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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

No. 44.

### THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

AIR—*The British Grenadiers.*

On old St. Lawrence banks they stand,  
The men of noble mien;  
In pride of arms to guard the land—  
The land of forest green.  
These are no hirelings bought with gold,  
Nor slaves of craven fears,  
But proudly they are called the bold,  
Canadian Volunteers.

The meteor flag that o'er them waves;  
Fair emblem of the free;  
It shadows not a land of slaves;  
Bright star of liberty.  
Its hallowed honors to the sun  
Have shone a thousand years,  
And its laurels have been won  
By Canadian Volunteers.

The air they breathe is that which flows  
O'er lake and mountain free,  
And where Niagara thundering flows  
We hear that lullaby.  
Their paths are on those mighty floods  
Where rushing cataracts foam,  
And far within the dark old woods  
There is their forest home.

The foe that dares to tread our soil  
Shall fall before the brave,  
And ruffian bands of traitors vile  
Get but a traitor's grave;  
While, serving with some noble chief,  
We win a deathless name,  
Entwining with our maple leaf  
The laurel wreath of fame.

These are the men at duty's call,  
By glory ever led.  
To charge the batt'ry, scale the wall,  
Or stretch on glory's bed.  
But, gentle as the peaceful dove,  
To home and friends to dear;  
The first in war, the first in love,  
A Canadian Volunteer.

W. H. PALMER.

Tudor, Sept. 1st, 1869.

### THE REVOLT OF THE

British American Colonies,  
1764-84.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

While the British Commander-in-Chief was astounding the world with unheard of military manoeuvres his subordinates were not slow in following his example of slothful inattention to their respective duties. Gen.

Prescott, in command of the troops at Rhode Island, took up his quarters at some distance from the lines of his encampment and was captured by a partisan named Barton on the night of the 10th of July, 1777, who crossed the Naragansett Bay with a few chosen men in whale boats, passing and re-passing sentries and guard boats unperceived. Like all indolent men Howe was good natured—only another name for *irresolute*—and he at once consented to exchange Gen. Lee for such a useless soldier as Prescott.

But those were the least of Howe's faults. His conduct of the campaign is the most extraordinary episode in this remarkable contest. Instead of carrying his troops up the North River to Albany and opening a communication with Burgoyne and Canada, a measure sure to ruin Washington's army, without the necessity of fighting it at all, by simply cutting off its supplies, he engaged in a Quixotic expedition to Philadelphia, the value of which at that time it was impossible to estimate, but it could have no effect on the final issue except a disastrous one. The capture of particular towns or cities in the United States will not determine a contest: the strategical and objective lines are on the rivers; of course it would be necessary to hold the towns, but not in the way Howe held Philadelphia.

On the 5th of July some 17,000 British troops of all arms were embarked on board the transports at Sandy Hook, which remained pent up in the holds of the vessels till the 25th, and this during the hottest season of the year. At New York General Clinton was left with a force of 13,000 men, while several battalions were stationed at Rhode Island.

The troops under Sir William Howe sailed from Sandy Hook on the 25th of July with the intention of sailing up the Delaware, but when off the Cape on the 30th he received intelligence that the Americans had obstructed the river and fortified the islands therein. Averse to taking any trouble he bore away for the Chesapeake, and arrived at the head of navigation of the Elk River on the 24th of August. On the 26th the

troops landed on that remarkable peninsula formed by the estuaries of the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, James, and York Rivers, and the estuary of the Delaware now known as the State of the same name, and as the distance between the Chesapeake and the Delaware did not exceed twenty-three miles the British troops were at once put in motion with the intention of marching on Philadelphia, situated about five miles above the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers.

On the 8th of September they had reached the western branch of the Brandywine, a small river falling into the Delaware at Wilmington, and found themselves in front of the American army.

As soon as Gen. Washington had ascertained that Philadelphia was Gen. Howe's objective point he recalled the outposts from the neighborhood of Staten Island, and collecting all his available forces, took up a position to cover that city, but having ascertained that the British had sailed for the Chesapeake he crossed the Delaware and determined to defend the fords on the Brandywine. The disposition of the troops would not give a high opinion of Washington's abilities as a General. They were posted with their right resting on Chad's ford, on the Brandywine, their left on Christianna Creek, about half way between Wilmington on the Delaware and Christiana,—in other words, on the "bight" of land formed by the Brandywine and Delaware, a position in which it was only necessary to turn his right and hem the whole army helplessly in between two impassible rivers. The advance of the British instead of crossing at Chad's ford passed over the river at Jeffries' ford, more than a mile above its junction with the western branch, on the 11th of September, while Gen. Kuyphausen with the second division, about 5,000 men, marched directly on Chadsford for the purpose of attracting the attention of the American General. This demonstration had the effect of making the latter change position with great rapidity across the Brandywine in confusion, and detach Gen. Sullivan to cover his right by occupying a position at Bennington.

Meeting Howe about midway between Jerties and Chad's ford. Knyphausen attacked the American outposts at the latter place, drove them across the river under cover of their artillery and commenced a smart cannonade on their position so as to lead Washington to believe that the principal attack would be directed against his centre. In the meantime the left wing of the British had gained Gen. Sullivan's right flank before he was aware of it, while their centre was marching on the Brandywine and threatening his left and rear. He at once judiciously posted his troops and prepared for resistance, but after a hard fought action was totally defeated. Immediately on hearing the firing Knyphausen made a determined attack on the main portion of the American army at Chad's ford, and after a brave resistance the United States troops were routed in great disorder, leaving artillery and baggage behind. Washington, with such of his troops as he could keep together, retreated to Chester and remained within eight miles of the British army until next morning, when he deliberately marched into Philadelphia, where he remained for three days collecting such of his scattered troops as were willing to stand by him and recruiting the supplies lost in battle out of the stores and ammunition there. At the close of the action the British troops under Gen. Howe and Lord Cornwallis were within eighteen miles of Philadelphia, while Washington was twenty three miles distant. With ordinary diligence a British detachment could have occupied it before the latter. Even if Howe had advanced after the action at the meeting house; a large portion of the American army, if not the whole, must have laid down their arms, and if he had detached Knyphausen's column in pursuit Washington could have been intercepted at Crum Creek, Derby, or Philadelphia. But Howe was in no hurry; he did not care to be disturbed, although his country might suffer; and it was too much to expect a forward movement under the circumstances. The day after the battle was wasted in the important occupation of capturing the Governor of the State of Delaware, with all the public records, some money and a sloop laden with the riches of the people of Wilmington at that rising town. Such a manoeuvre being in Howe's eyes of more consequence than the destruction of Washington's army.

On the 20th of September the dispersed Militia under Wayne assembled to the number of 1,500 and concealed themselves in the woods on the left flank of the British army, watching the opportunity of striking a blow to balance their losses at Brandywine. Some loyalist or other apprised Howe of this circumstance, who dispatched Gen. Grey at night to surprise him. This was effected by compelling the men of the 2nd Light Infantry, 42nd and 44th regiments to draw the charges of their muskets and

out the flints. At at four o'clock the American camp was reached and upwards of 300 men bayoneted in less than ten minutes. All the artillery, stores, etc., were captured. This gave Gen. Grey the sobriquet of "No Flint." This fight occurred near Syde's ford on the Schuylkill, and on the 24th the stores, etc., at Valley Forge were destroyed, and on the 26th, having previously crossed the Schuylkill, Cornwallis with 3,000 men marched into Philadelphia.

The lines of the communication of the British army was that of their advance, and they were now encamped with their left resting on the Schuylkill, the village in their centre, and their right resting on Chestnut Hill, an eminence about two miles from the junction of Westhicon Creek, a rivulet in front of Germantown, and the Schuylkill, while Chester was occupied by three battalions, and Philadelphia by a considerable body of troops.

The situation was this—the Delaware was held by the Americans, and the remains of Washington's army were at Skeppack Creek about seventeen miles from Germantown, on the right flank of the British army.

Washington's game would seem to have been that of throwing his whole force on the communications at Chester, as this movement would have compelled the evacuation of Philadelphia, but he decided or was forced by circumstances to take up another line of operations.

The American works on the Delaware, and which secured them possession of the river, were a little below the mouth of the Schuylkill. Fort Mifflin, on a low mud island, an irregular parallelgram; and a strong redoubt on a similar island, those were known as Great and Little Mud Islands. On the opposite or Jersey shore another strong work called Fort Mercer, or Red bank, was armed with heavy artillery. Between those forts in the channel of the river a series of ingeniously constructed *chevaux de frise* were placed, while three miles further down a formidable work armed with heavy artillery was erected at Byllange's Point, covering another series of *chevaux de frise* between the main and Byllange's Island. In addition to all there was a flotilla of fourteen row galleys, each carrying one heavy piece of ordnance; two floating batteries carrying nine guns each, and some fire ships and rafts.

Towards the end of September a detachment of the British troops stationed at Chester crossed the Delaware and marched on the Fort at Byllange's Point, which was at once abandoned by the garrison and immediately dismantled. The lower line of *chevaux de frise* being without defense, Captain Hammond, of the Roebuck frigate, at once set about removing the obstructions, in which he speedily effected an opening large enough to admit a line-of-battle ship.

On the 25th of September Lord Howe and the fleet sailed from Elk River to the Delaware, where they arrived on the 8th of Octo-

ber, and, as the river was yet obstructed, the fleet was anchored from Reedy Island up to Newcastle.

It now became absolutely necessary to open communications between the fleet and army, and in order to effect that purpose batteries were erected on Providence Island, at the confluence of the Schuylkill and Delaware, mounted with heavy guns, for the purpose of operating against Mud Island. In order to prevent this the Americans landed a small party on the island. The officer commanding shamefully abandoned the artillery, but by the gallantry of a subaltern they were retaken, and the Americans driven off. Two frigates and a schooner with some row-galleys were also sent up the river to demolish the batteries and cannonade the town, on which a heavy fire was kept up for some time; but on the falling of the tide one of the frigates ran aground and was taken while the rest were obliged to make a hasty retreat.

While the attention of the British General was turned towards the operations on the Delaware Gen. Washington endeavored to prevent their success and probably drive him from Philadelphia by a sudden attack on the camp at Germantown. Having received reinforcements from Peckskill on the Hudson and from Virginia, he marched from his camp at Skeppack Creek on the evening of the 3rd of October, and at daylight on the 4th, under cover of a heavy fog, attacked the troops posted at the head of the village, and after a sharp resistance drove those consisting of the 40th Regiment into the village. Lieut.-Col. Musgrave, who commanded them, occupied a large stone house with five companies of that regiment, known as Chew's house, which stood in the centre of the village and in front of the Americans, who, in five columns attempted to pass through it, and thence to the rear of the centre of the British position,—an object he would have effected had it not been for the resistance made at Chew's house, against which he sent a brigade and five pieces of artillery. The defenders, however, boldly maintained their position. They could neither be turned or forced till the third brigade under Major General Grey, and the fourth under Brigadier-General Agnew, came to the assistance of Col. Musgrave, while a portion of the right wing closing on them they retreated, and taking advantage of the fog got clear off with all their artillery. The British lost one General, one Colonel and 600 officers and men killed and wounded: the Americans lost one General and 1,300 officers and men wounded and prisoners.

Sir William Howe was aware of Washington's intention the evening before this action, but with criminal negligence, if no worse motive can be attributed, or culpable stupidity, took no measures to provide against it.

Both English and American writers are of the opinion that if Washington could have

passed Chew's house without attacking it his troops must necessarily have achieved a complete victory. But a little consideration would show that this could not be the case as long as the house was held, there was a fortress easily succored in his rear, his advance in close column perpendicular to the British line, and had he passed Chew's without capturing it, their right by simply marching on that point, would have separated his line and completely surrounded him. But with the house in his possession the whole movement would have been a complete success.

Howe now found that Philadelphia could not be maintained unless Mud Island was captured. Washington was well aware of the importance of this fort and made strenuous efforts to prevent its fall. An attack on the covering fortifications on the Jersey shore at Redbank was made by Col. Donop, a brave officer of the Hessian Grenadiers, with some 1500 men, but was repulsed with very considerable loss. Donop himself fell, mortally wounded, into the hands of the Americans and died a prisoner of war three days afterwards.

An attempted co-operation of the fleet ended quite as disastrously; the *Augusta*, 60-gun ship, and *Merlin*, sloop-of-war, having got aground, were burnt.

On the 19th October the British army was withdrawn from Germantown and encamped in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, which was strongly fortified by lines drawn from the Schuylkill to the Delaware.

On the 18th of November the fort at Redbank was evacuated,—Mud Island having been destroyed by bombardment. A few gunboats and row-gallies being run up the river beyond Philadelphia, the remainder of the American flotilla was burnt, and the much desired communication between the fleet and the army at length completed—the Delaware was open.

In the meantime General Washington's troops had been reinforced by 4,000 soldiers from the Northern army. On the evacuation of Germantown he left Skippack Creek and encamped at White Marsh, within fourteen miles from Philadelphia. The position he now occupied was not strong; its front was covered by a valley and rivulet, and its flanks by an abbatis of felled trees; it was entirely open and easily approached in the rear.

The British General with a well appointed and disciplined army of 14,000 men, marched from Philadelphia on the 4th of December to attack him, and after manœuvring for three days in front and on the flanks of the American lines, marched back again, to the disgust of officers and soldiers—as it was well known that a movement on the rear would have at once placed the British army between Washington and his baggage and provisions, which would have undoubtedly forced him to make a precipitate retreat, in which the destruction of his whole army

would be a certainty. Unfortunately the interests and honor of Great Britain were confided to a sensual, cold blooded knave, who deserved a halter (which he did not get) instead of a coronet (which he did get.)

Immediately after the retreat of the British troops Washington evacuated his dangerous position at White Marsh in the night, crossed the Schuylkill and took up a position at Valley Forge, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia. Here, with his left resting on the river, his rear protected by a precipice his right covered by a broken and wooded ground, with a front open and accessible, fenced, if it could not be called covered, with a ditch six feet wide, three feet deep, and an earthen mound four feet high, without a single piece of artillery in position he passed one of the most memorable winters recorded in the history of campaigning, his troops reduced to 4,000 naked and starving men, suffered every misery that an inclement season, hunger, cold and nakedness could inflict; while the British troops lying idle at Philadelphia were rapidly turning the staid Quaker City into another Capua with gambling, profanity, and dissolute vice.

Washington's strategy reduced the city to a great scarcity of provisions; his position prevented supplies being carried in and it was only with his permission flour could be obtained from the mills within five miles of Philadelphia, where his 4,000 scarecrows had confined 14,000 British soldiers—all whose efforts had hitherto ended in the doubtful acquisition of winter quarters in Philadelphia.

#### COUNT CAVOUR AND GARIBALDI.

The *London Daily News* says:—"A little book has just been published in Italy, which contains some private correspondence not without interest. It is the diary of Admiral Persano, who commanded the Italian fleet at Lissa. Perhaps, if we consider the agitated state of Italy at the present moment, the most interesting portion of the work is that in which details are given of the opinion entertained by the Government in 1860 of General Garibaldi. For among the Republicans it is frequently urged that, notwithstanding his many services, the Government would have been glad at any time to have got rid of Garibaldi, so great was their fear of his extremely liberal views. Some private letters from Count Cavour, which Admiral Persano has made bold to print, undoubtedly show that the Government had not a little mistrust of Garibaldi; but on the other hand, they also show that whatever their suspicion it was not enough to hinder them from lending willing aid to him when he was serving the interests of his King. One of these letters, a rather ambiguous one, more especially exhibits the vacillation of the Government. First, Count Cavour, writing to the Admiral, says—"You have done and will do well in maintaining the most friendly relations with General Garibaldi." But he continues, "I advise you, nevertheless, not to trust him implicitly, but rather be somewhat reserved." The reason given for this advice is peculiar, if not paltry:—"Remember that Garibaldi has lived several years in America, and still longer in solitude. He

has, in consequence, contracted habits of excessive reserve and general mistrust." Having thus given voice to his doubts, Count Cavour thinks it right to reiterate his confidence in him: "He is sincere in his affection for the King;" then, checking himself, he finishes the sentence—"but he loves him after a fashion of his own." As for the political skill and judgment of Garibaldi, Count Cavour regarded them with contempt. "He wishes to unite Italy," he says. "This is good, but I fear that he intends to employ the most perilous means. However, if only the General is reasonable, the Government of the King must march with him." The utility of an alliance with Garibaldi was never denied, and Cavour concludes as follows:—"I would not for an instant hesitate to offer my resignation, if that would facilitate the establishment of perfect harmony between Garibaldi and the Ministry. On the condition, however, that he will not commit any follies."

#### DEPARTURE OF THE 1ST BATTALION 25TH. KING'S OWN BORDERERS.

The 1st Battalion 25th King's Own Borderers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave Aldershot for Portsmouth, by march route, as follows:—Three companies on the 4th October; three companies on the 5th October; three companies on 6th October; and headquarters and one company on the 7th October. The battalion arrived at Aldershot from Glasgow and Ayr on the 13th November last, and have during their sojourn here conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner. The Borderers never yet moved from any station without creating a feeling of regret in the midst of those from whom they were taking their departure, and that feeling will be fully awakened in Aldershot by their removal from camp. During their stay of eleven months at this station the Borderers have taken their full share of arduous duties of the division; they have never been absent from the divisional and brigade field days, and have often won encomiums of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. In the various amusements the Borderers have also earned for themselves the reputation of being well to the fore. It was our pleasant duty last winter to refer more than once to happy hours spent in their recreation room and in the out door sports we have several times had to chronicle the fact that the 1st battalion 25th Regiment had carried off the victors' laurel wreath.—*Aldershot Paper.*

RIFLE MATCH.—The Sergeants of the 69th Regiment shot their annual Rifle Derby a few days past with the following results.—The 1st officers' prize, value \$20, was won by Color-Sergeant Childs; the 2nd, value \$10, by Color-Sergeant Collins. The 1st Sergeants' prize, value \$17.50, was won by Sergt.-Instr. Dawson; the 2nd, value \$10, by Sergt. Parke, and the 3rd, value \$7.50 by Sergt. Connell, Sergt. Langton was the winner of Lieut. Disney's (Instructor of Musketry) prize, \$6; Color-Sergt. Collins the winner of Mr. Boswell's prize, \$10, and Sergt. Duke the winner of Mr. Wood's prize, \$5. For the officers' prizes 46 points were scored at 200, 400 and 600 yards, and for the Sergeants' prizes 51 points were scored at 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each distance. The pool firing brought out some excellent shooting. Lieut. Disney, Instructor of Musketry, kindly acted as referee on the occasion.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

## INSPECTION OF THE 49TH BATTALION.

The inspection of the 49th Battalion, previous to its breaking up Camp, took place on Saturday, commencing shortly after eleven o'clock. The Inspecting Officer was Lt.-Col. McPherson, Deputy Adjutant General; he was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, and Col. M. W. Strange, District Pay-Master, from Kingston. The Staff of the Inspecting Officer which presented rather an imposing appearance, was chiefly furnished from the 15th Battalion and Grand Trunk Brigade. Composing the Staff, in addition to the officers from Kingston were Lt.-Col. A. A. Campbell, Major Smith Stephens, Captain and Adjutant R. C. Hulme, Surgeon Jas. Lister, M. D.; Pay-master J. C. Holden, of the 15th Battalion; Major John Bell, Grand Trunk Artillery, and Captain W. C. Nunn, of the Grand Trunk Rifles.

On arriving upon the ground, the Battalion which was drawn up in line in open order, gave the Inspecting officer a general salute, after which the line broke into open column right in front, and was inspected by companies. The inspection was most minute and thorough, nothing, however trivial, connected with the state of the uniform, condition of the rifle, or appearance of the men, escaping his attention.—After performing this part of the inspection the Battalion were put through a number of evolutions, such as marching past, advancing and retiring in review order, changing front, manual exercise and skirmishing. There is scarcely a movement in which the Battalion was not exercised in, and the very creditable manner in which these movements were executed, was a matter of very general congratulation, not only by civilians, but by those who had experience in military matters. The time occupied in the inspection was about two hours and a half, which gave ample time for the Inspecting officer to have pretty accurate knowledge of the drill, state of discipline, and efficiency of the Battalion, and which enabled him at the close of the inspection to speak with some degree of certainty as to its condition. After the inspection was concluded, the officers were called to the front, and Col. McPherson addressed the Battalion as follows:

LT.-COLONEL BROWN, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 49TH BATTALION.—I have great pleasure in conveying to you the great satisfaction which I have had in inspecting so fine a Battalion. I may safely say without making any invidious distinction it is one of the finest Battalions I have inspected in my present tour. The men were soldier-like in their appearance, steady on parade, well up in their drill, and appear thoroughly to understand their duties. Several of the companies are as fine as I have ever seen, and indeed take the whole Battalion I would not wish to see a finer body of men. They reflect great credit upon the Commanding Officer.—Anything I can do to promote the wishes of the officers with a view to make the Battalion more efficient I will take great pleasure in doing. I had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting a Brigade of 800 strong, and I felt proud of their appearance, and feel proud of the appearance of the volunteer force which Canada has to-day. Men in our position do not profess to make speeches—it is out of our line, but when volunteers turn out as I see them to-day, making sacrifices in order to place the country in a defensive condition, and exhibiting as they

have done such marked evidences of their efficiency I do not overstep the bounds of propriety in expressing to you my opinion.—I have much pleasure, Volunteers, in hearing from your Commanding Officer such a good account of your conduct while in camp. It redounds much to your credit, and in making my report to the Adjutant General of Militia shall take great satisfaction in mentioning this matter. Volunteers, the arms you have are the best used in Her Majesty's army, and it behooves you all not only to take care of them, but to become familiar with their use. It is most essential to know how to handle a rifle, and I trust you will take particular pains to acquire a perfect knowledge of this weapon. It will be my duty to make a report to the Adjutant General, and in that report I shall recommend that increased facilities may be furnished Battalions so that every company's headquarters there may be facilities for target practice. And I would say further, if the Department intends to continue the system of annual drill in camp, I will recommend that the drill be made sometime in June, between seed time and harvest, instead of putting it off to this time of the year. If, Col. Brown or Officers, you have anything to communicate by which your Battalion can be rendered more efficient, I shall be most happy to represent it to head quarters.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, Lt.-Col. McPherson, Lt.-Col. Brown, when the Battalion was dismissed.

After luncheon, the tents, blankets, &c., were examined and returned to the officer appointed to receive them. It was found that a number of the tent poles were broken. The report from Lt. Col. Brown, respecting these poles will be very similar to that made by Lt. Col. Campbell, that they perfectly worthless.

It was about five o'clock before the Battalion finally broke up. Teams were on the ground to convey the various companies to their respective destinations, the Belleville Rifle Company, alone expected. This company remained on the ground until all the others had left, when they marched down about seven o'clock, and after being briefly addressed on the corner of Front and Bridge streets by Lt.-Col. Brown, and Lt.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, they went to the Armoury, where after receiving their pay, were dismissed. Thus ended the week's camping out of the 49th Battalion. The Battalion was fortunate in having exceptionally fine weather; they had a pleasant situation, and taking it altogether they had a very pleasant time of it. We must not forget a little incident that occurred on Friday, on the ground, which is worthy of being placed on record. During the drill, an old soldier, who was in India and Spain, the hero of fifty battles made his appearance on the ground, when he was greeted with rousing cheers, and the band struck up a lively tune. The old soldier is named Wm. Johnson, who lives on the Front of Sidney, and is one hundred and three years of age. He appears hale and hearty, and looks as if he might live yet a number of years.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

The fixed light now, and for many years past, exhibited on Harbour Grace Island, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, will be discontinued after the 30th of November next. After that date the light will be revolving, showing in every direction two white flashes, followed by one red flash. The interval between each flash, in attaining its greatest brilliancy, will be thirty seconds. In a favourable state of the atmosphere the light will be seen twenty-five nautical miles.

## TULLAMORE RIFLE MATCH.

The annual shooting match of No. 9 Volunteer company came off on Friday last in a field adjacent to the above village. The day was not favorable for the marksmen, a strong breeze prevailing during the whole afternoon, and blowing directly across the line of firing. Under such circumstances the execution was creditable to the members of the company who competed for the prizes, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts from the the scores of the matches:

## FIRST MATCH.

Open to members of No. 9 company.

	200	300	400
	yds.	yds.	yds. Tl
Sergt. Major Robinson	444	024	333-27
Sergt. Saint John	232	323	244-25
Corporal Beamish	634	325	442-25

First prize, silver cup, Sergt.-Major Robinson; 2nd Merschaurn pipe, Sergt. St. John.

## SECOND MATCH—ALL CORNERS.

	300	400
	yds.	yds. Tl
Sgt. J. Thompson, No. 7 Co.	332	343-18
Corporal Beamish, No. 9 Co.	342	243-18
Capt. Orr	322	333-16
Sergt.-Major Robinson	323	323-16

Both ties were shot. Corporal Beamish and Sergeant-Major Robinson were the winners.

## THIRD MATCH—CAPTAIN'S MATCH.

	400	yds. Tl
Sergt. Saint John	432	34-16
Sergeant Major Robinson	233	33-14
Sergeant Strong	232	33-13
Sergeant Fleming	203	22-9
Corporal Beamish	330	20-8
Ensign Ellis	003	22-7
Capt. J. Orr	020	03-5

The three first names were the winners. 1st prize was a handsome bed-room clock; 2nd, \$3 cash; 3rd, \$2 cash.

## FOURTH—CONSOLATION MATCH.

	200	400
	yds.	yds. Tl
Capt. J. Orr, No. 9 Co.	322	324-17
Capt. Thompson, No. 7	233	220-12
Ensign Ellis, No. 9	222	222-12
Sergeant Fleming	422	000-8
Private Morrison	302	020-7

First prize Capt. J. Orr, No. 9 Co.; 2nd, Ensign Ellis, No. 9; 3rd Capt. A. Thompson, No. 7.

## FIFTH—VILLAGE MATCH.

	200	400
	yds.	yds. Tl
Lieut. J. Thompson	242	423-17
Capt. J. Orr	330	432-15
Sergeant St. John	322	322-14
Capt. A. Thompson, No. 7 Co.	332	330-14
Sergeant-Major Robinson	222	332-14
Sergeant W. Fleming	322	222-13
Ensign Ellis	232	222-13
Private W. J. Morrison	122	222-12

In this match Capt. Thompson of No. 7 company and Sergeant St. John of No. 9 being ties, shot off and were again ties five times in succession at 300 yards from the shoulder, St John ultimately one by one point.

The five matches being concluded just as daylight was darkening into the shadows of evening, the competitors and visitors adjourned to the drill shed, where the interesting ceremony of distributing the prizes was performed by Capt. John Orr, who made, on presenting each prize, a few appropriate

congratulatory remarks to the winners. Several other toasts were drunk in the handsome silver cup presented by Mr. W. A. Mitchell, and speeches made expressive of appreciation of the liberality of the several donors of the prizes and of the residents of Tullamore and neighborhood in supporting the annual shooting match, and the proceedings of the day were brought pleasantly and satisfactorily to a close, especially to the winners of the various prizes.

These local matches should be generously supported by all interested in the success of the Volunteer organization, for they not only tend to the improvement of the members as marksmen, but also to promote that cordiality and good feeling which it is so important to maintain in any volunteer force devoted to the defence of the country from a spirit of patriotism. The more frequent these friendly contests of companies, the sooner shall we become a nation of "skilled riflemen"; and so soon as the majority of the bone and sinew of the Dominion are trained to perfection in the use of that admirable weapon, the rifle, we shall feel a sense of security from raids of every description, unattainable by any other means. It is the cheapest system of national defence, and when perfected will be in fact, if not in name, a standing army on which the Government can rely with safety in the hour of danger.—*Brampton Times.*

THE HALTON VOLUNTEERS.

The 20th Battalion assembled, according to orders, at Oakville, on Monday October 4th, and expected to proceed to Toronto to attend a general review in honor of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. But the order to proceed to Toronto was countermanded, and the time was well and wisely spent in the usual ordinary drill. The Battalion went into camp under canvass like the heroes of a hundred battles. The military staff of the Battalion is Lieut.-Col. Chisholm, Major Murray, Major Allan, Adjutant Keating, Surgeon Ogden, Pay-Master Switzer, and Quarter Master Applebe. Company No. 1 comprises three officers and fifty-seven men, Captain Chisholm in command. No. 2 comprises 3 officers and forty men, Capt. Johnston in command, No. 3 comprises three officers and forty men, Capt. Barber in command, No. 4 comprises two officers and thirty-seven men, Capt. Curry in command. No. 5, from Nelson, under Capt. Kearns, comprised three officers and fifty-four men. No. 6, under Capt. Allan, comprised two officers and forty two men, and No. 7, under Capt. Lyons, comprises two officers and forty-three men—making in all three hundred and seventeen men and eighteen officers, and the gallant staff. We attended the company drills from day to day, and also the Battalion drills from time to time, and the improvements made on the part of the men in the various evolutions was marked and very creditable indeed. The Deputy-Adjutant-General, Col. Durie from Toronto, inspected the men and expressed himself much pleased with the men and officers, highly gratified with their demeanour and general appearance, and well satisfied with the manner in which they acquitted themselves as soldiers. The place where the Battalion encamped was a most beautiful and enchanting spot on the bank of the lake, and surrounded by a thick grove, and contiguous to a suitable green sward for parade. Out of 317 men, rank and file 205 of them chose to attend divine service

in the Wesleyan Church of Oakville, where with a number of officers, they were addressed in a special manner by the Rev. W. McCullough, pastor of the church. The remainder attended the other churches of the town or remained in camp. To say that all were orderly and behaved with the utmost propriety, would be saying too much for any number of men under the circumstances, but generally the conduct was good. Too much cannot be said in praise of the company from Nelson, under Capt. Kearns. They are a fine body of well built and well behaved men. On the whole, Col. Chisholm has a right to be proud of his men, and the men have good reason to be proud of their gallant officers and Colonel. Woo be to the Fenians, should they ever come into contact with each other.—*Com. Halton Herald, Oct. 21.*

The King of Italy has signed a decree recognizing the tax-collecting department of the Financial Administration. In reply to the bishops who had asked whether they would be permitted to attend the Ecumenical Council at Rome, the Minister of Public Worship has addressed to them a circular, dated the 30th of September, in which he states that the Italian Government will not oppose the attendance of the Bishops at the council, but that it expressly and absolutely reserves to itself ulterior liberty of action, under any circumstances wherein it might be necessary, in order to maintain the laws of the kingdom and the rights of the state.

THE 31ST BATTALION.

The 31st Battalion went into camp here on Monday last. During the day the Owen Sound companies were engaged in pitching the tents, etc., for the reception of the residue of the Battalion. As though determined to give the men a fair taste of real campaigning, the weather that day was most unpropitious. Heavy rain set, in and night cold and wet, brought the boat with the Meaford, Leith and Clarksburg men. On landing they were escorted to camp by the town companies, headed by the Battalion Band, and passed the first night under canvass, amid continuous rain. However the Battalion, as a whole, is composed of "jolly dogs," and the men seemed determined to view everything in Tayleyan light. The tent, between parades, are vocal with song. Melody of the most stentorian type rolls from the canvass, "Tenting to night," "The Red white and Blue," mingled harmoniously with "Mother I've come home to dry," an original and appropriate adaptations and all betokens *esprit du corps* and *sang froid*. The Battalion musters nearly four hundred men. The tents, thirty-five in number are in seven rows, and up to date the Durham company not having arrived, part of them are unoccupied. The men parade three times a day and will remain in camp for eight days. We regret that the Battalion had not met earlier in the season. The present prospect of weather is anything but favorable and the roads totally unfit for marching.—*Owen Sound Advertiser, Oct. 14th.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The last Fenian "fizzle" though not carried to such a ridiculous extent in Quebec as it seems to have been in other places, caused sufficient excitement here to make the Government and the unfortunate Vol-

unteers appear very foolish in the eyes of the public when the truth came to be known.

Perhaps after a few more *sells* of this kind have been perpetrated by a playful administration the susceptibility of the victims may be sufficiently loadened to render the sequel of the old fable about the wolf who delayed coming, applicable to a Fenian invasion.

Some sensational Quebec correspondents of Western papers had it that the Volunteers here had been served out with unlimited ammunition and field equipage, such, however, was not the case.

Can you inform me as to the reason why the different battalions which have been gazetted in the French counties of this Province, within the last year or so, have never been numbered as all the others have been? The system of giving each organized battalion in the Dominion a distinctive number is a good one but it should be more strictly adhered to.

On reading over "L. C.'s." letter in your issue of the 20th September, and your reply in the last number of the REVIEW, I cannot help thinking that some of his arguments are unanswerable. It would be folly to deny that there is an intense feeling of dissatisfaction in the force at present, and it is, I believe, only the hope of a change for the better at the next session of Parliament that prevents the greater part of both officers and men from giving up in disgust. As a proof that this feeling has had a very serious effect, I would ask your readers to compare the present state of the force in the city of Montreal (of which the Minister of Militia is a representative in Parliament) with its condition five years ago. At that time the city had seven strong battalions, now it rejoices in one and the skeletons of a couple more. And the same, though perhaps not to so great an extent, is the case elsewhere.

The conduct of the Government towards the Volunteers has this year been more niggardly than ever, and yet a large sum of money appears to have been spent for defence. Under the heading of Militia there appears to have been expended in 1867-8 some \$1,100,000.00 yet the drill pay of the men could not have amounted to \$300,000 and clothing is only issued once in five years; what then becomes of the balance?

If, as you say, the Minister of Militia is continually receiving offers of new men, he had better accept them, for assuredly unless something is done soon the *old* ones will have disappeared from the muster rolls.

H. M. steam transport, *Tamar* arrived in port at five o'clock yesterday, Wednesday afternoon. It is understood that she takes the 29th regiment now encamped at Point Levis. The other regiment, the 53rd, will embark on the *Himalaya*, now daily expected.

The weather has been very cold lately.

## CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—The 18th Battalion Volunteer Militia completed the annual drill at their headquarters Vankleek Hill, on the 15th ult., breaking up camp on the following day. The experience of this Battalion in camp and on parade, during the few days that the drill lasted, has been such as to go far to justify the opinions of those who are loudest in their laudation of the principle of the present Volunteer system; and there can be no doubt that the 18th, by their steadiness under arms, and their orderly conduct while under canvass, have reflected much credit on the County of Prescott. The companies were numerically strong, shewing an average of 47, officers and men. Lt.-Col. Atcherley, accompanied by the Brigade Major of the District, Lt. Col. Jackson, made a careful inspection of the arms, clothing and accoutrements of the men, which being found highly satisfactory, the corps were then put through a variety of Battalion and Light Infantry movements, which were executed in such a manner as to be the subject of unqualified praise on the part of the Inspecting officer, who complimented them in flattering terms on the good use they had made of the little time afforded them for attaining proficiency in drill and a soldier-like demeanor. Lt.-Col. Atcherley was also pleased to express himself as much gratified by the aspect of things generally in camp.

Indeed the men seemed from the first to have entered on the performance of their novel duties in such a way as to preclude the possibility of any fault being found with them by their officers, but still with the determination to lose no opportunity of enjoying themselves to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances; and certainly, if a round of jokes and laughter and merry stories during the livelong day, from reveille till tattoo, with the exception of the time spent on parade, be any test, they succeeded passing well. Officers and men alike, while the drill lasted, appeared resolved that no effort should be left unmade to acquit themselves creditably in their novel character of soldiers. How well they succeeded anyone who was present at the inspection of the 18th Battalion will not hesitate to declare, and could not but have had some difficulty in realising that only six short days previous two-thirds of the men present had never stood in a rank or handled a rifle. There can be no doubt, that to whatever cause it may be owing, the youth of the Dominion adapt themselves very readily to the use of arms and the general routine of military life, and that in so marked a degree as to excite the surprise of the natives of older countries, where people, from their boyhood upwards, are not much in the habit (the necessity not arising) of turning their attention to a variety of pursuits, as in this Canada of ours; where, the subdivision of labor not existing

in that perfection which it has attained in Europe, the farmer must sometimes be in turn a builder, a lumberman, a carpenter, harness maker, blacksmith, or if need be, a soldier. But great as may be their adaptability in this respect, it is rather too much of a good joke to suppose that six days drill out of the three hundred and sixty-five, is sufficient to bring them up to such a state of efficiency as to justify the Government in calling them out at a moment's warning to meet an enemy in the field; while in the British regular service, three months of unremitting drill is the shortest period that, I believe, is allowed to elapse before a recruit can even take a place in the ranks of his regiment.

Our young men are willing and intelligent but they cannot do impossibilities, and an officer getting hold of a green lot of Volunteers is perfectly bewildered and in despair, when he considers that in the short space of six days the men entrusted to his leading are expected to know something of squad drill, composing full battalion drill and guard and sentry duty, not to speak of a reasonable acquaintance with the economy of a soldier's life. That the men pick up so much in the limited time is to me at least a matter of astonishment, but it would be absurd to suppose that what has been learned so hastily can be retained for any lengthened period.

I am well aware of the difficulties that surround this question, and that it is much easier to blame this on that man than to propose a plan for the defence of the country which will meet with general acceptance on the part of the people. Nor have I just now any wish or intention to ever hint at any such plan, but I will simply remark—a remark the truth of which I believe will be assented to by every candid Volunteer officer (and such are the persons best fitted to give an opinion on this subject)—that if the Canadian people cannot afford to drill their Volunteers more than six days in the year, they had better give the thing up altogether and thereby save themselves a considerable outlay of money, and the Volunteers a deal of trouble, inconvenience and vexation of spirit. For what can be more absurd than to cloth and arm with expensive weapons a large force for whose benefit a numerous and expensive staff is also maintained; when such clothing and arms are to be used but six days in the year.

I take it that the pay of the men while on drill duty is not the great item which constitutes the bugbear of defence to our economists, but that the clothing, accoutrements, arms, ammunition, staff, camp equipment, &c., make up the real *dete noir*. I believe sincerely that no intelligent Volunteer officer will deny that for the large outlay made for the above mentioned items, the government at present gets little or nothing in return, certainly not an adequate *quid pro quo* certainly not a force that can be relied on

in case of emergency, and it would be absurd to suppose otherwise. What is learnt in six weeks is more than likely to be forgotten in six months.

Now, as the Government has gone to the great expense of fully equipping the force, would it not be as well to add a little to the great outlay already made, if by so doing it was likely to get something for its money?

Why not make the dail of twelve days duration instead of six? Twelve days it is true is a very short time in which to impart to men a tincture of military discipline but still it is twice as much as six, and the willingness and intelligence of our men being considered and granted, a good deal might really be accomplished in even twelve days spent in camp exclusive of Sundays.

If not soldiers at the expiration of their term of drill, they would be in a very fair way of becoming such, and the country would at least have something for its money.

Let the six-day drill then in future be extended to twelve, what would be the additional expense to the Government, say for forty thousand men at a dollar per diem, (which is merely day labourers wages)? Something like £60,000 would cover the amount. And how far would £60,000 go in maintaining even one regiment of regular soldiers if recruited in Canada, (and soldiers of some kind we must have)? I believe a regiment of British soldiers, recruited in a cheap market, costs the Government about £100,000 sterling per annum (I make this statement merely from memory, and possibly may be mistaken in the exact amount)

Would the Canadian Government be guilty of any gross extravagance if by the addition of £60,000 per annum to the large outlay already incurred, they secured the services of forty thousand men on whom in case of need some reliance might not unreasonably be placed? I hardly think so.

Yours, &c.,

L'Orignal, 26th Oct., 1869. ROLLO.

FROM KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Military matters are rather quiet here just now, notwithstanding the orders issued a short time ago for the Volunteers to hold themselves in readiness, all I can say is this that the Volunteer force in this section is fully prepared for any emergency, and only anxious to have the opportunity of turning out. A most excellent spirit prevails in the force and was strongly manifested recently in response to the order to be prepared. The order came on Saturday evening the 9th inst., and on Sunday morning all were notified and in readiness, the arms being placed in the hands of the men.

A few days ago the gun-boat *Rescue* was ordered to be ready for service, and a crew put on board under command of Captain Thompson as Sailing Master, a trial trip was

made up to Nine Mile Point, on which occasion a number of Kingston gentlemen were on board by invitation including several of the military. Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Lt.-Col. Shaw, Major Phillips, Capts. Kirkpatrick and Dobbs. Although a stiff breeze was blowing at the time, the gun-boat displayed excellent sea going qualities. She returned to port about 6.30 p.m., and is now lying at the dockyard ready for service when required.

Last week the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed at Prescott for the last two or three months returned to Kingston by steamer *Cornithian*, the regular force in this garrison is therefore increased up to about 800 men. The duty at Fort Wellington, Prescott, will now be performed by detachments of the Volunteer Artillery from Ottawa to be relieved by others of the same force in turn.

Toronto, Montreal and other cities having done honor to the Governor General and His Royal Highness Prince Arthur during their tour, Kingston was not behind the sister cities in that respect. The reception here was most enthusiastic, nothing could exceed the bursts of loyalty as manifested by all classes during the visit of the Royal party, and the Citizens' ball in the evening was a great success which the Prince seemed to have enjoyed exceedingly.

The Volunteers of course did their duty well on that occasion, The 1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry under command of Major Duff, performed escort duty on the arrival of the Prince from the railway to His Royal Highness' residence, and in the evening to the ball and following day escorted the Prince on his visit to the Penitentiary and Asylum and afterwards to the steamer, the Kingston Field Battery under command of Major Drummond, fired a royal salute on arrival and departure of His Royal Highness and also at Rockwood on the occasion of the Royal visit to the Penitentiary and Asylum.

The 14th Battalion or "Prince of Wales' Rifles" furnished the Guard of Honor at the railway station under the command of Major Kerr, the fine band of the regiment being present.

The 47th Battalion "Frontenac" Infantry under command of Major G. Kirkpatrick found the Guard of Honor at the Drill Shed, where the formal reception of the Prince by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston took place.

The Royal Canadian Rifles also furnished Guards of Honor at railway station, at Ontario Hall on the evening of the ball and at the wharf the following day when the Prince left.

A permanent guard of one officer and twenty men from the 14th or "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles" was on duty at the residence of His Excellency the Governor General, and the Royal Canadian Rifles furnish a similar guard at the Prince's residence the house of C. S. Ross, Esq.

The following officers of regulars and Militia in the garrison were present at the reception and accompanied the Royal party to his residence, and were on duty the following day, viz: Col. Hibbert, R. C. Rifles. Commandant Town Major McKay, Major Sharpe, R. C. Rifles, Captain Givens, R. C. Rifles, Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G. Militia, Lt.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, Militia, Lieut. Col. Hamilton, 47th, Lt.-Col. Callaghan, 14th, Major Kirkpatrick, 47th, Major Craig, 47th, Major Herchmer, 14th, Major Phillips and Capt. Reed 14th.

The guards at the Governor General's residence were under the command of Lieuts. Skinner and Smyth of the 14th respectively.

Previous to departure His Royal Highness conveyed his thanks for the escorts and the various guards of honor, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the corps, and while at his residence Lt.-Col. Macpherson was desired to present to His Royal Highness a number of Volunteer officers who attended on the staff on that occasion.

On Saturday following the Lt. Governor of Ontario who accompanied the Prince to Kingston, was presented with an address by the corporation of Kingston and afterwards Mrs. Howland held a reception at the British American Hotel, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were introduced by Capt. Curtis, D. A. G.

On Monday morning the Lt. Governor and Mrs. Howland were present at a review of the Royal Canadian Rifles under command of Colonel Hibbert on Barrielfield Common, afterwards they visited Fort Henry and lunched with the officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers; at 2 p.m. they paid a visit to the Queen's College, and at 4 p.m. left by train for Toronto. The 1st Frontenac Cavalry furnished an escort for His Excellency on the occasion of departure and the Kingston Field Battery fired a salute, the mayor and several members of the corporation and officers of Militia accompanied them to the station.

#### COLLEGE DRILL ASSOCIATION.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On the 26th February of the present year a General Order directed the Nicolet College Infantry Company, and the Bishops College Rifle Company, up to that time appearing on the strength of the Volunteers, to be in future styled "Drill Associations" with the name of their college respectively attached.

Now it would be impertinent to state emphatically that such a course was *wrong*, but to submit that the result has been unfortunate is nothing but the truth.

The former under the command of Capt. de Chatellon, attained a high state of proficiency worthy of imitation and maintained an excellent brass band whilst the latter became second to none under the pains taking efforts of Capt. Hyndman at present District

Paymaster of Military District No. 5. He also, not wishing to be outdone by his brother in arms, organized a drum and fife band which is still in existence. But "Icha-bod" the old name is gone, and with it the *pay!* The writer would wish to put in a plea in hope that the young fellows may regain their loved but *lost* name, and be allowed to sport once more the ornament 53 in front of their caps, to which they are no longer entitled, and lastly to receive as formerly a *little pocket money*.

And now for the reason why.—

University and College companies are composed of young fellows of just that age when an acquired taste is likely to be followed up after they have thrown their books aside.

The class of Volunteers of which they are composed is likely to furnish influential men in years to come, but cool the ardour of youth and it will produce callousness hereafter. College companies are as well if not better drilled than any others and though in a measure the members composing them are obliged to obey, yet honest labour is deserving of reward.

Again—for the future even the drill instruction for such corps is not to be paid for by government and I doubt if the money for care of arms will be allowed! I appeal to any reasonable man if this is *fair* to say nothing of the *generosity* of the action. I cannot conceive why the authorities are so niggardly in their dealings or so short sighted as to disgust a no small portion of the youth of the country who are to be its support in the future and who have ever shown themselves ready and anxious to gain an insight into the profession of arms but who feel the present treatment to be a case of "hard times." Granted they could not well be called off in times of danger, but if an invasion were to take place as Home Guards they would do their part and moreover *do it well!*

WHAT IS AN EDITOR?—An exchange answers this question as follows:—"Why, he is a man who reads the newspapers, writes articles on most any subject, sets type, reads proof, folds mails, runs on errands, saws wood, draws water, works in the garden, talks to all who come, is blamed for a hundred things which are nobody's business but his own, works from 5 a.m., to 10 p.m., helps people to get into office (who forget all about it afterwards), and frequently gets cheated out of half his own earnings. He puffs and and does more to build up a town than any other body, and the miser and fogey are benefited thereby, yet they will say that the editor's paper is of no account, will not advertise or take the paper, but will borrow it. Who wouldn't be an editor?"

We are glad to learn that some of the English officers who who recently visited the Continent for the purpose of witnessing the manoeuvres of the Prussian and French Armies are likely to publish the result of their experience. A volume of "Essays and Reviews" on foreign military topics will be a welcome addition to the literature of the Services.—*Broad Arrow*.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that may reach us in time for publication.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

—A LETTER recently received in this city from the 100th, Royal Canadian Regiment, at present stationed in Manchester, England, declares that the old Canadian element is nearly extinct in the corps. Two or three officers and a dozen men or so are all now left of some 1400 that left Canada on the formation of corps.

—NOTHING could have happened more opportune to demonstrate the entire efficiency of our Canadian Volunteer Force than the recent Fenian rumors. The rapidity with which the corps called upon turned out and appeared at the points assigned to them was little short of astonishing, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the staff and regimental officers who in the moment of supposed danger were found ready to march with such admirable dispatch and in such excellent order.

—THE Ottawa Field Battery hold their annual Carbine Match at the Rideau Range at this city last Saturday. Over \$150 in prizes were competed for on the occasion. We will give particulars next week.

—THE intense ignorance displayed by American newspapers concerning Canadian affairs is well illustrated by the New York Herald which recently contained the following item of "news."

"A meeting in favour of Canadian independence was held at Waterloo on Saturday. Among the speakers who advocated the measure was the Hon. John Young, Governor of the Dominion of Canada."

If there be any one pre-eminent pinnacle of impertinence not yet reached by the restless riganuffins who to a great extent compose the lower classes in the United States, it has been arrived at by those ridiculous "Beach-Combers" known as American fishermen. Having been driven from Dominion waters by a couple of gunboats, they have concluded to arm themselves to resist the power which compels them to keep at a respectful distance. The fact of their forming such a determination is scarcely worthy a passing smile were it not for the absurd gravity of certain New York journals which affect to look upon the movement as one of importance. The low tone of public morals in the United States (in courtesy we will say they are united) is well exemplified by their leading newspapers, and we are not unprepared to see them extend encouragement to any public rascality so long as it agrees with the public humour.

The intense simplicity of these people in proposing to arm their little greasers for the purpose of resisting the man-of-war upon our coasts is sufficiently amusing, but as an indication of the feeling which animates our neighbours it is slightly significant. They have done all their ungenerous nature could prompt to annoy and injure Canada, but the result of every act has been to demonstrate their failure, and, instead of hurting us, they have only injured themselves, closed up many avenues of trade profitable to their own country, afforded us amusement by their folly and earned the contempt of the world for a nation which could be so idiotic as to imitate the proverbial individual who cut off his nose to spite his face.

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has not injured Canadian commerce or industry. Indeed we have thrived famously without it, and have no desire to renew it unless we gain some advantage thereby. Therefore any attempt to coerce us, whether made by the ill-regulated government of the States, or by the sans culottes who claim citizenship under it, will be met as it should be and punished as such impertinence deserves. The press and people of that country must be aware by this time that we have no sympathy with them, and that the entire destruction of their present system would not be regarded by us with dissatisfaction.

They know as well as we do that they are perpetrating a huge humbug which must inevitably explode, therefore, their anxiety to induce us to share the catastrophe may be philanthropic, but we can't see it. However to return to the matter in hand, we would remark that it would be no very great display of wisdom on the part of these beggerly fishermen to refrain from an enterprise which it is no exaggeration to say could not be accomplished by the whole Yankee navy. Will our military contemporary at New York take a note of the fact as he has, as usual when referring to the Dominion, made some very silly observations? The idea of comparing the feat of 'Sherman's Bummers,' who captured a railroad in the south and turned it over to the General, with the ridiculous proposition of the New England fishermen could only have entered the fertile brain of a Yankee editor. Of course these people are irritated by being excluded from Canadian fishing grounds, but they must remember that in their conventional prayers (if they ever say them) they ask it to be done unto them as they do unto others, therefore, they have no cause for complaint.

"At a meeting of the social science Congress, held at Bristol, on the 30th September, the question—"What ought to be the legal and constitutional relations between and England the Colonies?"—engaged the attention of the Intercolonial and Municipal Law Section of the Jurisprudence Department. A letter was read from the Duke of Manchester, regretting his inability to attend this discussion. His grace expressed his deep anxiety to prevent the separation of the colonies from the mother country. "If we lose our colonies, our power is gone. On the other hand, if we amalgamate our colonies with us if we take them into partnership with us in the government of the empire, I am convinced we should greatly increase our power. At present the Parliament of Westminster, in which the colonies have no voice, can pass laws which affect only indirectly, but directly, the material interests of the Colonies. But, if they had a voice in the government of the empire, they would be bound, and I do not doubt they would be willing, to bear their fair share in the defence of the honor and interests of the empire. At present, no doubt, many of the colonies would not be able to do much in that way—but every year, especially if we assist their prosperity more than we do now, their wealth and power will increase. I do not think it would be practicable to give the colonies an adequate voice in the parliament of Westminster. Either the representatives of the United Kingdom must be vastly reduced in numbers, or the representatives of the colonies must be so numerous as to make the assembly utterly unwieldy. It seems to me that the only practicable plan would be to substitute for the colonial office a council containing representatives of the United Kingdom and the colonies in fair proportion, according to their wealth and the number of their inhabitants. The system is already in practice by the Colonial Secretary in reference to some of the laws passed by the Colonial Legislatures, but the colonial governments are not consulted about any decisions which may come to by the Parliament of Westminster."

By such a system the Imperial legislature would abdicate much of its power. But its constituencies would be relieved of a certain and increasing weight of naval and military expenditure, and besides it would be doing justice to the colonies. On the subject of emigration his grace represented himself in favor of Imperial assistance. As the country the emigrant leaves, the colony to which he goes, and the emigrant himself are each benefitted (in different proportions), the three parties ought to contribute towards the expense."

It is sufficiently evident that the relations at present existing between the Colonies and Great Britain are not calculated to add strength to the Empire, nor adapted to develop the resources of the dependencies. The ties are altogether too loose and the obligations not sufficiently defined.

The recent letter of the Duke of Manchester, an extract from which states the political problem clearly and accurately; the difficulty will be to find a solution applicable on the one hand to the representative system of Great Britain, and on the other calculated to give the Colonies that weight in the national council which their importance deserves.

Whatever solution may be arrived at should be the result of mature deliberation. British constitutional changes need no revolutions to inaugurate or insure their stability. The calm deliberations of the National Council will, when the proper time arrives, mature some plan worthy the mighty Empire which it will consolidate, and which will be accepted by the people without any more excitement than would be caused by the enactment of any ordinary law.

The people of the Dominion of Canada have been for some time familiar with the idea that some such change was necessary, and statesmen like the Hon. Joseph Howe have repeatedly pointed out the course which should be adopted, but the real difficulty will lie in adjusting the proper mode of representation to be the social condition of each Colony.

The subjects of the British Empire have always looked to the British Parliament as the fountainhead and representative of Constitutional Government—the true source of modern freedom,—and the paramount legislative authority of the Empire. The difficulty would then be to ask an abnegation of any portion of its powers, or to create a paramount authority, which the council proposed by the Duke of Manchester seems to be. It follows then that the next alternative would be representation, pure and simple, and if based on population the members each Colony would send could be easily ascertained. If the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 30,000,000, are represented by 630 members in the British House of Commons, the Colonies numbering say 15,000,000 would add 315 members thereto. Now, if 945 members would be too numerous and such an assembly unwieldy it could be remedied by redu-

cing the English and Irish representation by one-half. This would practically operate, as at present, because the Colonial members should not be allowed to take any part in the local business of the House, and should only debate and vote on questions generally affecting the interests of the Empire.

But in this case the difficulty would be to adjust the representation to the local conditions of the Colonies. Canada, for instance would have one-third, or 105 members, a new distribution into electoral districts would be necessary. No other change would be required. But in the Australian Colonies a union similar to that which these North American Provinces have effected, or better still, a Legislative Union, would be requisite because the fiscal regulations would of necessity become altered so as to be more in accordance with the practice and usage of Great Britain and more uniform. The West Indian possessions should be similarly treated. There would be thus three great Vice Royalties besides the East Indies—this latter, held solely by conquest, cannot be taken into account, because its people are not capable of appreciating the value of representative institutions.

There can be no doubt that the admission of the Colonies by representation or otherwise into the British House of Commons would add considerably to the prestige of the Empire as well as consolidate and extend its power. The people of Canada refuse to entertain the idea of separation under any circumstances. Independence they don't want, and annexation they abhor. British statesmen would do well to follow the lead of the Duke of Manchester, and endeavor to solve the problem he has so ably stated.

By the plan proposed the Imperial legislature need not abdicate its powers but would add considerably to the weight of its decisions by the practical knowledge of the Colonial members, especially in regard to American affairs.

The subject of emigration has received due consideration at the hands of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and he undoubtedly proposes the true solution of that great social and political problem.

—A very high compliment has been paid to our much abused Canadian Militia Act by the War Office authorities of Great Britain, as may be seen by the following paragraph from the *Broad Arrow* of the 9th ult:—

"The War Office authorities have recently caused a thorough inspection of all the Militia barracks in the kingdom, with a view to obtaining statistics for the elaboration of the scheme for dividing the country into manageable military districts."

There can be no doubt whatever that the scheme of defence contemplated by Sir G. E. Cartier's Act is the best adapted for the preservation of a sound Militia organization. So long, however, as Canada and England maintain their present Volunteer army

the provisions made for national emergency will never be needed. It would be well then to carefully foster that force, and by acting generously towards it preserve in its ranks a national mark of popular defence, that can safely be relied upon in case of foreign aggression. We are aware that much discontent exists among a large class of our Volunteer officers and we hope the Parliament, at the next session will so strengthen the hands of the Minister of Militia as to enable him to make such changes in their favour as will remove forever all cause for grumbling.

The *Lorn Prototype* in an able article entitled 'practical Statesmanship,' has the following truly valuable remarks.—

"We often hear wonder expressed that so few of a hundreds of thousands that annually emigrate to America make their home in Canada, while every State in the neighbourly union, many of them possessing not a one of our natural advantages, are crowded with them. The reason is obvious. Forever there is a necessity for a great public work in the United States, there are in found to engage in it, and national, state and municipal governments aid in every way in their power. Whether an enterprise, as such, is a paying one at once or not the emigrant is sure of employment, the idleness is opened up to mechanical and agricultural industry, and the material wealth of the country is increased. Speaking, this subject at Buffalo the other day, Mr. Isaac Greely, who has time and again denounced in unmeasured terms the huge swarms connected with the Erie Canal, said:

"No one can doubt that the State of New York is a hundred millions richer for every million that the Erie Canal has cost."

Now, what the Erie Canal has done for the State of New York and the vast system of railroad to the west, including the Pacific Railroad, has done for the United States the proposed Ottawa Canal and a railroad to the Fertile Belt, and thence to the Pacific would do for Canada. If Mr. Greely's statement is correct, and there is no doubt of it, there is every reason to believe that, in a few years, for every million of dollars expended in carrying out the great enterprises we have named, the country would be a hundred millions richer. And if these were once fairly on the way, they would give such an impetus to our prosperity, that similar undertakings of less magnitude would spring into life in every portion of the Dominion. A home market would be provided for our products; agriculture would flourish, and manufactures, for which our unlimited water gives us great advantages, would be successfully established on a large scale."

As this article is designed to impress on the new Minister of Finance (Sir F. Hincks) the necessity for the inauguration of a policy of development more extensive than anything yet contemplated by Canadian statesmen, it is incumbent on every journalist desirous of the welfare of the people, the development of the resources of the country, and the advancement of its best interests, to follow the lead so ably taken by the *Prototype*, and by keeping those measures constantly before the people prepare the way

for that enlightened policy which it is hoped Sir Francis Hincks may be privileged to inaugurate.

There can be no question that an able Finance Minister is one of the great wants of the present administration; a minister whose views are not confined to the ordinary duties of office, but one whose administration will have the effect of creating a just feeling of security in the ability of his country to meet all its engagements, and such a faith in its future as will enable the Government to obtain the requisite amount of the surplus capital of Great Britain for the purpose of future development.

A noble task is before the lance Minister, and if he is properly supported there can be little doubt of his ability to perform it.

—No. 2 Battery Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery will relieve No. 1 Battery of the same corps at Fort Wellington Prescott next Wednesday. During their stay of the latter at that post they have won highest praise for their excellent conduct and the complete manner in which they performed their duties. Captain Parsons, who was in command, has every reason to be proud of his men, as they have cause for satisfaction in possessing such a considerable and efficient commander. Captain Cotton goes out in command of No. 2.

—We find the following letter the last number of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

To the Editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.  
Sir,—Mr. Esdaile, the secretary of the Montreal Rifle Club, writes to me as follows:—

"We have now, I am happy to say, nearly a dozen Metfords in our club, and I would feel extremely obliged to you, should there be a simultaneous match next summer, you would have the kindness to send me a copy of the conditions. I think one or two squads would enter from the Montreal Rifle Club.

"As I had to leave the pleasant duty of arranging the simultaneous matches during a long absence on a foreign tour, and no other person appears to have undertaken the post, I think it right that your readers should be apprised of the new competitors ready in Canada; and if any general desire is expressed that the small-bore simultaneous matches should be revived, I will gladly help again.—

Yours, &c., J. MCGREGOR.  
Temple, October 13, 1869.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company New York. The current number of this sound old magazine comes to hand with a singularly choice selection of articles, tales and poetry. The typographical execution is exactly like the original and is near perfection as possible. The contents are varied and highly interesting—fully up to the standard of the day.

THE ONTARIO FARMER is a neat monthly magazine, well illustrated and replete with

agricultural news and instruction. No farmer should be without it. \$1.00 a year published at Toronto.

BRIGADE MAJORS.

To the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*.

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* I noticed an article from your Montreal correspondent alluding to the trumped up statement of Brigade Majors, regarding the strength and efficiency of the Volunteer force in their districts; all of which I unhesitatingly endorse, as can also any person who has bestowed the least attention on Militia matters. I do so not from hearsay but personal knowledge, for if there is one thing more than another, about which the country has been fooled and dust thrown in its eyes it is the Militia. And why the press and the country has been so silent about such a glaring imposition is to me a puzzle. A shameful squandering of money, for which there is little to show. The Grand Trunk is not to be included, for there you have both men and officers,—no skeleton companies, and a most efficient Brigade Major, and deservedly popular, a credit to the service, and who earns what he gets,—and no doubt deserves and gets honestly, the allowance of \$8 per company for efficient companies. On the other hand I have known where No. 50 and 50 company, recorded on paper as being in existence, whilst on almost all occasions it could not muster four men to hold ropes to make a skeleton company, and on some occasions not one. And still for such companies a Brigade Major would draw his \$8—perhaps save his bacon by ruling out the word "efficient," and saying "allowance for Companies," and then to report those companies inefficient, or not in existence, would not do by any means. Therefore, Sir, what would you call that report. Amongst a few faithful guardians of the public interest, and who have not been afraid to speak the truth at the risk of incurring the displeasure of offended officials you are one, Sir, and I trust the public will show their appreciation of such independence, for truth sake, by a hearty support of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* and all other papers which adopt the same principles, and show that trumped up articles by interested parties, though ever so plausible, will not be swallowed. More anon. I enclose you my card.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
A MILITIA OFFICER.

Montreal, 27th October, 1869.

[We would be glad if our correspondent would point out an instance in support of what he advances. If such practices exist the sooner they are made public the better. —Ed. Vol. Rev.]

Within the last three years seven persons have been killed in going into menagerie cages and facing lions and tigers.

5TH BRIGADE DIVISION, P. Q.

To the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*.

SIR:—Inclosed please find an abstract of the scoring of the 5th Brigade Division Rifle Association, held at Berthier en Haut on 20th Oct., 1869, and following days.

1ST. TRIAL MATCH.—8 Prizes, \$40.

Range 200 yards, 5 shots; Snider Enfield. Open to all N. C. officers and Volunteers of the Dominion; entrance, free.

		Pts.
1st Prize, \$10,	Pte. Bellemare .....	16
2nd " 8,	" Pelland .....	16
3rd " 6,	" Massicotte .....	15
4th " 5,	Sgt. Ryan, .....	14
5th " 4,	Pte. Legis .....	14
6th " 3,	" J. Cornelier .....	14
7th " 2,	" A. Laferriere .....	14
8th " 1,	" Landry .....	14
Ties decided by three shots; 67 competitors.		

2ND MATCH—8 prizes, \$30.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each range; Snider rifles. Open to all N. C. officers and Volunteers of the Dominion; entrance, free.

		Pts.
1st Prize, \$8,	Sgt. Levesque .....	22
2nd " 6,	Pte. Landry .....	18
3rd " 5,	" A. Laferriere .....	17
4th " 4,	" R. Laferriere .....	16
5th " 3,	" Laferriere .....	16
6th " 2,	Corp. Genereux .....	16
7th " 1,	Sgt. Gagnon .....	15
8th " 1,	Pte. Sheppard .....	14
Ties decided by three shots at 600 yards; 57 competitors.		

OFFICERS MATCH—6 prizes \$30.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards, 3 shots at each range; Snider rifles. Open to all Volunteer Officers of the Division; entrance 25 cts.

		Pts.
1st prize, \$10,	Capt. Bernier, St. Gabriel.	16
2nd " 8,	" Kitson .....	12
3rd " 5,	" Lambert .....	6
4th " 4,	Ensign Henault .....	5
5th " 3,	Capt. Deziel .....	4
6th " 2,	Lt. Pichette .....	3

BERTHIER INFANTRY COMPANY SPECIAL PRIZES.

Meerchaum Pipe presented by the Ladies of Berthier to the N. C. Officers and men of the company.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each range; Snider Rifles.

		Pts.
Pte A. Laferriere .....		16
Sergt. Gagnon .....		12
Corp. Genereux .....		11
Sgt. Levesque .....		10
Pte. R. Laferriere .....		7
Captain Kitson who fired with his men made 22 points.		

SPECIAL PRIZE—GOLD BRESTPIN.

Presented by the Ladies of Berthier to the highest score in the Officers Match, Capt. Bernier, St. Gabriel.

SPECIAL PRIZE—DOUBLE BARREL GUN,  
VALUE \$30.

Presented by the Ladies of Berthier to the highest aggregate score in No. 1 and 2 match, Pte. Landry, St. Melanic.

## SPECIAL PRIZE—SILVER CUP.

Presented by Lt.-Col. Fletcher to the highest score in No. 2 Match, Sgt. Levesque, Berthier.

Thus ended the first meeting of the 5th Brigade Division Rifle Association and I am happy to say there was not a dispute of any kind during the whole match. Owing to Lt.-Col. Hanson the Brigade Major of the District, having been unable to procure two sets of targets it is to be regretted that two of the matches had to be reserved for next year, viz:—Company Match and All Comers' as the men could not remain any longer from their homes. There were about 140 officers and men present, many of them had to travel by land 45 miles to Berthier; as most of the corps who competed have merely had their arms since June last it shows what interest our French Canadian Volunteers take in rifle shooting.

Owing to the Department not having arms at their disposal the Cos. at St. Gabriel, Nos. 1 and 2 of Rawdon had to borrow from other corps, but it is to be hoped that these three fine companies who have been gazetted for some time past will soon have arms issued to them.

## A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

## FOREIGN SOLDIERS.

We are apt to think oftentimes that foreign soldiers are much better off than their English *confrères*. We are glad, therefore, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has done its best to disabuse us of this idea in an interesting article, from which we cull a few extracts. Hogarth's type of the French officer, in his painting of the roast beef of old England, still holds good, for, as our contemporary observes, England passes abroad for being the only country in which such a thing as a fat soldier is to be seen. The French soldiers and the Spanish soldiers are lean, Prussian soldiers are gaunt, Russian soldiers are squalid, English barracks are far more comfortable than those on the continent. The reading-room and library, with which most new English barracks are provided, is not to be found in French barracks; there is a schoolroom indeed, and a fencing room, but as attendance at both is compulsory, the French soldier would just as soon they were absent. There is nothing like window gardening to be observed; there are no gymnastic courts, no rooms with an harmonium for singing classes, no quarters for the wives of married soldiers. The French soldier's recreations are few, and if he have nothing besides his pay he lives very miserably. The pay in the infantry is one sou a day, and in the cavalry two sous, payable every five days. Foreign soldiers have not the resource of cricket, quoits, and football with which the British soldiers kill time. French soldier's moon about disconsolate! Only smoking the coarse tobacco which Government sells them at a mere nominal price (15 centimes the 100 grammes); German soldiers try to pick up stray jobs such as wood-hewing, floor-scouring, plate-cleaning, or anything else by which they can turn an honest penny. In many German houses, especially in the smaller States, the man-servant is a soldier on active service. Spanish soldiers are too proud of their uniform to work, but they are not always too proud too bog. Russian sol-

diers, when not occupied in barracks, prow about hungrily like dogs. They are dirty, stolid, senseless brutes, lower than animals. For a little drink they will gladly do house mid's work, empty slops, clean rooms, or anything else, but when employment of the kind is not forthcoming they stand. They are such desperate thieves, that every robbery committed in the neighbourhood of barracks it attributed to them as a matter of course; it is unsafe to leave so much as a wooden chair out on a balcony at night where they are likely to pass.

As regards food, the most bountifully fed soldier is the English; next comes the French, then the Austrian. French soldiers have two pounds of excellent white bread a day, two rations of soup of about a quart each, and one ration of boiled beef of about 8 oz. The cooking is very good, the soup being always rich and well stocked with vegetables. Prussian soldiers eat black bread, their soup is mostly made of beans or yellow peas; their meat, boiled beef or fat bacon, is tolerable enough, but there is never sufficient of it. The Prussian is a great eater, and could digest three times as much as the Government allows him. The soup of the Russian soldiers is putrid, the colonels being in the habit of levying a liberal percentage on the sums confided to them for their soldiers' rations. Turkish soldiers are fed on rice, with which they mix up anything they can get. A Spanish soldier has dined well enough to his taste when he has eaten a few spoonfuls of thick pea-soup, and rubbed his bread with garlic. He never drinks; his money is spent on tobacco and on fruit. A Prussian soldier gets drunk when he has a chance, but he is scrupulously honest, and if he owes money pays it. The best means of keeping a French soldier away from the house is a problem which is continually engaging the attention of anxious matrons in garrison towns. The French soldier is honest enough in so far as avoidance of theft is concerned, but he poaches and plunders hen-roosts without compunction, he is also the most unsatisfactory debtor in existence. Tradesmen who are foolish enough to trust him do it at their own risks, for debts contracted by French soldiers are not recoverable before law. As for Russian soldiers, their mortality and character are that of the convict class in other countries. This is so well known that not many years ago it was still the custom to punish criminals by making them private soldiers.

## VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.

With every wish to be good-natured the Belgians can scarcely have failed to notice the dress of our Volunteers, and it is difficult to say whether the enormous variety of patterns or the exceedingly bad taste which has been in many instances shown in their selection, would be the prominent point for their criticism. The importance of this subject is very easily overlooked, but it is doubtful if, with the present equipment, there are more than a very few battalions among our many thousand effective Volunteers who are in this respect sufficiently provided to take the field. The absence of proper military overcoats, which may be either carried or worn, and always form part of the Volunteer uniform, is perhaps the first and principal deficiency. The necessity of soon making this addition to the uniform obligatory has been too often apparent. We need only refer to the last review at Dover as an instance upon a large scale which is being repeated at battalion or brigade drill almost every week. The next point which should

be considered is, whether, in following the pattern of the uniform which is worn by the regiments of the line so closely as they have done, the Volunteers have chosen the best model for comfort and wear; if they have, why is the use of an undress (which in many instances it is difficult to recognise as a uniform at all) resorted to on the shooting ground and upon all occasions where fatigue is anticipated and comfort desired? There is a purpose in the use of the close-fitting regulation tunic in the army, when the figure of the recruit has to be entirely changed by continuous drill, and when a battalion in line must be dressed with great accuracy, but as our Volunteers do not strive for these points of excellence, and indeed could not attain them if they did, there seems to be no reason why all uniforms should be so tight around the throat and waist, and so much less comfortable than the clothes which are worn every day. Belts and pouches for carrying ammunition must be changed as soon as the Snider-Enfield is issued to the Volunteers. A much greater weight will then have to be carried, and an easier method of disposing of it must be used. The pattern which will be adopted by Government will probably be the best, as it will no doubt be the result of many carefully conducted experiments; so the use of this one pattern among the Volunteers should be enforced. These three points, therefore, as constituting part of the efficiency of the force—the addition of overcoats, the introduction of a better form of tunic, and a change of belts and pouches—should be decided for the Volunteers by the War Office. There are other changes, such as the adoption of one colour for the cloth used in each arm of the service, with different facings for each county, and the number of the regiment worn on the shako and belts, the benefit of which must be obvious. At the present time there is scarcely any little country corps, with its forty or fifty members that has not set up its own model of what a uniform should be, and the consequence is a variety which ranges in colour from a bright chocolate brown and green facings through almost every imaginable form of ugliness. The appearance of the force on parade is not the only nor the most important argument in favour of the use of one colour. A change of residence by a Volunteer at present involves the purchase of a new uniform, or perhaps, more frequently leads to a separation from the Force entirely, when with one cloth in use, the facings or the number of the regiment might be altered at small expense. Probably this reform must be the work of time, in order that it may not press too heavily on the pockets of the men, but two or three years would be sufficient to make this change universal, and those changes which have been shown as being necessary for the efficiency of the Force should be introduced by order of the War Office.—From the *Morning Star*.

George Manly Muir, Clerk of the Quebec Assembly has received the insignia of a Knight in the order of St. Gregory the Great, from the Pope, through the hands of the Archbishop of Quebec. One of our French contemporaries in alluding to the attendant ceremonies dubs Mr. Muir with the title of "Sir" and if the rule is followed we will have an important accession to the title dignitaries of the Province commencing with Sir Charles Wilson, Sir Oliver Berthelot, Sir Come Scraphun Chierrier and Sir George Manly Muir. But the practice is wrong; and the title of "Sir" cannot be admitted in the Dominion from the conferring of this order.

## PRUSSIAN AND FRENCH TACTICS.

From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Prussian army has now finished its manœuvres for the present year. The King has returned to Berlin; the English, French, Italian, and Austrian officers, who were drawn together on the banks of the Oder to witness the application in practice of what general officers had already learnt in theory, have dispersed; the troops have gone into their winter quarters, or are on their way thither; and those amongst them who have completed their third year of service will be dismissed to their homes, and the vacancies will be filled by recruits who have their entire course of military training to go through. If ever a practical contradiction was given to an illogical absurdity, it has been in the increased, and greatly increasing, interest which the manœuvres of the Prussian army have caused throughout Europe. For one average well-informed man—whether soldier or civilian—who five years ago understood the Prussian system of military training, and who could tell how many years of drill a recruit had to go through in that Army before he was considered a finished soldier, there are now at least a score. At the present day everything connected with the mimic campaigns that have been carried on for the last five or six weeks near Frankfort and Berlin are considered of such interest that the London daily papers, with hardly an exception, have deemed it worth their while, and worth their expense, to send special correspondents to the scene of action. When in connection with this significant fact, we remember the rubbish that has been talked by certain would-be universal political doctors at Lausanne about that peace between nations which is henceforth to reign in Europe, we are apt to think that the greater the pretensions of man the smaller are his claims to respect from his fellows. The King of Prussia has been, in point of fact, training his army just as men ought to be trained, for what they may have to go through in the course of their professional career. The point of attack has been Berlin, and Berlin has been the place which has had to be defended. The generals of division and the commanders of the different *corp d'armee* have been practising how, in the event of an enemy invading fatherland, they could best defend the capital of their country. Every inch of country over which a foe would have to march ere he reached Berlin must now be as familiar to the Prussian leaders as the long valley at Aldershot is to our troops quartered in that camp. The commanders of brigades, of regiments, of battalions, and of companies, have learnt—not merely in theory, but in practice—how to make the most of their men, how to best take care of them during some weeks exposure to the variable climate of the country, and the men themselves have learnt themselves how to take care of their arms, their clothing, their health—what to eat, drink and avoid—during the time of an actual campaign. To one thing, respecting the Prussian Army, an able correspondent of the *Times* bears witness. He writes from Berlin, on the termination of the manœuvres that although a very strict discipline is observed in the Prussian army, in no service is the soldier treated with more consideration or kindness by his officers. Not only are his complaints fairly heard, his grievances impartially adjusted, but in courtesy of tone and manner the Prussian officer is never wanting when dealing with the soldiers committed to his charge. Might not a lesson for good be learnt here, not only

by the commissioned, but still more so by the non commissioned officers of the English Army? If all that we hear in various quarters be true, a great deal of the crime in our own service is owing to the domineering tone and manner in which sergeants and corporals often speak to men under their command; a practice too prevalent in many corps.

The manœuvres which have now come to an end in Prussia have again raised the discussion on the relative merits of column or line as a tactical formation for attack. The Prussian Army stands firm in its adherence to the column system; the French laugh at the idea, and never attack but in line. The former maintain that a column can be moved so rapidly that the enemy's artillery has little or no time to get their range. They argue that in every little rise or fall of the ground a column can be more or less concealed, and that, as in most cases an attack has to be made against a defensive position over a bridge, up a road, or through a gateway, where it would be impossible to attack in line, the attack should be made in column, and that when exceptional cases occur—when the point to be attacked is favorable to attacking in line—the ground will always admit of a column being deployed. French officers, on the other hand, maintain that by attacking in column a commander exposes his men to twenty-fold more loss than he would do if he attacked in line, and that once the enemy's artillery does get the range of a column, it must kill or wound a score of men where in line it could but injure one. They argue that a loosely formed line—and we all know how very loosely French lines do form and manage to manœuvre—is a target which few even of the best shots amongst gunners can manage to hit; but that a column is one which the greatest bungler can hardly miss. This, however, hardly seems to be the question. The problem to be solved is not so much whether the attack in line or in column is preferable on the score of more or less casualties amongst the troops than attacks, but whether in the greater number of attacks, under the usual circumstances, as to ground, position, &c., the attack in line is likely to be possible. Some—and by no means the worst reasoners on the subject—hold that it is far better to train soldiers to either mode of attack—as is done, in a great measure, in the English Army—and that, as in an inclosed country, or when bridges, gates or gorges have to be carried, the column formation is preferable, so in open, unenclosed countries an army had always better attack in line. But the question will never be decided until two armies, both armed with breech-loaders, have met in European warfare. It is one of these problems which no theoretical knowledge will avail much towards solving.

At the present day when men can travel in a very few hours from one end of Europe to the other by rail, two sights might have been witnessed during the past summer which would put to flight the absurd theories of those who believe that there will be no more war upon the earth. Within a twelve hours' trip of each other there were to be seen two great forces, almost avowedly preparing to fight each other. At Chalons and about Frankfort did the training of the two largest armies in Europe go on. It was—on a huge scale—not unlike the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews preparing for their annual contest. When that contest will take place, or when it ever those hundreds of thousands of fighting men will ever meet in a real campaign, only the future can tell. But that neither one or the other will allow

itself to be taken at a disadvantage, and that both are now doing their utmost to attain the greatest possible efficiency, is quite certain; and it is equally sure that all over the Continent military men look forward to the Prussian-French war as an event which sooner or later must come to pass. If ever it does so, we shall have the dispute as to where line or column is the best means of attack settled by actual proof. As it is, nothing can exceed the diligence with which both sides are preparing for a struggle that they seem to believe is inevitable.

## BATTLEFIELD OF CULLODEN.

I rode out one day to see Culloden Moor. The part of the field where the battle was fought is now thickly planted with wood. The visitor has to pick his way through a dense forest of larch over the very ground where the Royal troops and the Highlanders faced each other, and across which the clansmen, "plaided and plumed in their tartan array," rushed, under a forest of flashing broad-swords, to their doom.

A clear space has been left at one spot where the carnage was most terrible. You can still trace there, by the streaks of vivid green, the trenches where the Highland dead lie buried. Riding over the open moor to the west, between Keppoch's grave and Stable Hollow, I accosted a man whose family, as it turned out, had occupied a farm on the moor for many generations. He pointed across to the humble farm-house which is still standing, and said that, on the day of the battle, his great grandmother was baking bread there, when a Highlander, flying from the field with one hand shot off, rushed into the cottage, knelt before the fire and held the bleeding stump to the red-hot hearth stone to stop the flow. When this was accomplished, he picked up a half-baked bannock, for the Highlanders were half-famished on the day of the battle, and leaving the house, continued his flight to the hills.

The country around is full of stories and traditions of the battle; and here and there you still meet with old people who will tell of strange noises that used to be heard at night when the spirits of the Cullodens dead met to fight again in the air. A Gentleman in Inverness, who had often heard these stories in his childhood, mentioned a circumstance in his own experience to show how some of them could be accounted for.

He said—"I used to be very fond of curling. One night many years ago the ice was so bad in the usual place that I got some friends to go with me to the mill dam on the Culloden road. As there was no moon we got pots of tar, and curted these and the stones away to the dam. We lighted the tar-pots, placed them at each end, and began our game. By this time it was the dead of night. Presently, as it turned out, the noise of the stones rattling and knocking against each other on the resounding ice, awoke some people on the hill side, who, looking forth into the night, sighted with terror the lurid flames, saw figures hurrying to and fro, heard the shouting and strange noises, and reported next day, with quivering lips, that they had seen with their own eyes the spirits of the Culloden dead contending again in fierce conflict."—*D. Macrae in Glasgow Herald*.

At Mareuil, France, the remains of 250 Gallic warriors have been found, with quite an arsenal of lances, javelins, and axes. Besides buckles, earrings bearing traces of enamel, glass and copper bowls, and a quantity of hair pins.

### ATTACK ON THE LONDON POWDER MAGAZINE.

On the night of Thursday week, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the guard on duty over the powder magazine at the drill shed were annoyed by some persons who came to the gate and demanded admittance. The sergeant of the guard asked what they wanted, and in reply received the answer that it was none of his business. They were told to leave, and did so. They then lurked about the commissariat building, whistled, and were joined by a number of confederates. They then came through the Artillery Barrack yard, and were about to scale the fence opposite the magazine, when they were challenged by the sentry on duty, who received no reply. He gave the alarm, and the guard turned out, and fired on the intruders, who made off, but continued to dodge around the fences for some time. A dog which was on the premises, and gave the alarm, was shot by the guard when firing at the attacking party. Whether this was one of those dangerous "practical jokes" which some persons delight in performing, or whether it was a serious attack on the magazine we cannot determine. Certain it is that whoever the parties were, they were evidently surprised to find a guard on duty, on account of the departure of the 26th Battalion. Such proceedings cannot be too severely censured. The military authorities should see that the guard is increased to a sufficient strength, as there was only three men on duty on Thursday night. One bad feature in connection with the case is, that when the sentry challenged the assailants a number of stones were thrown at him. The subject demands the strictest investigation.—*London Prototype.*

### VOLUNTEER DINNER.

The loyal and patriotic inhabitants of Kendall and its vicinity demonstrated their appreciation of the Volunteer Company here, by treating them to a most sumptuous dinner on their arrival from the Camp on Tuesday, 21st ult., and presenting them with a handsome sum of money to provide lamps, &c., for the Drill Shed. The Dinner was as remarkable for its superabundance as for its richness and variety. After the Volunteers and their friends had partaken of the many good things provided, there were many baskets of the fragments taken up and given to the poor.

It will be remembered by those present at the inspection of the 45th Battalion at Bowmanville, that the Deputy Adjutant-General in the course of his address, spoke particularly complimentary of this Company. He said he was actually surprised, not only at their soldierly appearance, but the efficiency they had acquired in drill in so short a time. He considered them a credit to the Battalion, as well as the locality which produced them, and the officer commanding them.—*B. Canadian.*

**AN OLD MASON.**—Charles McKewen, was born in the year 1757, and was initiated in Lodge 404 Ballanderry, County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1776. This makes him a mason 93 years standing. Bro. McKewen is now residing at Ingersoll, and is member of St. John's Lodge, No. 63. He is undoubtedly the oldest living Mason in the world. His Brother, although 112 years old, is still in the enjoyment of good health.

### A BLACK FEMALE ON THE WHITE MALE.

Sojourner Truth, at a recent Woman's Rights meeting in Ohio, made the following characteristic speech:—

"Well, children, whar dar's so much racket dar must be somethin out o' kilter. I tink dat. 'twixt the niggers of de Souf and de women at de Norf, all a-talking 'bout rights, de white man will be in a fix pretty soon. But whar's all this here talking 'bout? Dat man ober dar say dat women needs to be helpt into carriages, and lifted ober ditches, and to hab the best places eberywhar. Nobody ober helps mc into carriages or ober mud-puddles or gives me any best place, and rising herself to full height, and voice to a pitch like rolling thunder, she asked, "And ar'n't I a woman? Look at my arm," and she bared her right arm to the shoulder, shewing its tremendous muscular power, "I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could heed me—and ar'n't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen 'em mos' all sold off into slavery, and when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard—and ar'n't I a woman? Den dey talks 'bout dis ting in de head. What dis dey call it?" "Intellect," whispered some one near. "Dat's it, honey. What's dat got to with woman's rights or nigger's rights? If my cup won't hold but a pint and yourn holds a quart, wouldn't ye be mean not to let me have my little half-measure full?" and she pointed her significant finger and sent a keen glance at the minister who had made the argument. The cheering was long and loud. "Den dat little man in black dar, he say women can't have as much right as man 'cause Christ war'n't a woman. Whar did your Christ come from?" Rolling thunder could not have stilled that crowd as did those deep wonderful tones, as she stood there with outstretched arms and eyes of fire. Raising her voice still louder, she repeated, "Whar did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with him."

Belgium is a jolly little country, especially on a festive occasion. The Volunteers, *fêted* at *Lidge* like princes, have found it delightful, and with his usual good nature, the King himself has been forthcoming, and, amidst demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm, has done honour to the amateur warriors with as much good-will as if they had been real warriors of the most brilliant reputation in the field. Leopold II. has undoubtedly the trick of hospitality to an extent which many monarchs of large territories might fairly envy, and his people seem born to fraternise with their guests. French, English, and Belgians have met at the Tir in the greatest amity and enthusiasm, and what ever has been done in the way of shooting, the feasting and cheering have been prodigious. Municipal, military, and royal authorities have done their best to give the Volunteers a brilliant reception, and though our representatives did not shine in oratory the Belgians gave tongue in the most rapturous manner to the sympathies which animate and unite free peoples, and all the other sentiments proper to the occasion.

**THE PRINCESS OF POSEN.**—A maiden named Godzieska has just died at Posen, aged 99 years. She formerly served as vivandière in the armies of Napoleon I., and went through the campaigns of Spain, Russia, and Germany. Divided by five, the 99 would have made a more agreeable party, perhaps.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The vacant good-service pension of £300 has been conferred upon Admiral Sir C. Talbot.

It is estimated that £280,000,000, are spent in Europe on soldiers and their appurtenances.

The English Volunteers had a jolly time of it in Brussels, and the shooting in consequence was a failure.

The telegraph in India, at the military stations, is to be worked by soldiers, thus effecting a great saving.

The Gatton, now under construction at Chatham Dockyard, will be the most powerful turret-ship for offensive and defensive purposes yet constructed.

The Indian Chiefs of Canada are arranging to have a grand Pow-wow this month, somewhere near Kingston, to discuss and take measures concerning the rights and privileges of their tribes.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has conferred an hereditary title of nobility on the Circassian chief Schamyl. The formula is dated the 11th of September, and runs thus.—"We graciously consent to the elevation of Schamyl with his posterity to the dignity of hereditary nobleman of the Russian Empire. The Senate is directed to make the necessary dispositions for the execution of these presents."

Prince Louis Murat enters the French Navy as a common sailor, and is about to sail for the West Indies before the mast. The founder of his family began life in the ranks of the Army, but before being transferred to Naples, vice Joseph promoted to Madrid, he held the post of Lord High Admiral. It is probably this souvenir which has tempted the youthful Prince Louis to swing his hammock on board a ship in the Imperial Navy.

**SCOTTISH HEROISM AT WATERLOO.**—In a Scottish regiment at the Battle of Waterloo, the standard-bearer was killed and clasped the colors so fast in death that he was *verjeant*, in trying to no purpose to rescue, on the near approach of the enemy, made a violent effort, and throwing the dead corpse, colors and all, over his shoulders, carried them off together. The French, seeing this, were charmed with the heroism of the action, and hailed it with loud clappings and repeated shouts of applause.

The Duke of Manchester, whose zeal for Volunteering is well known, has been a witness of the annual manœuvres of the Prussian army at Königsberg. A correspondent writes that in the course of the manœuvres the noble duke displayed a quick military eye and a keen military perception that elicited much praise from the Prussian officers and called forth the approbation of some usually as reticent as they are competent to judge. "Were all officers of the auxiliary forces to display the same ability and keen interest in their voluntary profession as this nobleman, the latent military strength of Great Britain would soon rise to a far higher pitch in foreign estimation than it at present occupies, for there are none here who do not consider that an officer with a natural military capability, a quick eye, and an unvarying perseverance, who has studied military science of his own free will, is better fitted to command a brigade or division on active service than one whose ideas have never risen above the necessary routine duties of the barrack-square or the parade-ground."

## SLAUGHTER OF THE JANISSARIES.

On the night of June, 1826 the last revolt of the Janissaries took place. They laid out their kettle in imposing array for the last time. Their ranks were speedily reinforced by crowds of miscreants of every hue, who flocked from every part of the city in hopes of new plunder, and were led on by the dervishes, who stired up fanatical spirit by declamations against the infidel customs. They attacked the palace of their Agha, who barely escaped with his life. They sacked his palace and that of the Grand Vizer, and once more the city was in their hands. Sultan Mahomond at once came to the seraglio from his palace at Beshiktash, on the Bosphorus, and after ordering the whole force of Topjis from Scutari and Tophane to rendezvous in the seraglio grounds, he sent a demand to the rebels to lay down their arms. His demand for surrender was rejected with scorn and he at once summoned about him the Ulema, who declared the Janissaries to be enemies of the true faith.

With the dawn of day on the 16th the holy flag of the Prophet was brought out from the Treasury, and the Sultan marched his whole force to the Atmedian, where with a religious service at the Mosque of Achmet, the sacred banner was unfurled, and crowds of the faithful began to swell the ranks of the sultan's retainers. The Janissaries had thrown out pickets towards the seraglio, the line reaching from the Marmora to the Golden Horn but this line was speedily forced by the advance of troops on all the principal streets, and soon all the outlying parties fell back along the great Divan Yol to their barracks at the Atmedian, where they commenced to fortify themselves, the Bektashee dervishes meanwhile going about among the men to animate them into greater recklessness and fanaticism.

The site of the barrack and the Atmedian itself is now completely covered with houses but it is laid down on the maps as about half a mile from the landing wharf of Yeni Kapoo, on the Marmora side of the city. Upon a hill commanding this place the head quarters of the royal troops were fixed near the mosque of the Sultan Mahomet, and here new crowds of devoted moslems rallied to the support of the sacred standard. The Topjis then closed in upon the Atmedian, meeting but little resistance; and soon the great square was completely surrounded, and artillery was posted on every commanding eminence, and in all the streets debauching from the place.

The Janissaries were drawn up in front of their barracks awaiting attack, and sharpshooters from the windows were keeping up a most galling fire upon the troops crowded into the streets when the Sultan sent in one more summons to surrender. The man who bore the message was killed. Then in an instant a hundred cannon opened upon the rebels. Some poured canister into the ranks marshalled on the square, and others sent shot and shell hurtling through the barrack. Once the Janissaries tried to break through the circle of fire, but the crowds who filled every street drove them back with fearful slaughter, and forced them to take refuge in the barrack. Then all the cannon concentrated upon the huge building such a fire of shell that soon the wretches within began to cry for mercy, for the barracks were on fire. Ah! so had thousands of old men and wives, and madiens cried to them for mercy in days gone by, and they had shown no mercy. And now there was no one to heed their cries nor to pity them. Not for an instant did the great cannon cease their roar

— not for a moment did the muskets hush their rattle, till the massive walls fell in and the last poor wretch was dead. Not one escaped of those who stood upon that square to fight against their sovereign.

The rebellion thus terribly crushed out in its first day, work yet remained to be done. There were still thousands of Janissaries scattered through the city. The provinces also were full of them. And when the next day a fireman was issued abolishing the order, its dress, its pass words, its barracks and its very name, a panic seized upon all who had been connected with the order. They fled in all directions. Pursued, hunted, outlawed, they went through horrible tortures to remove that fatal but to indelible mark upon the arm which betrayed their secret. The bow string and the cimeter were everywhere at work. The waters of the Bosphorus ran thick with gashed and mutilated bodies, and the scenes of the capital were repeated throughout the empire, until full 30,000 men had paid the penalty of crime for their corps. And so, among scenes of blood and violence, falls the curtain upon the tragedy of the Janissaries.

Near the Hippodrome in old Stamboul, just in the edge of the mass of ruins and dwarfed houses which marks the path of the great fire of 1866, is a low arched gateway. And if by any chance you are led to enter, you find yourself in a long corridor lined with fierce looking warriors. In that place not a hundred yards from the marble mausoleum of the man who destroyed the order, you stand in the presence of the Janissaries as they were two hundred years ago. And these effigies, with perhaps here and there a grey-haired old man with a hideous scar on his left arm above the elbow—who will tell you with bated breath in memory of the old horror, that he was once a Janissary—these are all the relics that are left of the power that built up the Turkish Empire.—O. H. DWIGHT, in *Harper's Magazine* for November.

## FENIANISM.

The Fenian leaders in this city are very busy at present, and open and secret meetings of the different circles are being held every night. Rusty guns, moreover, are being burnished, and brasses lightened of the verdigris that has dimmed their lustre for years. The Legion of St. Patrick, an armed organization, pledged to die if necessary for Ireland's freedom, is getting to be a really formidable military body. Its semi-weekly and weekly parades and drills are held quietly and unobtrusively, and its members are far from courting the notoriety destructive to their former attempts.—That an early and decided movement is on the tapis cannot be doubted, though the particular direction in which it will be made has not been, ascertained, on account of the darkness in which the leaders shroud their counsels.—*N. Y. Democrat*.

The *French Journal Official* tells a strange story about a subteranean lake under the city of Constantinople. Nearly half a century ago a large house in that city sank below the level of the street, and revealed a number of subteranean vaults, supported by magnificent marble pillars, richly ornamented, evidently the work of Greek artists. Underneath the vaults appeared a lake of unknown extent and considerable depth. Little has been said or even known of this strange discovery until within the last month, when an Englishman and a sailor undertook to navigate this subteranean lake; but they

never returned to tell of their discoveries. Another Englishman volunteered to go alone in search of his lost countryman, in a boat with torches attached. After some two hours he returned, completely exhausted and nearly choked to death with the foul air. He reports finding ranges of vaults and pillars as far as he could see.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, October 29th, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 3.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Newmarket.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Walter Dudley, jr., M. S., vice C. McFayden, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

14th "Princess of Wales' Own" Kingston.

No. 6 Company,

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Jeremiah Pollock, M. S., vice J. Bell, left the limits.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Forresters."

No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George J. Bishop, Gentleman, vice Bailey, promoted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

The name of the Quartermaster appointed to this Battalion by the General Order No. 2 of the 8th inst, is "Van Ingen" and not "Van Sergin" as was therein stated.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st. "Prince of Wales' Regiment" Volunteer

Rifles, Montreal.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:

Frederic Samuel Barnjum, Esquire, M. S., vice John Bulmer, resigned,

No. 3 Company

To be Ensign:

John Robinson, Gentleman, M. S., vice H. Bulmer, promoted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Henry J. Mudge, Gentleman, vice E. Bond, promoted.

**52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.**  
No. 2 Company, W. Herloo

The resignation of Ensign W. H. Robinson, is hereby accepted.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional, viz:

An Infantry Company at St. Lazare, County of Bellechasse.

- To be Captain: François Morin, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: Honoré Ruel, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: Joseph Richard, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Sorel, County of Richelieu.

- To be Captain: L. P. P. Cardin, Esquire.
- To be Lieutenant: N. F. Patenaude, Gentleman.
- To be Ensign: J. B. Labelle, Gentleman.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

*The Carleton Light Infantry*

- To be Lt.-Colonel. Lieut.-Colonel Charles R. Upton.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

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R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

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**THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER**

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so rapidly succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following:—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
  1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-63 and '66 which led to Confederation.
  2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
  3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
  4. The formation of the Local Governments.
  5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
  6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
  - II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
  - III. The Church in Canada.
  - IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
  - V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
  - VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
  - VII. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
  - VIII. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. 8vo., and will be bound in cloth.

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HENRY J. MORGAN,

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

23-4f



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