenced simple Light Cavalry formations, on foot, from the halt, afterwards on the move. The troop was then advanced in line, throwing out skirmishers from the right flank, teaching the men to advance and re're in this position. After going through the above exercises for six days the men were then mounted, and it is astonishing how well every movement was performed at a walk, trot and gallop. These men return home, and in a month or so forget the most they have learnt. Were this drill divided (and made compulsory) into two days a month, we think it would be to the advantage of the force. An extra day was devoted to ball practice, but owing to its being so very cold we only fired five rounds each, in two squads, the result of the highest number in each squad subjoined, and although the scoring is nothing extra, it is probably an average of what is generally made in private troop practice. The men complained much of the cold, which doubtless operated against them.

No. 1 SQUAD.

	200 yds	Total.
Captain Bridgewater,	2 0 3 3 3	11
Sergt. Baxter,	2 4 2 3 0	11
Corpl. Fisher,	0 3 2 3 2	10
R. McIntyre,	0 3 2 3 0	8
Private J. Gallerno,	3 3 3 2 0	11
" G. McKelvy,	2 3 3 2 3	13
" M. Bazo,	2 3 3 3 3	14
" G. Judson,	4 3 3 2 0	12
" R. Courtney,	3 3 2 2 0	10
" W. Gurd,	4 3 3 4 3	17
" W. Dennee,	3 3 2 2 2	12
" D. Beaton,	3 3 3 2 0	11
A. Gallerno,	3 3 3 3 0	12
		142

No. 2 SQUAD.

	200 yds	Total.
Sergt. Major Burke,	2 3 0 0 2	8
Sergt. Neville,	3 3 2 0 2	10
Captain Evans,	2 3 3 2 2	12
Private J. Johnson,	4 3 3 3 3	16
" J. P. Johnson,	3 8 3 3 0	12
" M. McKennon,	3 4 3 0 2	12
" D. Cunningham,	2 3 3 3 0	11
" H. Green,	3 3 3 2 0	11
" Cathcart,	3 3 2 0 3	11
" W. Davis,	3 3 3 3 0	12
" J. Bowen,	3 4 3 2 0	12
" N. Fleming,	3 2 2 0 0	7
" J. Colter,	2 3 2 2 0	9
		143

On Tuesday the 7th, the men of the Mooretown Mounted Infantry Troop were inspected by Captain Campbell, Drill Instructor of the Battalion. Thirty-four men and the Captain were on parade. After an hours' drill or so, the men were marched down to their parade ground and addressed by Captain Bridgewater, who stated how much pleasure it gave him to congratulate them on their exceedingly good behavior and cleanliness during the annual drill. Not a single instance of insubordination or breach of military discipline had occurred, and that although they appeared only half accoutred (waist belts having been taken from them) he was sure that before long their cleanliness, good conduct and efficiency would reach the ears of the Adjutant General, who was always ready to aid, properly arm, and accoutre men who show tangible proof of possessing soldier like qualities. He was a soldier himself, and the only way to win his approbation would be to keep up the good name they had earned in June, 1866, and also manifest a willing spirit and respectful manner towards their officers.

Captain Campbell said he found the arms, belts, clothing, &c., remarkably clean, and he was pleased to find the same faces he had seen fifteen months before still in the troop; they were a credit to the force, and he had always felt a great interest in them, and would still do all in his power, both in drill and otherwise, to aid them. Three cheers for Captain Campbell, three for Captain Bridgewater, and three rousing ones for the Queen, and the men dispersed to their homes.

On the following day No. 6 Company, commanded by Captain Lewis, was inspected at Corunna, Lieut.-Col. Davis being present. The men turned out strong, and manifested a knowledge of drill not often found in rural companies. Captain Lewis takes a pride in drilling, and is in every respect a most efficient officer. With what occurred at the close of the drill deponent knoweth not, but no doubt some such pleasing manifestation of satisfaction as occurred at Mooretown.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

During the past week the *Globe* and *Leader* have contained numerous letters condemnatory of the Militia Bill, which it is agreed will, if it becomes law, cause a serious diminution of the Volunteer force of Ontario.

By the last Militia Report, it would appear that Lieut. Col. Jackson's Division has provided more than half of all the prize money devoted to Rifle Matches during the past year. To show the fallacy of this return, however, I have merely to say that the above returns do not include the Tournaments of the Toronto Rifle Club, the annual competition of the 10th Royals, the matches at Hamilton and St. Catharines, and numerous other matches, which have taken place, representing more than the \$1,700 computed for in Lieut. Col. Jackson's Division. I am confident Lieut. Col. Durie's Division heads the list, both as regards prizes and competitors.

In giving a description of the examination of the School of Gunnery the *Local* of the *Globe* notices that *Field Battery* men are smarter than *Garrison Artillery*, because they unlimbered, shifted from travelling to firing trunnion holes, fired and limbered up in one minute and eight seconds—twenty-two seconds less than previously accomplished. He evidently did not view the matter impartially, for the 18 pounder field piece is the constant arm of the former, whereas the latter have no guns at all as yet, although termed by the Adjutant General a "fine force" and a "most important arm." Some of the *Artillery School* were present on the gunboat *Heron* while practicing at Port Credit last Saturday, when some excellent firing was made at one thousand yards at a flag staff.

A guard was placed on the Drill Shed on Saturday night, in consequence of information having been received that an attempt would be made to fire it; nothing unusual, however, occurred. The authorities are not napping.

In consequence of the ground for the proposed Rifle Range being required by the military, it is proposed to construct one nearer the old Range, so as not to interfere with the *Regulars*. This ground is really, if not quite as suitable as that first chosen.

The Grand Trunk and Northern Railways have generously offered to convey Volunteers (in uniform) attending the Provincial Rifle Association Convention here on the 30th, here and back, at one fare. The above inducement, together with the fact that an invitation is extended to all, will undoubtedly draw a large number of the "bone and sinew" of the Province, and make this meeting what it ought to be—a great success.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Matters military in the Commercial Metropolis are comparatively at a stand still just now, and per consequence your correspondent has but a meagre budget for this week's *Review*. The various Volunteer regiments and corps of Montreal are just now putting in their annual sixteen days' drill. The

musters as a general thing are very fair, but this is not the best season of the year for bringing out Volunteers to drill. Next week, with your permission, I will speak at length upon this subject, as also upon several of the provisions of Sir G. E. Cartier's new Militia Bill.

By the late European news I observe that the Canadian Zouaves at Rome have received from Madame la Marquise de Laguonille a gold medal, valued at \$100, in memory of "their passage through the city of Lyons," where they received very fine bouquets. It bears an inscription to that effect. The memento is to be sent to Canada and placed in a church for preservation.

The conference by the British Government of the title of Baronet upon the honorable Minister of Militia, meets with the greatest satisfaction in this city, and indeed throughout the Province of Quebec generally. No more deserving recipient of so distinguished a mark of Her Majesty's favor, could have been found in the Dominion than the Hon. George Etienne Cartier.

Navigation is open here.

The Notman case was decided yesterday. The accused was found guilty of counselling and commanding an abortion upon the person of Miss Galbrath. He will be sentenced next week. The verdict is viewed as a most righteous one. The scene in the Court while the jury were deliberating on this verdict is described by the papers as exciting. Barney Devlin defended the prisoner.

Much excitement was prevalent in the city yesterday consequent upon the circulation of a report that Whelan had escaped from the Ottawa gaol. The rumor must have started here; as on telegraphing to Ottawa, it was found of course utterly without foundation.

The feeling here is that the Government have provided inadequately for Mrs. McGee and family.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Since the Spring has set in, target practice has become quite the rage in Quebec; the Volunteers were served out with the new Snider rifle so late last fall that this is the first opportunity they have had of trying its merits. The result has been so satisfactory that quite an impetus has been given to rifle shooting, the markers at the Beauport Rifle Range have been kept busy all day long, and if the Dominion Rifle Association organize a good match this year, I have no doubt the "ancient capital" will be numerously and creditably represented. The 8th Battalion have had two matches with the *Regulars*, the results of which have been already published in the *Review*, and two more are on the tapis, one of which, with H. M. 30th Regiment, will probably be fired next Saturday, and as the 30th have been practising very steadily for the last

fortnight; the contest will likely be a close one. The 8th are also to have a match with the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery though the arrangements have not yet been completed as to time, &c. If the Dominion Association do have a match, it is to be hoped it will be held in some central locality, such as Ottawa or Montreal, perhaps the latter place would be most convenient to all, as it would be unreasonable to expect Volunteers from Ontario and the Western portion of Quebec to go all the way to Nova Scotia, where it is rumored they propose having the meeting.

Since the issue of the order for the commencement of the 16 days drill, volunteering here is most wonderfully revived, in fact, never since the time of the memorable *Treaty* affair, has the feeling been so enthusiastic, or the muster of the different corps so large. The 8th Battalion muster four companies, (all they have had for some time past); No. 1, very strong, and the others fairly represented. The 9th are stronger than ever, and there is a decided improvement in their drill and appearance, they parade seven companies, besides a very good band, and average 200 to 350 men at each drill. The Cavalry and Artillery are also hard at work.

I am sorry to say that the new Militia Bill is regarded as being the reverse of encouraging to the Volunteers, who have been looking forward to it with the hope that it would partially relieve them from the inconveniences and sacrifices which they have so long been subject to, and give them some recompense in the shape of exemptions from juries, local taxation, &c., instead of which the Bill gives them nothing which they had not before, and suggests pretty plainly that if they by any chance fall away from their full strength, they will be disposed of, to make room for the Militia. This is not a fair way of treating the men who rendered good service to their country in time of need, and who did not hesitate to sacrifice even their lives in her defence. The clause making the pay of the officers the same as that of the men, is also very unpopular. Surely if any show is to be made of paying officers who have been for many years at great expense in organizing and keeping up their companies, it might be on a more liberal scale! The idea of making two sets of men wear the same uniforms, will hardly, I think, be found to work; the Government need not expect clothing to last more than three years, and it would be better to make the Militia, as well as the Volunteers, serve for that period, so that each new draft would receive new clothing. Unless the Bill is considerably altered in these particulars before it passes a third reading, it will, I fear, have a very bad effect.

If it is intended to send any men to the Wimbledon meeting next summer, would it not be well to have the Dominion Match early in the year, so that a good selection might be made from among the successful competitors?

The Victoria Rifle Company (No 1, 8th Battalion) were entertained at the St. Louis Hotel on Saturday evening last, to a magnificent supper, by their Captain, who is about to leave for Nova Scotia for the summer, and Lieutenant, who has been obliged to resign his commission, much to the regret of the company, on account of ill health. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

X. Y. Z.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM QUEBEC.

On Saturday night we received a telegram from Quebec stating that the 8th Battalion had beaten the 30th Regt. in the Rifle Match which took place there on that day. The following are the totals:

8th Battalion564 points.
30th Regiment522 "

Total in favor of 8th Batt. 42 points.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITIA ACT.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your last issue that you speak very favorably of the Militia Bill which has lately been laid before Parliament. Now, without doubt, it proposes to make a very great improvement in the Militia proper of the country, but I submit, (and I think I express the opinion of a great many in the force) that the Volunteers have been almost ignored. The Bill, indeed, proposes that the Volunteer force shall be maintained, but that is about all. The term of service has been reduced from five to three years, and members are still allowed to leave upon giving six months notice. No provision has been made, moreover, for insuring the attendance of the men at drill, otherwise than during the eight to sixteen days annually. Now, to have an effective force, the men should enlist for five years, and be unable to leave before that time, unless for a good and sufficient cause, and further, to have the force efficient at all times, and not for a few days during the year; drill must be compulsory, say once a week. For the annual drill the officers are to have the munificent sum of fifty cents per day. This should also be amended. You, or some of your readers may have noticed a communication in the *Toronto Leader* lately, from a Volunteer officer upon the subject of compulsory weekly drill, in connection with the new Militia Bill. I am glad to have some support upon this subject, and, indeed, I have seen other communications of like import. The ideas, and in several instances the words, of the writer in question, exactly correspond with my own, as expressed in a communication which appeared about the beginning of the present volume. As may then be inferred, I am not in favor of a Volunteer force, as I think it should be looked upon as a part of every man's duty to the country to qualify himself to defend it, and this can best be attained by having one Militia force. At the same time, if the Volunteer system is to be maintained, let the men be reasonably remunerated, and rendered really effective.

ESSEX.

OTTAWA RIFLES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—On Sunday morning the 12th inst., the men of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles received notice that they might, if they chose, attend the funeral of the Hon. T. D. McGee at Montreal on Monday. Those who intended going were to signify it by mustering in full uniform at the Drill Shed at 3 o'clock, sharp. Shortly after

the appointed hour the roll was called and about eighty men were found present. No. 1 Company, as usual, mustering more than No. 2. The former being under the command of Captain May and Ensign Brown, the latter, under Captain MacGillivray and Lieutenant Cherry. About 4 o'clock the word "forward" being given, the column stepped off in the following order: a detachment of the Field Artillery, two companies of the Garrison Artillery, two companies of Rifles. After a short delay at the Station, all were aboard the train, receiving the good wishes of about 5,000 persons, assembled to see them off. Prescott was reached about 7 o'clock, and the men "piled in" to their grub. All went happy until they were aboard the G. T. R., when misery commenced, no sleep from joggling cars, nothing to eat, nothing to drink, no fires in the stoves, and constant delay was the order of the day, or rather night. Montreal was reached at 9 a. m., Monday when all were summoned on parade at once, under command of Captain Ross, who relieved Major Forrest, and marched to their respective stations; the Rifles were placed on the left of that crack corps, the "Victorias," who enquired when they arrived, and if they had breakfasted. The reply to the last question being in the negative, an invitation was cordially extended to the officers to dine at the Club, and to the non-commissioned officers and men, to dine at the American Hotel, after the dismissal of parade. It must here be chronicled that a friendly discussion (or perhaps something warmer) took place between the Victorias and the Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment, as to which should have the pleasure of entertaining the Ottawaites, at the same time the Commandant at Montreal received anything but praise for not notifying them of their intended visit. Parade was dismissed at 4 p. m. The men standing in the cold wind, with great coats strapped on their backs for seven hours, and being without food for *twenty-one hours*, yet all did their duty without a murmur, only too proud to show their discipline, while they received the praises of every officer present. About 4.30 the non-commissioned officers of the Victorias, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Ottawa Rifles sat down to a most sumptuous repast, it need scarcely be added it received every justice. At the conclusion, the senior officer thanked their guests for their patriotism and soldierlike conduct, and extended a cordial invitation to come again, in a most eloquent speech. Acting Sergeant Major Esmonde responded, by thanking them, and promised them a reception on their next visit to Ottawa which they never would forget. At 6:30 p. m., the Assembly was sounded. After the men fell in, Lieut. Col Hutton addressed them in a stirring speech, and passed a high encomium on the Ottawa Rifles. Captain May followed, by returning thanks, and proposing three cheers for the Vic-

torias, which were given, with a "tiger." Captain MacGillivray proposed the Prince of Wales' Regiment, which was heartily given, with another "tiger." The whole then marched to the Railroad Station, headed by a fife and drum band, where parting cheers were given, and embarked for more Grand Trunk miseries. They arrived here at noon on Tuesday, one and all declaring the Montrealers were jolly good fellows, and the best in the world.

Yours respectfully,
RIFLEMAN.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In a recent print I read that Mr. Goldwin Smith wrote lately to the *Manchester Examiner* a letter of which the following is a passage: "Once in my life I have felt the sensation of loyalty. It was when I stood in the presence of Abraham Lincoln." The article is on Mr. Disraeli's elevation, and is not devoid of truth; but it appears to me suggestive of the query why, if his feelings of loyalty are exclusively excited by contact with a Republican President, he does not transfer his very undesirable allegiance to the Republican administration? For one not enamoured of Republican institutions, I have a tolerable high respect for the late Mr. Lincoln. In English politics I am a Liberal, in Canadian, a Conservative. In any country I am (I hope) tolerant, and have no objection to any gentleman's conscientious prediction for a Republican form of Government if, being generally "so disposed," his questionable *talents* direct him that way. Let Goldwin Smith betake himself to the neighboring Republic, acknowledge himself a citizen of the United States, and claim the respect which gentlemen are prepared to concede to a gentleman of a foreign nation, who is entirely *en regle* in upholding the superiority of his national institutions. But to any part or parcel in the lot or feelings of a British subject, it appears to me he has no claim. As a reader of the signs of the times, and possibilities of British power, his advocacy of the casting adrift of the Colonies, shows him in a lamentable light. Were not the covert inclination for another rule plain through all the sickly make believe philanthropy of this gentleman's school, its teaching would be the rankest cowardice. Let them believe that, in nations as in individuals, those who bid fairly for kicks will get plenty of them. It is understood that Mr. Goldwin Smith intends to take up his abode for some years in the States, with a view to the compilation of a historical work. I have no doubt but its literary merit will be considerable. I have equally little doubt that its tone will be entirely commensurate with American prejudices. Whenever it may be completed, the results will probably be so pleasant to the author—the incense of Republican favor so sweet in his nostrils—that a life long sojourn in that land of milk and honey, Bourbon, bombast and taxes, will ensue. I pray that it may, and that England may be relieved from owning a false allegiance and a degenerate son.

I am Sir,
Yours respectfully,
G. W.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 may reach us in time for publication.

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and subscribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorized to act as General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact any other business connected with the paper.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1868.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Mr. Kerr begs to notify the public generally, and subscribers to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW particularly, that Mr. IRA CORNWALL, JR., is no longer Agent for this journal, his connection having ceased some time ago. The proprietor considers this notice necessary, in order to counteract a false impression sent abroad by interested parties. As to the position of this paper, THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has met, and still continues to meet, with the most gratifying success; and its extensive circulation throughout the whole of the Dominion, has made it what its projectors intended it should be—the faithful exponent and recognized organ of the whole forces, Volunteer and Regular, in Canada.

MANUSCRIPT FOR THE PRESS.—Under the new postal regulations which came into force on the 1st instant, the postage on printer's manuscript will only cost ONE CENT per ounce. Our friends who from time to time favor us with reports of Rifle Matches, &c., will bear this in mind and govern themselves accordingly. The manuscript should be marked on the envelope "Printer's Copy," and left open at one or both ends.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The eminent services rendered to Canada by the Hon. Minister of Militia during a long career of public usefulness have been acknowledged by Her Majesty in a manner which must be very gratifying to the Hon. Gentleman and his numerous friends and supporters. By conferring the title of Baronet upon Mr. Cartier the British Government not only acknowledges the great public services of that Gentleman and his claims upon the gratitude of the nation, but also a proper appreciation of that loyalty to the British Crown and attachment to British connection which have been such distinguishing traits of the French Canadian population of Canada, of whom Sir G. E. CARTIER has for years been the representative man. When the announcement was made by the Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald in the House of Commons of the distinguished favor conferred by Her Majesty, it was received with hearty applause by the members of that body of all shades of political opinion, who in that instance truly represented the feelings of the great mass of the people in all parts of Canada. There is not a man in the Dominion, who by personal integrity and upright political conduct, better deserves this honorable distinction, and we hope he may live long to bear it with credit to himself and his country.

CONVENTION OF BOARDS OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, April 16, 17 and 18th, 1868.

A meeting of delegates from the various Boards of Trade in the Province of Ontario was held on Thursday the 16th inst., in Conference Chamber No. 8, of the Senate, Parliament Buildings. The following Boards were represented:

Ottawa.—Hon. James Skead, President; E. McGillivray, Vice President; Alexander Workman, S. Howel, T. Patterson, G. H. Perry, J. Rochester, S. Christie, C. T. Pate.

Kingston.—J. Carruthers, — Ford.

Belleville.—Thomas Kelso, Geo. Nelson, W. Sutherland.

Hamilton.—G. J. Forster, John Stewart, Thomas H. Mackenzie, J. Williams.

Brantford.—J. Cockshut, C. H. Watrous.

London.—A. Rowland, C. Hunt.

Stratford.—R. Macfarlane, M. P., James Redford, M. P.,

Windsor.—D. Cameron.

The convention was opened at 2 p. m., by E. McGillivray, Esq., Vice President, Board of Trade, Ottawa, who stated that the meeting of delegates was due to the action taken by the various Boards of Trade on the silver question on the 12th March last. The Board of Brantford addressed a letter to the Board of Trade Ottawa, requesting that such a convention should be called, and advising the latter Board to take the initiative therein. After some consultation the Council issued circulars asking the opinion of the various Boards in

this matter, and received letters of approval and concurrence from all except that of Montreal, from which the following letter was received:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, March 17, 1868. }

Secretary Board of Trade, Ottawa.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of 13th inst., I am directed to inform you that from the recent discussion of the subjects therein, the Board of Trade does not think a delegate meeting would be advisable at present. A deputation of members will be in Ottawa by and by, and will be happy to attend the meeting alluded to.

I am Sir, respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS PATTERSON,
Secretary Board of Trade.

Those Boards of Trade which concurred and agreed to appoint delegates were Quebec, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London, Stratford and Windsor. The various Chambers of Commerce in the Maritime Provinces were also addressed, but no answer has been received from them. The objects of the meeting were to consider the silver question, the tariff, and all commercial relations growing out of the same, or in any way connected therewith, and to this end it would be necessary to organize the meeting at once by appointing a Chairman.

It was moved by Hon. J. Skead, seconded by Thos. Patterson, and unanimously resolved, that John Stewart, Esq., be Chairman of the Convention.

Moved by R. Macfarlane, Esq., M. P., seconded by E. McGillivray, Esq., and resolved, that G. H. Perry, Esq., be Secretary.

In order to allow sufficient time for the proper arrangement of the necessary business, it was moved by E. McGillivray, seconded by S. Howell, and resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn, to meet again at one o'clock on Friday.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, April 17th.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met at one o'clock.

T. H. Mackenzie and J. Williams, two of the Hamilton delegates, took their seats. The Kingston delegates, Messrs. Carruthers and Ford, also arrived.

It was moved by Mr. Hunt, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and resolved that all the members representing Boards of Trade be entitled to sit and vote on all questions coming before the meeting.

It was then determined to take up the discussion on the silver question.

Moved by Thomas Patterson, seconded by Wm. Sutherland, Belleville, that a committee of the whole house go into discussion on the silver question, with the present Chairman in the chair.

A lively discussion arose on the silver question. Mr. Carruthers maintained that a mutual co-operation of the Government, the Banks and the people, were necessary to diminish the evil.

Mr. Perry contended that such a co-operation was impossible, because it was not

compulsory on any party, and even if the assent of all parties were obtained, still there was no penalty for infringing any of the imposed conditions; that individual efforts had been already tried and had failed in Montreal; that Government would not permit Bank deposits to be meddled with, and that the silver was only a nuisance as coin; that the proper way to get rid of it was to put it out of circulation altogether, and that this could only be done by Legislation and Executive action. That it passed current here for its full value, which was entirely above its actual value, and that we held such quantities because of this circumstance alone, was proved by the fact that hardly any was in circulation in the United States, the country whose coin it was, that it would not pass current there for its face value, and that it had been substituted for gold with us for this reason alone, and no other; because, if held at its real value, gold would take its place, being more rapidly produced, as the requirements of the Eastern commerce absorbed the silver more rapidly than the more precious metals; in the meantime the people of Canada held it at a ruinous loss, which was constantly repeating itself.

Moved by Mr. Carruthers, seconded by Mr. Ford, and resolved, that the only simple plan is for the Banks to combine, with the sanction of the Government, to buy up all the silver at a discount of say four and a half to five per cent, and hold it as a part of the specie reserve, and agree not to put it again into circulation, by this means they can take advantage of the best time to sell and ship it out of the country; and also part of it could be held in New York, on which money could be borrowed if found necessary, this would give them a good circulation for their bills, which they complain so much of at present.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Forster, seconded by Mr. Cameron, and resolved, that the Government be petitioned to authorize the Bank of Montreal to buy up from merchants and others American silver at a discount not to exceed five per cent on small and four and a half on large, and to undertake either to ship it from this country or convert it into Canadian silver coin, bearing the impression of the Dominion.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by G. H. Perry, seconded by Alex. Workman, Senr., and resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of the Government to regulate the currency of the Dominion. That individual efforts, no matter how comprehensive, well designed or organized, cannot be effective without Legislative aid. That it would be better the country should at once submit to whatever final and inevitable loss which would be incurred by removing the mass of silver now used as currency, from circulation, than to suffer a daily recurring and increasing loss by continuing the evil.

The amendment to the amendment being put to the vote was lost on a division; the amendment shared the same fate.

It was moved in amendment by G. Neilson, seconded by Thomas Kelso, and resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Finance Minister and

ascertain whether the Government purpose doing anything to relieve the country from the inconvenience of the uncertain value of American silver, and report to-morrow.

On a division this was also lost, the original motion was then put and carried.

The committee having risen the ordinary business was resumed.

It was moved by Mr. Neilson, seconded by Mr. Carruthers, and resolved, that committees to report on, 1st, the duties on sugars, teas, groceries, hops, &c., 2nd, the duties on manufactured goods, tools and grain, raw materials, coals. 3rd, export duty. 4th, as to excise duties. 5th, Banking and insolvency, be now appointed.

The committees were then named as follows:

No. 1, the duties on Sugars, &c.

Forster, Cockshut, Carruthers, Kelso, Stewart, McGillivray, Patterson, Cameron, Rowland, C. T. Bate.

No. 2, Manufactured Goods, &c.

Hunt, Williams, Watrous, Workman, McKenzie, Neilson, Sutherland, Ford.

No. 3, Export Duty, &c.

McKenzie, Skead, Neilson.

No. 4, Excise, &c.

Rowland, Rochester, Perry, Christie, Patterson, Hunt, Williams.

No. 5, Banking, &c.

Carruthers, Forster, Workman, Stewart, Bate.

The Convention adjourned till 11 a.m., on Saturday.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, April 18, 1868.

The Convention assembled at 11, but the various committees not being prepared with their reports, a further adjournment till 3 p. m., took place.

Various committees having reported, it was resolved to take them up clause by clause.

The sugar duties occasioned a smart debate, Mr. Carruthers and several other gentlemen, contending that the existing system gave overwhelming protection to the Refiners, and that partially refined sugars were as saleable, and more advantageous to the consumer than those wholly refined; that every means should be taken to build up an import and export trade direct with the West Indies; that owing to the immense profits Refiners were making, they could prevent importation altogether, and had effectually done so on several recent occasions; that the interests of the country and monopolies were incompatible, and that the proposed arrangement was fairest for all parties.

Mr. Perry warned the Convention of the danger of meddling with existing interests, the refining of sugar was a branch of industry of which Canada might well be proud; he could not see clearly the value of destroying one industrial pursuit to build up another, whose success was problematical, and whose objects were suspicious, for the very fact of making such a demand; he thought the true field for

competitors was in the direction of increasing refineries; he was sorry the Refiners were not here to fight their own battles; he was simply trying to do his duty by the consumer, and he believed it was well understood that unrefined sugars would not be desirable in a sanitary point of view. He was an advocate for *ad valorem* duties on all importations, such duties to be based on the value at the place where produced, and he was sure no axiom was better understood in political economy than the profits derived from the manufacture of raw material. He did not want to build up the West India refiners at the expense of Canadian industry, nor did he wish to drive the trade of the Dominion across the frontier.

Mr. Howell also spoke on this subject, at considerable length. The export of raw material would go far to build up the trade of the Province, it obliged the importer to employ vessels of large capacity, and consequently afforded more freight room for *shooks*. He was of opinion that the capital of the Province was quite sufficient to support a large import trade; he coincided with Mr. Perry in the idea that competition should be in the direction of increasing the refineries. If the gentlemen engaged in business were making fifty per cent profits, he thought it very likely others would try to share it, and at least, it appeared to him to be strange that with such a certainty, any one would go to the West Indies on mere speculation. It was well known that raw sugars entailed great loss on the retailers by waste and other causes, well understood in the trade, while refined sugars were clear, and no loss was suffered thereby. He thought the interests of consumers were best served by refined sugars, and he was therefore an advocate for *ad valorem* duties as being fairest to all parties.

It was moved in amendment to the first clause on the duties on sugar, by Geo. H. Perry seconded by D. Cameron, and resolved, that the interests of the Dominion would be best served by a system of *ad valorem* duties on imports, and this especially in relation to sugar—levied on the value at the place of production.

This resolution was lost on a division.

The clauses on sugars, molasses, teas, coffees and chicory, fruits, &c., were carried without a division.

On tobacco, it was moved in amendment by Thomas Patterson, seconded by C. T. Bate, that the clause referring to tobacco, be expunged, which was carried on a division.

The next clause, on liquor, was also carried. On hops, it was moved in amendment by John Rochester, seconded by Thos. Hunton, that hops imported from the United States be admitted duty free, as at present, which was lost on a division.

The debate on this amendment elicited the fact that Canada was rapidly becoming a hop producing country. The remaining clauses were past without any division. The remaining reports were adopted without a division.

SUGARS.

The Committee appointed to consider the present tariff so far as it affects sugars, teas, tobaccos, hops, wines, liquors and general groceries, beg leave to report the following.

Sugars—That they find that there exists very great dissatisfaction with the working of the tariff on this article.

The Committee coincides with the views of those who advocate a combined specific and *ad valorem* system as preferable to the wholly specific, and would recommend a uniform duty of one per cent specific and twenty per cent *ad valorem*, dispensing with all classification, being of opinion that such a duty would be just to all parties, and while giving abundant protection to refiners, would also create a healthy competition and tend to foster and direct trade with the west Indies and south America.

Molasses—The Committee recommend a uniform duty of 73cts. per 100lbs.

Tea—The Committee think that the present discrimination between black and green teas is unjust and would recommend a uniform duty of 4 cents per pound specific and 29 cents *ad valorem*.

Coffees and Chicory—The Committee desire to see as near an approach to the *ad valorem* principle on these articles as possible, and would recommend a duty of one per cent specific and twenty per cent *ad valorem*, on all descriptions.

Fruits, &c.—We would recommend a continuance of the present duty without the addition of any specific.

Tobacco—The Committee think that in addition to the present taxes, it would be well to impose a duty of say 3 cts. per lb. on imported leaf and a corresponding addition to the customs duty on manufactured.

Liquors—The Committee strongly recommend that the duty should be charged according to strength, and the actual quantity, whether in wood or in bottle.

The Committee deem it important that a system of drawbacks should be established on Canadian refined sugars and manufactured tobacco, so that the refiners, manufacturers and merchants, may be enabled to export to foreign countries at the first cost of the article.

Hops—The Committee find that American hops are being largely imported into this country, and are charged duty when exported to the United States. It would recommend the same duty to be levied on American hops in Canada as is levied on Canadian hops in the United States.

Starch—The present duty on starch is exorbitant beyond the requirements of the case. The Committee recommend that a material reduction be made.

Cash Discounts—The Committee recommend strongly that no duty be charged on discounts allowed for cash, and that goods bought on credit be allowed a discount reducing them to the net cash value.

The Committee think that the Clause No. 12 in the last Customs Act, referring to commissions, should be expunged.

G. J. FORSTER,
Chairman.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Your committee on manufactured goods, tools, grain, coal and other raw material, beg leave to report.

That they unanimously recommend that all kinds of machinery manufactured from cast and wrought iron, brass, or any other metal, and also candle wicks now rated on the list, be made chargeable with 15 per cent duty.

That leather and all other goods now paying 10 per cent *ad valorem* be made to pay 15 per cent.

That all kinds of grain be admitted free. That raw material, especially required for manufacturing purposes, be admitted free.

That great hardships will be inflicted on the country, and a severe blow be given to the manufacturing interests if any duty should be imposed on coal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. HUNT,
Chairman.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Your Committee on Export duties beg to recommend a duty to be imposed on the following articles:—

Shingle bolts, per cord.....	\$1 00
Stave bolts, oak, white ash and rock elm.....	2 00
Stave bolts, other kinds.....	1 00
Round hoop poles, averaging 2 inches diameter per 1,000 poles.....	1 00
Telegraph poles, 20 feet long and under, per 100 poles....	2 00
Hop poles, per 1,000.....	2 00
Fence posts and Railway ties averaging 10 feet long and 8 inches diameter, per 100 posts or ties.....	1 00
Logs of fire, per Standard.....	1 00
" hardwood.....	0 30
Sheep skins, with the wool on, Hemlock or other barks, or the extracts therefrom.....	20p.c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

EXCISE.

The Committee on Excise beg leave to report that after careful consideration they are prepared to recommend the following:

First—That crude Petroleum should be subject to an excise duty of 25cts. per barrel of 40 gallons.

Second—That refined oil should bear an excise duty of 10cts. per gallon.

Third—That the same duty should be put on all imported oils in addition to that already existing.

Fourth—That a Government inspector should be appointed whose duties should be to inspect and brand all oils.

Fifth—That no oil should be offered for sale that will not stand a vapor test of 100° such oils to be classified as No. 2; all oils standing a test of 110° to be classified as No. 1.

Sixth—That the present Act 31 Vic., Cap. 18, entitled an Act respecting Inland Revenue, is oppressive in its operation, and inoperative in results. The Committee recommend that such amendments be made therein as will simplify the method of collecting the revenue on malt.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. ROWLAND,
Chairman.

BANKING.

The committee on banking are of opinion that the present Canadian system of Banking is based upon sound principles and has worked most successfully in developing the resources and carrying on the business of the country, and they would deplore any legislation that would curtail the privileges of the Banks as they exist at present.

The Committee think that they are not called upon to enter more fully into the question, as they are glad to find that Government has determined to submit the whole question to a Parliamentary Committee, and they trust the result will be to establish on a permanent footing, the present system which so largely enjoys the confidence of the community.

Insolvency—The Committee beg to report that in view of the fact that the Parliamentary Committee is now sitting on the insolvency laws, and that the Government have taken steps to elicit the opinions of the Boards of Trade and others having practical experience of the working of the law, do not deem it necessary to offer any suggestions, but would express a hope that the results of the deliberations of parliament will be the enactment of a more perfect and satisfactory law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. CARROTHERS,
Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. Hunt, seconded by Mr. Williams, and resolved, that the proceedings of the Convention be printed, and five copies sent to each Board of Trade in the Dominion, and that the whole matter of presentation to the Finance Minister be left in the hands of the Board of Trade of Ottawa. A vote of thanks to the chairman and Secretary concluded the proceedings.

DEBATE ON THE MILITIA BILL.

The debate on Militia Bill was resumed on Wednesday, when Mr. Dorion spoke at considerable length in opposition to the Bill, and ended by proposing the reduction of the number of Military Schools.

Col. Brown admitted to the great sacrifices made by the Volunteers, and objected to the large staff contemplated by the Bill.

Mr. Oliver spoke for some length against the measure, and said he believed, if it were to pass, the Volunteers would resign *en masse*.

Mr. Sproat spoke rather favorably of the measure, and hoped the clauses which were so distasteful would be amended, so as to meet the approval of the country.

Mr. McCallum considered the measure a "mongrel Bill," neither one thing nor the other. He said the naval branch of the Volunteer force had been neglected; and objected to the proposed pay of fifty cents for officers and men, as he considered the former should receive a larger sum than the latter.

The debate was resumed again on Thursday by Mr. Mackenzie, who seemed to think that there was no danger to be apprehended from the United States, and he did not think the time would ever come when the great members of the Anglo Saxon family would approach each other in a hostile manner. He contended that the Mother Country should extend to us her protection, and that Canada, on account of her comparative poverty, should not be called upon to bear an undue proportion of the burthen of defence. Referring to the fortifications, he said their object was to afford facilities for British troops to escape when pressed by an enemy west to Quebec. The sum pro-

posed, he considered altogether inadequate for providing fortifications. He declared the intention of the Ministry to ask Parliament for a block sum of five millions for this purpose, to be unconstitutional, and was of opinion that the cost would come to something more like ten millions. Referring to the provisions of the Militia Bill, he said it was the opinion of competent officers that the measure would have the effect of destroying the Volunteer system. He concluded by saying he was prepared to support any reasonable measure, but if this were not modified he should see it necessary to move some amendment.

Mr. Bodwell followed, making similar remarks, condemning the Bill.

Dr. Parker spoke at some length also, being convinced that the Bill would have the effect of destroying the Volunteer force, which he maintained was capable of doing all the country required.

Mr. Thompson was of the same opinion.

Mr. Grant regretted that no provision was made in the Bill for the organization of a Medical Staff, and hoped the needed amendments would be admitted by the Government when the Bill went into Committee.

Mr. Young considered the Bill too like the European system.

Mr. McGill spoke in favor of the Bill, and hoped nothing would induce the Minister of Militia to alter its main features.

Mr. M. C. Cameron said the proposed measure was very distasteful to the country, and that he had received a great number of letters from officers in his constituency instructing him to act against the Bill if he wished to see the Volunteer force kept alive in the country.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) spoke in favor of the Bill, and said the Volunteer system had not proved itself efficient: he would like to see the money proposed for fortifications devoted to perfecting the Militia.

Hon. Mr. Cartier rose to reply. He referred to the arguments which had been used to show that the Bill would destroy the Volunteer force. He said that it was important to improve the militia organization at this important point of our history. The Volunteer force had not been, nor was it, so efficient as had been generally supposed. In June, 1867, there was a Volunteer force on paper, which was about 33,000, but in reality it was only 23,000, and since then it had dwindled down. He then explained at some length the provisions of the Bill, and concluded by moving its second reading. The motion was carried.

The investigation in connection with the late assassination still continues, the prisoner Whelan is fully committed to stand his trial at the next assizes. Fenian ramifications in Canada have, we are informed, been unveiled to the authorities. Numerous arrests have been made, but whatever the nature of the information possessed by the Government it is kept strictly secret, but will all transpire in good time.

The evidence given by Cullen proves Whelan's guilt beyond a doubt. It appears that this man in company with another person undergoing sentence in the Jail, were in the corridor outside the cells where Whelan and Doyle are confined, and overheard their conversation, in which Whelan declared he shot Mr. McGee like a dog, adding: "I'm a great fellow, my name will go down to posterity!" He also gave an account of his family, by which it appears that one of his brothers was shot at the firing of the Police Barracks in Tullagh, Ireland, and the other is in prison for the same. This conversation also revealed the fact that Whelan has many sympathisers among a certain class, and proves that there were several accessories before and after the fact.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London 21st.—The London Times of this morning has a special despatch from its correspondent with the expedition in Abyssinia, who says that on the 29th of March General Sir Robert Napier, with the advance, was at the village of Redclan. The weather was cold and rain was falling. It was reported that King Theodorus had an army of 10,000 men and would make a stand against the British.

London, 22nd.—Bayley and Keefe are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries who were arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought before the Police Magistrate this morning, and after a brief examination were remanded to gaol until a chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their possession.

London 23rd.—At the trials of the Clerkenwell Fenians to-day the examination of the witnesses for the Crown was concluded. The Jury will probably acquit the female prisoner, Ann Justice, on the recommendation of the Court.

London, April 24th.—Late and startling intelligence has just been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sydney, was shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person, and the would be assassin, who was said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, according to the latest advices, was slowly recovering.

Later intelligence from Abyssinia states that Gen. Napier was to make a dash on Magdala on the 2nd inst.

This afternoon official despatches were received at the India Office from Gen. Napier, dates April 1st. The General reports that on that day he reached Abdicom, only thirty miles from Magdala, with the advance column of the expedition. The rear was close at hand and the whole expedition would concentrate on the left bank of the river Jemma. The Abyssinian King was posted with his army on the Rassel.

News has been received from the British natives. They continued to be well treated by the King.

Gen. Napier says his men are in good health and spirits.

Dublin, 21st.—The Prince of Wales to-day unveiled Foley's statue of Edmund Burke, with grand imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators.

Dublin, 23rd.—The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a grand ball given in their honor last night at the Exhibition Palace.

The Rifle Match between the 8th Batt. Quebec, and the Ottawa P. E. G. Artillery is arranged to come off before the 15th proximo. The distances are 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, 1/2 the position. 5 rounds at each distance, 15 men a side.

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.

BENBOW'S letter in answer to SABREUR will appear next week.

POETA CANADENSIS.—We are very sorry indeed, but really we cannot publish your "Lines on the Death of T. D. McGee." They are certainly as good, if not better than the greater number we have seen published on the same subject, but we have had that sort of thing *ad nauseum*. Since the morning after the ever memorable 7th, an overwhelming flood of washy doggerl has been poured upon our unwilling ears from the columns of the newspapers. To those who truly honor and mourn the memory of the lamented Mr. McGee, this is not only painful, but humiliating. Like the "criers" and "weepers" who used to collect at a wake in Ireland, each emulous poetaster has raised his "keenagh" and had his howl in rhyme, of which it may be justly said: "*non det, non homines*,"—you know the rest." Will POETA CANADENSIS believe us when we tell him that we have a collection of some 150 so-called poems on the same subject as that on which he has written, the greater number of which are tipped with quotations from the Latin Litames, lugged into the verses in a manner which shows a strange want of taste and education. As we too sincerely honor the memory and mourn the loss of our patriot martyr to join in these humiliating "death songs," we must beg to decline your infelicitous contribution.

X. Y. Z., Quebec.—Accept our best thanks for your pleasing letter. We will be very happy to publish your communications weekly and accept you as our own correspondent in the Ancient Capital.

G. W., Campbellford, O.—Your article which is exceedingly good,—"*Paul Jones and Dennis Duval*,"—Will appear in our next. For this and former favors accept our best thanks. We never reveal the names of our correspondents without their permission, but would be happy to forward your letter to the gentleman you name, were your supposition correct, which we are sorry to say it is not. Verses very good, will publish them in an early number.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending April 25th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, the following.—

PARIS.—J. E. B., \$1.

PERTH.—W. J. M., \$2.

CHICAGO.—C. G., \$2.

INCOITS.—Lieut. W. M., \$2.

THE MASSACRE OF FORT WILLIAM.

A Legend of the "Black Watch."

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

[In the last issue of *THE REVIEW* it was stated that W. P. Lett Esq. had celebrated an incident in the story of the "Massacre of Fort William Henry" in verse. By his kind permission this beautiful and affecting lyric is reprinted, it having first appeared in the "Ottawa Citizen" newspaper, for which it was written.

'Twas when the drum marched, the brave "Black Watch" of yore,
To Old Fort William onward with Pibroch and Claymore,
Loud shrieked the slogan as they trod among those ancient trees,
The burst of proud defiance swelling on the morning breeze.
They saw a painted savage amid the forest wild,
Who held within his ruthless grasp a little fair-haired child,
The column halted, horror-struck by the unwonted scene
That stately Indian, and that child, in that deep forest green.
Fire! cried the leader of the host; fire on the lurking foe!
A killed clansman poised his gun and laid the chieftain low.
Sore wounded was the Iroquois prone stretched upon the ground;
Unharm'd the little fair-haired boy the forty-second found;
They bore them to the woodland Fort, the deed was nobly done,
The Highlanders had rescued its Commander's only son.
The dusky warrior writhed in pain, but scowled with scornful eye,
And told them how Orono the Iroquois could die.
Fain was the father to avenge in blood the savage deed,
But a daughter of the Highlands saved him from the doom decreed.
She dressed his wound with tender care, with woman's gentle hand,
For woman to affliction, is the same in every land!
By words and signs of kindness she soothed his savage grief.
Orono was a chosen brave, a warrior and chief,
A chieftain of the Iroquois with scalp-lock proudly drest!
And the scars of many a war-path upon his tawny chest!
Ere many days the Iroquois recovered from his wound,
Sprang on a sentry, knife in hand, with tiger stealth and bound,
When morning dawned the soldier in death was lying there,
But the Panther of the Iroquois had sought his native lair!
Then soon the legions of Montcalm came marching through the wood
And his scalping Indian allies thirsting for the foeman's blood;
The cannon roared and shot and shell crashed through the riven air,
And death in every fearful form was then seen every where;
But still the Red Cross waved aloft, and still the darling few
Who manned the fated fortress fought like Britons brave and true!
The brave ROYAL AMERICANS and old BLACK WATCH were there,
To rally round their country's flag, its honour was their care;
And many a gallant son of France before their fire fell,
While hosts of whooping Iroquois the mounds of slaughter swell.
Six days the work of death went on; Monroe, stern, proud and brave,
Held out, expecting aid, his little Garrison to save;

But aid came not, his falling ranks grew thinner every hour,
The shot and shell rushed through them like a devastating shower;
The little fort's defences were sadly rent and torn,
His men with constant fighting were wasted, wan and worn.
The foe in overwhelming force was rushing fiercely on,
The best that gallant hearts could do was well and bravely done!
A flag of truce went forth at last to save the remnant few
Who to the glories of the past had valiantly proved true.
The terms were made, with colors and war's honors out they came,
That little band of heroes who had won a deathless name!
Into the howling wilderness they wend their trackless way,
While savage hordsuro prowling round impatient for their prey,
And she was there, the Scottish Girl, among that gallant band
Far from her native heathery hills, in that dark forest land,
She who had saved the Savage Chief from the uplifted arm
Of the old Commander of the fort—and shielded him from harm.
And there, too, was the chosen one, with whom long, long ago,
She had wandered through the passes of her native old Glencoe,
Among the kingly regiment his was a name of fear
For death was in the Slogan when McGillivray was near!
Short was their passage through the woods, 'till with a bursting yell
Upon the fated clansmen the savage foeman fell;
Like Locusts gathering with the blast that yelling dusky host.
Hemmed them around on every hand 'till hope was almost lost,
The clansmen fired one volley, then threw their muskets down,
Loud swelled the boiling Slogan, the last sacrifice to crown,
Then back to back, with sword in hand, they fought with might and main.
And piled around them as they died dark heaps of mangled slain,
Fearful the mighty draughts of blood, the claymore sharp and true
In that red carnival of death with trenchant fury drew!
The tartan's variegated hue was grimly purple o'er
On every hero, as he fell, with the dark foeman's gore.
The Pibroch's wail grew fainter, as the war-whoop filled the air
And thousands rushed upon them like tigers from their lair,
But still like monarchs of the wild the killed clansmen stood
Shoulder to shoulder in the fight on that dread day of blood.
The proudly blazoned legends which their waving colors bore
Were deeper dyed, while round them lay weltering in their gore
The children worthy of their sires—the old "Black Watch" of yore!
But fiercer waxed the conflict round a baggage wagon, where
Stood the daughter of the heather with her streaming golden hair!
A tall and grim-faced savage saw those shining locks of gold,
He wound his blood-stained fingers in their thick and drooping fold,
As with a glance of deadly hate he grasped the maiden fair
He waved his red right hand aloft, the scalping knife was there;
But ere the stroke could reach her heart, a chieftain laid his hand

Upon the fell assassin's arm, 'twas the leader of the band.
Who, who art thou that dares to stay this arm in the fight,
When raised aloft with vengeance the white enemy to smite?
Orono of the Iroquois! I claim her as my own,
Touch not her scalp. I save her for the kindness she has shown
To the wounded Panther when he lay within the pallisades
A stricken prisoner beneath the "Long knife's" glistening blades;
Go! still the battle rages, touch the maiden not again,
There's blood beneath yon tartans in the hearts of dauntless men!
Off strode the cowering painted chief, but ere his knife he drew,
A keen and sweeping claymore clost his naked form in two.
Orono gently bore her from the scene of blood and woe,
And in his forest wigwam laid the daughter of Glencoe;
Her parting glance ran wildly o'er that slaughter-laden field,
Few were the Highland bonnets there, but not a man would yield!
The Pibroch's final blast she heard upon the evening air,
Then no sound but the war-whoop of the Iroquois was there.
Foul was the treachery which gave such brave hearts to be slain,
But the broad-sword drank its vengeance deep on Abraham's plain!
The chieftain's aged mother with a woman's gentle hand,
Sought to soothe the stricken lone one in that far off forest land,
But nought could cheer her spirit laden with its crushing woe,
And paler grew the fading cheek of Mary of Glencoe;
She died; they gently laid her beneath a tree to rest,
And the forest leaves fell lightly on her fair and gentle breast.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 21st, 1868.

SECOND READING OF THE MILITIA BILL.

Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada. He said that according to promise, made on a previous occasion, he then proposed to give certain explanations respecting the Bill, and to state what sum of money the Government intended to ask the House to grant for proposed fortifications. The gallant Baronet addressed the House for upwards of one hour in French, after which he briefly spoke in English. He said that the House was aware it would be necessary for the Government to ask for certain appropriations for the building of fortifications. The House was in possession of the correspondence which had taken place between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada on the question. The Government of Canada had undertaken to fortify Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Paris or London. The Imperial Government would complete the works now in progress at Lewis, and maintain those works and the works at Quebec. Nothing had been said of the fortifications at Halifax, but as that was an Imperial depot it was presumed the works there would be maintained by the Home Government. In addition to the works in Quebec and Ontario, works would have to be

constructed at the expense of the Dominion on the St. John in New Brunswick. The total sum required for the contemplated fortifications would not be several million pounds sterling, but about \$5,000,000; and the money required would be raised by loan on Imperial guarantee, and a sinking fund would be provided of one per cent. The fortifications would not be undertaken all at once, but the work would extend over, probably, five years. He then proceeded to show what amount of expenditure would be required in each year, and what the interest would be. He showed that the greatest amount which would be required in any one year, for militia purposes and fortifications, including interest and sinking fund would not exceed \$1,126,000. This he thought was not too great a sum for the Dominion to provide. Referring to the Sinking Fund, he showed that one per cent invested at five per cent would pay off the capital borrowed to construct fortifications in forty years—and the same at six per cent would clear it off in thirty-eight years. He trusted that these moderate calculations would meet the approval of the House. In a few days he would submit to the House a resolution asking for the first appropriation for fortifications. He then concluded by moving the second reading of the bill. Sir G. E. Cartier explained that if £220,000 stg. is borrowed annually for 5 years at 4 per cent, and 1 per cent sinking fund, the annual charge would be:

1st year,	\$ 53,533
2nd do.	107,066
3rd do.	160,600
4th do.	214,133
5th do.	267,666

and thence forward at the latter an ual rate for about 32 or 28 years according to the Sinking Fund, invested at 5 and 6 per cent. After which the annual payment will diminish for five years in the reverse order in which it is increased during the first five years, so that the entire debt would be extinguished in 42 or 38½ years according to the Sinking Fund invested at 5 or 6 per cent.

Col. GRAY said he intended to confine himself to the provisions of the Bill, without reference to fortifications. In the defence of the country the people must be prepared to bear burdens, similar to those which other countries have to bear. He referred to the population of France, and the cost of the army and navy; also to Great Britain; to the United States, Prussia and Canada, showing the expenditure in those countries, respectively, to be—France \$2.62; Great Britain \$4.28; United States \$4.47 during the war, to \$1.97 at present; Prussia \$1.33 and Canada 25 cents per head for every man, woman and child, showing that Canada has to bear the lightest tax of any of the countries mentioned. He went on to explain the change in the management of the militia from the Lieutenant-Governor, and objected to the 36th clause, which provided that the Commander-in-Chief might appoint any officer of the regular force, whatever his rank, and put him even over the Colonels of the Militia; that the officer in command of Her Majesty's army was not responsible to the people, and should not certainly make such an appointment. He further objected to the clause which gave the same pay to officers and privates when on duty. The allowance of 50 cents a day had better not be accepted by the officers, as it would tend to lower their position. The men in the ranks must be taught to look to their officers. This was the safeguard of the British army, and would prove so to the Militia of Canada if properly arranged.

Mr. Masson spoke at some length in favor

of the Bill. He was favorably disappointed in it, and hoped it would give general satisfaction. The idea had gone abroad that the Hon. Minister of Militia had the same ideas as in 1862, and that we were to have a standing army. He was glad this had turned out to be incorrect, and that, instead of having a general conscription, the conscription was to be limited to 40,000 men. He was glad, also, that in England the ideas had changed with regard to the force we ought to maintain. A few years ago the Imperial Government insisted that the late Province of Canada should have an embodied force of 50,000 men. Now they were not exacting, for he must presume that the Hon. Minister of Militia, before presenting the Bill, had satisfied himself of the assent of the Imperial Government to its principal provisions. He approved the provisions of the Bill with reference to the filling up of the ranks of the active service companies. He believed it would be assumed that the volunteer principle would not be sufficient to fill those companies, and the principle of conscription being admitted, he thought the provisions of the Bill were the best that could be adopted for carrying it out. If the Sedentary Militia, comprising all the unmarried men over 18, were required to drill, six, eight or ten times a year, then the young men of the country, as they would be required to give militia service in any case, would be more ready to volunteer. But under the present system, as to the Sedentary Militia, a sufficient number of volunteers could not be expected. Quoting from a French military authority, Mr. Masson proceeded to say that there were four essentials to a good military organization, viz. good finances, good stores, special corps well drilled and organized, and good modes of recruiting. As to the third point, he remarked that special corps, those of artillery, &c., could not be made effective, by 8 or even 16 days' drill in a year. On the fourth point, he said he would have the whole 40,000 taken from the unmarried men; if, in case of need, a large number were required, he would take them from the same class; if still more were wanted then, he would take them from the married men up to the age of 45. From these two classes 250,000 men might be put into the field. He would also require the Service Militia, that is the men from 18 to 45 to be called out for drill once a year, as formerly, that they might know their officers.

Mr. CARWRIGHT wished, before discussing the Bill, briefly to examine the position in which we now found ourselves with respect to the defence of the country, what the outlay had been under the existing system, and what had been the results. He found that in the six and a half years, from 1861 to the middle of the present year, that our militia expenditure was \$6,056,000, and the net result of the expenditure had been over 20,000 Volunteers, to obtain whom we had expended the gross of \$300 per head. The working of the existing system he considered to be an exemplification of the system of being "penny wise and pound foolish." Judging by the events of 1866, they did not yield the results which should be looked for from an efficient militia system. Our credit in England had never recovered from the shock it received from the unqualified rejection of the Militia Bill of 1862. The indirect losses we had thus sustained had been very serious. When we first took up the question the people of England were willing to have aided us in a liberal manner, if we had only showed our own willingness to bear our own share of the burden to a moderate extent. The despatch for which the honorable member for Cornwall took so much

credit, and in which he had the pleasure of snubbing the statesmen of England, had very materially altered that feeling, and had placed us in the position of having to pay 7 or 8 per cent, for any money we required to raise in England. As regarded this Bill, he did not mean to say that there were not many valuable features in it. But on one point he did take issue with the honorable Minister of Militia. He did not believe he could give men any respectable measure of efficiency by the amount of training he proposed to give them. He could urge on the hon. Minister of Militia to make some practical experiments to ascertain what amount of training was necessary to make reasonably efficient soldiers, or failing this, that we should issue a commission to military men to inquire into and make report on the subject. For his part, he had no faith in its being possible to make an efficient force unless the men composing it were drilled for several months continuously. He would not insist on six months, but he thought there should be three months drill at least. An experienced commission in England had reported that men could not be kept in a reasonable state of efficiency at not less than a months' drill per annum.

Mr. BOWELL complimented the Minister of Militia on the research and trouble he must have been at to frame his present measure, and thought its short coming arose from his trying to combine the double system of Volunteering and prescription. The member for St. John's had quoted a great many figures to show that a man need not drill but once during his life; this he could not agree with. The member for Terrebonne said that the Volunteer system had only succeeded in the cities. This was not the case all through the country. In Western Canada the county Battalions were as well filled and has as good men as any of the city ones. He also disapproved of that clause which provided for the drilling of the Volunteers and drafted men side by side, and thought it would, eventually, destroy the Volunteer force. In regard to the Military Schools he considered they had done a great deal of good, and was glad to see them continued, but at the same time, he thought the expenses of the Volunteer Officers who took the trouble to prepare themselves to pass the Board of Examination, should be paid. He could not say what proportion of the Military School Cadets could be obtained for service if now called on, but he was sure the deficit among them would be as great as among the Volunteer Officers. He could not approve of the large staff which the proposed Bill contemplated—it was a staff large enough to manage half a million of men, instead of forty thousand. He believed that the Minister of Militia had done his best to reduce the number of men on the staff, but he had not gone far enough. A great deal of unnecessary routine was now kept up which produced no good result, but caused most vexatious delay in many cases to the volunteer.

AN OLD SOLDIER BURNED TO DEATH:—The London Prototype records the sad and melancholy end of John Joel, late sergeant in the Royal Canadian Rifles. On Sunday evening last he was left lying on a lounge smoking, and it is supposed that he fell asleep. His clothes caught fire from the cinders of the pipe, and he was soon in a burning state. He gave the alarm as speedily as possible, and assistance was soon at hand, but the unfortunate man's injuries were so severe that he died after enduring the most intense suffering. He had served 21 years in Her Majesty's service.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM ABYSSINIA.

London, 26th, evening.—The following intelligence has been received from Abyssinia:

A battle was fought on Good Friday between the British troops commanded by General Napier and the Abyssinian forces under command of their king in person. The latter were defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

On the Monday following, all his preparations being completed, Gen Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodorus was slain. A large number of his warriors were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and the entire capital remained in the possession of the British forces. The loss of the British in killed and wounded was small.

All the British Captives were found in the city alive and well and were set free.

Gen. Napier's instant return to the sea-coast is expected.

The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight. The place glowing with barbaric splendour. The British troops plundered it at once. The men found four royal crowns of solid gold, \$20,000 in silver, thousands of silver plates, several rich jewels and numerous other articles of great value. General Napier take, by his victory, 28 large guns and 5,000 stand of small arms, 10,000 shields, 10,000 spears, and many other articles of war equipment.

General Napier's army will reorganize, fall in and return to India and England at once.

Advices from Napier's headquarters in Magdala, without date, are also at hand. They state that the Europeans lately held captive there number 60 souls, including men, women and children. They are already en route to Zoula for home, and that the entire force of Theodorus had either been killed, wounded or captured.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 6th day of April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CONCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs,"—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulations:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in a list sanctioned by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 21th December, 1857, and of the 5th March, 1868 respectively, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz.

PRVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Port Mulgrave, Strait of Canso.

W.M. H. LEE, Clerk of Privy Council.

ONTARIO

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

A preliminary meeting to discuss the expediency of forming a RIFLE ASSOCIATION for the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, held this day at Mr. Gzowski's office, it was resolved that a

GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING

BE HELD IN

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

TORONTO,

ON

THURSDAY, THE 30th DAY OF APRIL, INST.,

at 3 o'clock, p. m., and that

GENTLEMEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE

Be invited by public advertisement to attend such meeting, and take part in the formation of such association.

The Grand Trunk, as also the Northern Railway Company of Canada, have generously arranged to carry Volunteers, being in uniform, Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and men, desiring to attend the above meeting, at single fare for the double journey.

These Tickets will be issued from all stations on the first mentioned line West of Cornwall, including London and the stations on the Buffalo and Goderich Railway, and from all the stations on the Northern North of Toronto, and will be valid from April 20th, till May 2nd, 1868.

The Great Western Railway will also convey Volunteers to and from the meeting at one fare.

Gentlemen throughout the Province, therefore, who are willing to co-operate to carry out the above movement, are hereby cordially invited to attend the meeting on the 30th inst.

J. S. DENNIS, Lieutenant Colonel, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN EVERY STYLE AT MISS A. LOCKWOOD'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,

Sparks Street, Ottawa.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 6th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the 81st section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," it is enacted that—"Except in cases which by any regulation to be made by the Governor in Council, may be excepted from the operation of this section, all spirits—unless in bottle and imported from the United Kingdom, or in bond from a Bonded Warehouse in some British Possession—brought into Canada, in Casks and packages of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, shall be forfeited."

And whereas brandies and other spirits are usually exported from Europe in casks or other packages, containing less than one hundred gallons, whereby such goods, when imported into Canada, would become liable to forfeiture as aforesaid, unless excepted from the operation of the 81st section of the act referred to,—Therefore His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the said Act, has been pleased to make the following "Regulations."

"All importations of spirits made direct to Canada from European Ports, shall be, and they are hereby excepted from the operation of the 81st section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

W.M. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE, AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

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Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

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POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st APRIL, 1868, and the Postmaster General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Bank.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. At each Post Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass Book supplied to each Depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily during the ordinary hours of Post Office business, of any number of dollars from \$1 up to \$300, the total amount which can be received from a Depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster General, and for the payment by the Postmaster General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster General, and the Postmaster General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass Book in proof of identity—whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has \$100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster General to transfer this sum to a special account and will then receive a certificate of such special \$100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to Depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next:

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Almonte.....	Lanark.
Arnprior.....	Renfrow.
Aurora.....	York.
Aylmer, East.....	Ottawa.
Barrle.....	Simcoe.
Belleville.....	Hastings.
Berlin.....	Waterloo.
Berthier.....	Berthier.
Bowmanville.....	Durham.
Bradford.....	Simcoe.
Brampton.....	Peel.
Brantford.....	Brant.
Brighton.....	Northumberland.
Brockville.....	Leeds.
Brooklin.....	Ontario.
Buckingham.....	Ottawa.
Carleton Place.....	Lanark.
Cayuga.....	Haldmand.
Chatham, West.....	Kent.
Chelsea.....	Ottawa.
Chippawa.....	Welland.
Clinton.....	Huron.
Cobourg.....	Northumberland.
Collingwood.....	Simcoe.
Cornwall.....	Stormont.
Danville.....	Richmond.
Dundas.....	Wentworth.
Eton.....	Wellington.
Fergus.....	Wellington.
Galt.....	Waterloo.
Gananoque.....	Leeds.
Georgetown.....	Halton.
Goderich.....	Huron.
Guelpb.....	Wellington.
Hamilton.....	Wentworth.
Hawkesbury.....	Prescott.
Ingersol.....	Oxford.
Keene.....	Peterboro'.
Kemptville.....	Grenville.
Kingston.....	Frontenac.
Levis.....	Levis.
Lindsay.....	Victoria.
London.....	Middlesex.
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.
Napanee.....	Lennox.
Niagara.....	Lincoln.
Norwich.....	Oxford.
Oakville.....	Halton.
Oil Springs.....	Lambton.
Orangeville.....	Wellington.
Oshawa.....	Ontario.
Ottawa.....	Carleton.
Paris.....	Brant.
Pembroke.....	Renfrow.
Perth.....	Lanark.
Peterboro'.....	Peterboro'.
Pictou.....	Prince Edward.
Point St. Charles.....	Jacques Cartier.
Port Hope.....	Durham.
Prescott.....	Grenville.
Quebec.....	Quebec.
St. Catharines, West.....	Lincoln.
St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Johns, East.....	St. Johns, Prov. of Que.
St. Marys, Blanshard.....	Perth.
St. Thomas, West.....	Elgin.
Sarnia.....	Lambton.
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.
Simcoe.....	Norfolk.

Smith's Falls..... Lanark.
 Sorel..... Richelieu.
 Stratford..... Perth.
 Thorold..... Welland.
 Three Rivers..... St. Maurice.
 Toronto..... York.
 Trenton..... Hastings.
 Waterloo, East..... Shefford.
 Whitby..... Ontario.
 Windsor..... Essex.
 Woodstock..... Oxford.
 Wyoming..... Lambton.
 A. CAMPBELL,
 Postmaster General.
 Post Office Department,
 Ottawa, March 20th, 1868. 13-6ln.

TWO BED-ROOMS AND PARLOUR TO LET.

TWO GENTLEMEN—OR MEMBERS OF Parliament—can be accommodated with Bedrooms and Parlour, with or without meals, in a private family in Centre Town. For particulars apply at this Office.
 Ottawa, March, 23, 1868.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

() Stand after Wednesday, 11th March, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 8:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Mixed, 1:30 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mail, 10:30 p. m.	1:15 a. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Express, 2:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mail, 6:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS,
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N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.
 Prescott, March 10th 1868. 11-1f

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.
 Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.
 Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.
 Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
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Ottawa, Oct. 27

43-1f

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative. The Edinburgh Review—Whig. The Westminster Review—Radical. The North British Review—Free Church. AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868.

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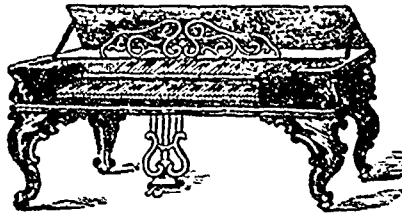


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OTTAWA, 10th APRIL, 1868.

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