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# MILITIA & VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE,

A SEMI-MONTHLY PUBLICATION

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY, THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER FORCES, AND OF THE GENERAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PROVINCES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

VOL. I.

QUEBEC, APRIL 19, 1862.

No. 6

## AGENTS

FOR THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE.

QUEBEC	W. H. Alexander.
MONTREAL	Dawson & Son.
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Above eight lines, for each extra line 5 "  
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## Regimental Orders.

### QUEBEC.

STAFF.—Col. Sewell, commandant: Major Legarre, Brigade Major: Cornet Bias, ADC to commandant.

### Cavalry.

Major Bell, commanding squadron.

No. 1.—Capt W. W. Scott, Lieut & Adjutant J. Teaffe, Cornet R. Archer, Paymaster James Burgess. Drill Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 p.m., at the Armory.

No. 2.—Capt J. Anderson. Thursday and Saturday, 7½ p.m., at the Jacques Cartier Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, at the Riding School, for mounted drill.

No. 3.—Capt F. V. Robin, Lieut B. G. Prio, Cornet J. Stephenson, Adjutant E. Ford.

No. 4.—Capt Forrest.

### Artillery.

Lt. Colonel Bomer, commanding F.A.: Lieut & Adjutant J. W. Barrow.

FIELD BATTERY.—Capt Lamontagne, 1st Lts. Vallière and Panet, 2nd, Prendergast, Surgeon, Dr. Blanchet. Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7 p.m., at the Armory.

No. 1., F. A.—Capt Lindsay, 1st Lt Winfield, 2nd, Shaw, 3rd, Dunbar Ross, jr. Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ p.m., at the Armory.

No. 2.—Capt McKay, Lieut McGreevy, 2nd Lieut E. Barrow.

No. 3.—Capt Bowen, Lieut D. Murray, 2nd Lieut Montizambert.

No. 4.—Capt Cassells, Lts Grant and Home.

### Rifles.

7TH BATT. V. M. R. ("Chasseurs de Quebec") Lieut Colonel the Hon G. Cauchon, Major P. Gauvreau, Adjutant E. Giroux. 8 companies. Captains—Peters, L. P. Gauvreau, Tache, Roy, Gingras, Fortin, Drolet and Bureau.

8TH BATT. V. M. R. (Stadacona).—Lt col Roere, Majors J. Gillespie and A. Campbell, jun. Adj. Lloyd, Paymaster Baylee, Quartermaster Trumble, Surgeon Wolff. 6 companies.

Captains—Beling, Burstall, Burns, Gibsons, Murphy and Dunlin.

Lieutenants—Alteyn, Jackson, Treaner, Drum, O'Brien and Quigley.

Ensigns—Fraser, Gray, Chambers, Crawford, Foley and Walsh.

No. 1 drills at the Riding Shed Mondays and Thursdays, 7½ p.m.

No. 5, do. Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7 p.m.

No. 2, Pres de Ville Theatre, Monday and Wednesday, 7½ p.m.

No. 4, Gibsons's Sale Room, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7½ p.m.

No. 3, Champlain Market Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 p.m.

9TH BATT. V. M. R. ("Voltigeurs Canadien")—Lt col De Salaberry, Adj. Suzor, Paym Vohl, Quarterm Lindsay, Surg Taschereau, Chaplain Casgrain. 8 companies.

Captains—Panet, Suzor, LeBlanc, DeBlois, Thomson, Herring,

### Single Companies.

Major Cornell, Lieut Cornell, Ensign Louis. Drill at the Armory, Monday and Saturday, 7 p.m.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES.—Major H. Bernard, Lieut Anderson, Ensign Braun.

Company Drill.. Tuesday, 4 to 6 p.m., Riding School.

Manual and Platoon Exercises.. Thursday, 4 to 6 p.m., Riding School.

Battalion Drill.—Saturday evening, 7.30 to 9.30. Riding School.

Squad Drill.—Monday, Wednesday & Saturday, Temperance Hall.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTORS—Capts Lindsay and Suzor.  
STOREKEEPER—Capt Lamontagne, FB.

QUEBEC DRILL ASSOCIATION—At the Riding School:

On Saturday, at 3 p.m., the whole will drill together.

## MONTREAL.

STAFF.—Colonel Dyde, Commandant A. F.: Major G. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General: Major T. Lyman, Assistant Quartermaster Gen: Major C. E. Belle, Paymaster: Major J. Mac Pherson, Brigade Major: Major Penn, ADC: Alfred Nelson, Brigade Surgeon.

### Cavalry.

Lieut Colonel David, commanding: Major A. W. Ogilvie: Capt Fulford, Paymaster: Lieut Sutherland, Quartermaster: Dr. Hingston, Surgeon, A. Adj. Major Lovelace, Swinburne, VS:

No. 1 Troop.—Capt Smith, Lieut Ogilvie, Cornet Tees.

No. 2.—Capt Languedoc, Lieut D'Orsonans, Cornet Ovinet.

No. 3.—Capt McCready, Lieut McNamee, Cornet J. McCready.

No. 4 ("Guides").—Capt Lorn McDougall, Lieut Pennar, Cornet W. M. Molson.

Nos. 1 and 2 drill at the Victoria Hall on Monday evenings.

### Artillery.

Major Hogan, commanding FB.

FIELD BATTERY.—Capt Stevenson, 1st Lieut McGibbon: 2nd, Beauden: 3rd, T. W. Boyd: Paymaster Chapman: Drill at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday and Friday, 7½ p.m.

No. 1 F. A.—Capt Wand: 1st Lieut Isaacson: 2nd, Boyd, 3rd, Mavor. Victoria Hall, 8 p.m., Fridays.

ARTILLERY BATT.—Lieut Colonel Tylec, commanding. Capts Meyer, Lyman, MacKay, Shaw, Evans.

Meet Monday and Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace for battalion drill.

**Infantry.**

**No. 1, OR PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT.**—Lt Col Wiley, Majors Devlin and Evans, Adjut Evans, Paymaster May, Quartermaster Cooper, Surgeons Scott and Campbell. 10 companies.

Captains—Hanson, Garven, Middleton, Gillis, Cavanagh, Hill, Bronsden, Dufresne, Latour, Moir.

Lieutenants—Hanson, Pearson, Wilson, Burns Rooney, Bond, David, Beaudry, Globeskic, Brown.

Ensigns—Boyce, Morrison, Garven, Murphy, Gallagher, Burrage, Lindsay.

Nos 1, 2 & 3 drill Tuesday, 8 p.m., Victoria Hall.

4, 5 & 9, Wednesday, same time and place.

6, 7, 8 & Highland Co., Thursday, same time and place.

3rd BATT. V.M.R. (Victoria Rifles).—Lieut Col Smith, Majors Houghton and Heward. 6 companies.

Captains Johnson, Crawford, McGrath.

Drill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3½ and 7½ p.m., in the Bouscours Hall.

4th BATT. V.M.R. (Chasseurs Canadien).—Lt Col Coursol, Majors Malhiot and Duvernay. Adjutant J Louis Tetu: Assist Surg E Lemire. 10 companies.

Captains—St Jean, Emond, Bazinet, Cinq Mars, C Spenard, Dorsennens, L Spenard, Troitier, Ducharme, Hon O Chauveau.

Lieutenants—Audette, Choquette, Payette, La belle, Ouimet, Bernerd, Labranche, Normandeau, Legendre, Beaubien.

Ensigns—Thibault, Emond, Fournier, Legendre, Lavallee, Hudon, Deblois, Porcheron, Limoges, Bellerose.

The above companies have regular company and battalion drill several times a week.

5th BATT. V.M.R.—Lt Col Routh, Paymaster Kirby.

Captains Scott, Allen, Mackenzie, Mathewson, Hopkins, Campbell. 6 companies.

6th BATT. V.M.R.—Lt Col Hibbard, Majors Sir G. Graham, Bart., and M. Morrison. 6 companies.

Lt Captains—Filer, Reinhardt, Isaacson, Porter, Ibbotson.

**ARGENTEUIL.**

11th BATT V.M.R. (Argenteuil Rifles). Major Abbott. 6 companies.

Captains—McDonald, Smith, McKnight, Cleland, Abbott, Shirritt.

**CORNWALL.**

Vol. R. Co.—Capt Oliver, Lieut Jarvis, Ensign Wilson. Drill Monday, Wednesday & Friday evenings.

**KINGSTON.**

ACTIVE FORCE.—No. 1.—Major Shaw. Drill Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

No. 2.—Major O'Reilly. Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

No. 3.—Capt Wilson. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The Merchant's Company, W. G. Hinds commanding, meets three times a week in the City Hall for drill.

The officers and non commissioned officers of the 1st Battalion Frontenac Militia meet three times a week in the City Hall, for sword exercise.

**TORONTO.****Rifles.**

No. 1.—Capt Macdonald.

No. 3.—Capt Smith.

No. 5.—Capt Puterson.

Drill in St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday evenings, under command of the captains alternately.

Highland Rifles, Captain Fulton, drill Friday evening in the Armory.

The above companies drill in battalion every Thursday evening in the Crystal Palace, under Lt Col Davie.

Merchant Rifle company, Captain Boyd, St. Lawrence Hall, Tuesday and Friday, 7½ p.m.

Victoria Rifles, Captain Ord, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, over Bryson Bro's stores, Yonge street.

Home Guard Rifles, Captain Latham: Monday and Wednesday evenings in the large room west of St. Lawrence Hall.

Captain Murray, Lieut John Kerr, Ensign A. Coulson.

2ND BATT V.M.R. 9 companies.

10th BATT. V.M.R.—Lieut col Cumberland: Majors Worthington and Brunel. 7 companies.

Captains—Carroll, McGrath, Fleming, James Worthington, DeGrassi, McGee, Coatsworth.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CO.—Captain the Hon Robert Spence, Lieutenant J G Hodgins, Ensign John Dewe.

**ST. CATHARINES.**

Militia Officers, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in Towers' Hall.

Artillery, Capt Stoker, Monday, Wednesday & Friday, in Tower's Hall.

Cavalry, Major Bate, Saturday, Town Hall.

Rifles—No. 1, Col Clarke, Tuesday & Friday, same place.

No. 2, Capt McGiverin, Monday & Thursday, in new drill shed.

Flank Companies—No. 1, Capt Lepper, Monday and Thursday, Temperance Hall.

No. 2, Capt Currie, Tuesday and Friday, in new drill shed.

No. 3, McGhie, Wednesday, in same place.

**AMHERSTBURG.**

The Rifle company, Captain Doherty, drill twice a week in the Town Hall.

The Artillery company also drill twice a week in the same place.

**PORT COLBORNE.**

WELLAND CANAL VOL. FIELD BATTERY.—Headquarters at Port Colborne, under Captain Verner, and Depot at Port Robinson, under Lt King, drill every evening except Sunday, at 7 o'clock.

**DUNNVILLE.**

Captain Amsden's Rifle Company [drills Monday, at 6.50 p.m.]

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

No. 2 Troop, Capt Hayward, dismantled drill, Tuesday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

**COLLINGWOOD.**

The Rifle company, under the command of Major Stephens, drill every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 pm.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.****Artillery.**

N. B. RESC. OF ARTILLERY.—Lt col & Qr. master General of Militia, R. Hayne, Lt col S. K. Foster, Major Melick.

Captains—Mount, Adams, Pick, Peters, McLaughlan, B. L. Peters, Rankine.

Lieutenants—Snedden, Thomas, Lansdowne, Wetmore, Quinton, Rankin, Kirk, Knight, Lauchlan, Shannon, Taylor, Deacon, Hunter, Peters.

**Rifles.**

1st BATT.—Lt col Hon Jno Robertson, Major Peters.

St. John Rifles—Capt Macshane, Lieutenants Maher, McDonough, O'Reilly.

Rothsay Rifles—Capt Macfarlane, Lieutenants Rowan, Kemp, Boyd.

Renfrew Rifles—Capt Stevens, Lieuts Skinner, Dockrill, Ferguson.

2nd BATT.—Lt col Thurgar, Major Street.

Havelock Rifles—Capt Stockton, Lieuts Hall, Allingham, Myles.

Queen's Own—Capt Crookshank, Lieutenants Magee, Roux, Sullivan.

City Guards—Capt Ray, Lieutenants Barbour, Smith, Burpee.

New Brunswick Rifles—Captain Hatheway, Lieuts Thurgar, Scovill, Sturdee.

New Brunswick Rangers—Lt col Hon John Hamilton Gray, Capts Howard, Robinson, Lieuts Rynd, Tayner, Scovill.

Drill Nights, at the Armory, at Eight, p.m.

Artillery.—Ray, Monday, Pick, Monday and Thursday, Peters, Wednesday, McLaughlan, Tuesday and Thursday, Peters, do., Rankine, Monday and Saturday.

Rifles—Stockton, Tuesday, Crookshank, Tuesday and Thursday, McShane, Monday and Friday, Ray, Wednesday and Friday, McFarlane, Tuesday, Stevens, Wednesday, Hatheway, Thursday, Hawkes, Monday and Friday.

**The Volunteer Service Report.**

[We shall feel obliged by Adjutants, or other Officers, forwarding to us particulars of the proceedings of their respective Corps, for insertion in our Report.]

**QUEBEC.**

The Quebec Highland company, under the command of Captain Thomson, has been making rapid progress: it now musters upwards of fifty men. At the late inspection, by Colonel De Salaberry, they went through a number of movements in excellent style, and the colonel expressed himself highly pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the men, and their general proficiency, which reflected much credit on their drill instructor. The company have now received their rifles and accoutrements, and are making rapid progress in the manual and platoon exercises. They drill Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Gibsons's store, at 8 p.m.

Captain Burstall's company (No. 2) of the Stadacona Rifles paraded at the Champ plain Market wharf on Saturday afternoon, and had the honor of being inspected by His Excellency the Governor General. The company mustered nearly seventy rank and file, and presented, as, indeed, they always have done, an excellent appearance. Various movements were performed with creditable precision and promptitude. His Excellency congratulated Captain Burstall upon the efficiency and fine appearance of his company. No 2 has gained for itself an enviable notoriety for steadiness in the ranks, an example which we cannot too strongly recommend to the other companies of the city, and without which necessary requisite it will be absolutely impossible to attain proficiency.

The Civil Service Rifles, on Thursday last, met for blank cartridge practice, when, although, we believe it was their first time, they made excellent practice, their volley firing being remarkably good. They are to parade in full marching order this evening, at the Riding Shed, for the purpose of being inspected.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Several of our city companies turned out for drill on the above day, among which were Capt. Anderson's troop of cavalry, No. 1 (Victoria Rifles) and No. 4 companies of the Stadacona Battalion of Rifles. The cavalry were in summer uniform, and looked smart and neat. The Victoria Rifles, under Capt Beling, also turned out in their summer uniform, and presented a handsome and soldierlike appearance. The Victorias have provided themselves with leggings similar to those worn by the British Volunteers, and which added considerably to the fine appearance of this crack company.

The "Voltigeurs," Captain Panet, are to form a guard of honor, this evening, for the R.C. Bishop, on his departure for Rome.

## MONTREAL.

On Monday evening the Montreal Battalion of Artillery paraded with arms, at the Exhibition Building. After drill, they marched out, headed by their life and drum band. In passing the residence of the commandant they halted, and after saluting, were addressed by Col Dyde, who complimented the corps on its progress and soldier like appearance, after which they marched through the principal streets of the city. This fine corps consists of six companies of 60 men each, armed with the short Enfield rifle. Taking into account the short time since its organization, the battalion has attained great proficiency in drill. In the absence of Lt. Col Tylee, Captain S. J. Lyman was in command.

It is expected that the whole of the Volunteer Force of Montreal will turn out on Good Friday. They will wear their winter uniform with forage caps. General Sir F. Williams is expected to review the force.

## TORONTO.

The brigade drill of the Toronto Volunteer Force, at the Crystal Palace, has been postponed *sine die*.

The civil service corps continues to drill regularly, and all the members are now thoroughly acquainted with the necessary preliminary evolutions.

The Militia officers drill on Saturday, as usual, and are rapidly progressing in the sword exercise.

The members of No. 2 Merchants' Rifles, Capt. Murray, assembled in the St. Lawrence Hall last evening, for the purpose of being inspected by Lieut. Col. McDougall, Inspecting Field Officer. There was a large attendance of citizens present to witness the inspection, and the members of the corps presented a fine appearance in their new and tasteful uniform. The Company having been formed in open column, when Lieut. Col. McDougall entered the Hall, they gave him a general salute. They were then put through a number of evolutions by their drill instructor, Sergeant Mulvey, of the 30th Regiment,—all of which were executed in a very creditable manner. The Inspecting Field Officer then stepped forward and complimented the officers and men in high terms on their efficiency and appearance.

## ST. CATHARINES.

The town of St. Catharines has seven companies of militia volunteers, numbering about 300 men, all actively engaged in acquiring a knowledge of drill: of these four are fully uniformed, and the uniforming of the others is rapidly progressing. About three months ago the town succeeded in completing one of the finest drill sheds in the Province, at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars. Owing to causes not explained, the arms and accoutrements for Plank company No. 2 have not yet arrived, and the men are compelled to use the old Brown Bess until such times as rifles are forwarded to them. This company having been partially organized some time ago, responded at once to the call of the Governor for 75 men from each battalion, and consequently comprise the 75 service men of the 5th Battalion of Lincoln. The men have now attained a remarkable proficiency in the drill, going through the manual, platoon, and bayonet exercises, as also many field movements, with almost as much promptness and precision as the soldiers of the line. The Battery of Artillery deserves especial commendation, being drilled to both fortification and field exercise, and, as soon as their long promised brass field pieces arrive, they will be, with-

out doubt, one of the finest batteries in the Upper Province. It is proposed to have a general muster of all the Volunteers in the county of Lincoln at St. Catharines, on the Queen's birthday, and should this object be effected, the muster will not fall far short of 1000 rank and file.

## COLLINGWOOD.

This Volunteer Rifle Company was organized in 1857 under Class B, and has ever since maintained its efficiency under all the disadvantages of expense of uniform, &c. In April, 1861, the Armory and its contents were unfortunately destroyed by fire, but on a due representation of the case, the Militia authorities ordered a re-issue of arms which have lately been received. In January last, a handsome regulation sword with an appropriate inscription was presented to Major Stephen at a public dinner, at which over seventy of the leading citizens of the Town and vicinity and members of the Active force were present, in token of their esteem of him as a citizen, and as an able and efficient Militia officer.

Collingwood, one of the most rising and healthy towns in Canada West, and where not a tree was cut ten years ago is the terminus of the Northern Railroad from Toronto. In the event of war with the United States it would be one of the most important military points in Canada, as a successful seizure of this railway would paralyze the whole Peninsula west of Toronto. It has also all the requisites for a naval depot, having a splendid harbor, some of the finest lumber in the world within easy access, and geographically is on the route for the whole north west.

## THE NEW SHIP.

The experimental firing from Captain Cole's cupola was resumed at Portsmouth on the 1st, and again proved very satisfactory. At 3600 yards distance the target was placed, and the practice made was exceedingly good, the second shot fired passing through it: the two 12-pounders were fired singly and together, and in quick firing six rounds were fired in as many minutes. The concussion from the discharge of the guns was but trifling, and was, in fact, greater outside the shield than within it: the smoke cleared off as effectually as on the last day's experiments, and the guns and carriages worked with much ease. The shield ship, which it is proposed to build on this plan, will have no mast, and when afloat will show to the view, above her deck, merely her funnel and the tops of her shields. Cleared for action, the ship's bulwarks are thrown down all round level with the upper deck, along the centre of which are ranged her cupola shields, resembling gigantic inverted tea saucers, each containing two 100-pounder Armstrongs of 88 cwt: these shields rest upon towers, which are sunk through the upper deck, and are fixed on a turn-table, which revolves, with the guns, shield and men, as may be required. The sides of the vessel will be covered with armour plating. The shield ship will be 2500 tons measurement, and her estimated cost, as far as present known, £180,000. Her draught of water is to be 20 feet, and her speed 12½ knots. On a broadside, the Defence can only fight seven guns, whereas the shield ship can bring her whole 12 to bear at one time on any point desired, with virtually no limit to their training, whereas the Defence is confined, with her seven guns, to 29 degrees of training. In closing, the shield ship, by taking an oblique course, can bring the whole of her guns to bear upon the enemy, while the latter can only reply with two or three guns, as the case may be.

## Military Intelligence.

An augmentation of the Military Train will be made by adding to each of the six battalions 40 men, thus raising the strength to 1764 rank and file.

We learn by a private letter received from an officer at the Curragh camp that the 2d Hussars and 18th Dragoons are under orders for British North America, and that they will proceed to their destination early in the spring.—*St. John Globe*.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the decoration of the Victoria cross on the following officers and noncommissioned officers and noncommissioned officer, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, viz: Major Keating, Bombay Artillery (now of the Staff corps): Capt Blair, 2nd Bombay light cavalry: Lieutenant Baker, Bengal Police Battalion: Lieut Waller, 25th Bombay Light Infantry: Lieutenant Dault, 11th [late 70th] Bengal Native Infantry: Serjt. Dynon, 53d Regiment: conductor J. Miller, Ord Department, Bengal: Midshipman A. Mayo, Indian Navy.

## IRON-CLAD MEN-OF-WAR.

## THE MERRIMAC.

The Merrimac, the iron-plated steamer, was formerly the United States frigate of the same name, which was scuttled and sunk at the Norfolk Navy Yard, at the commencement of the rebellion, by the officers of the Union Government, in preference to her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was built at Charlestown in 1855, and was pierced for forty guns. Her last service had been in the Pacific squadron. When the rebels took possession of the yard she was raised and converted into a man-of-war for their own use. Her hull was cut down to within three feet of her water mark, and a bomb-proof house built on her gundeck. She was also iron plated, and her bow and stern steel-clad, with a projecting angle of iron for the purpose of piercing a vessel. She has no masts, and there is nothing to be seen over her gundeck, with the exception of the pilot house and smoke stack. Her bomb-proof is three inches thick, and is made of wrought iron. Her armament consists of four eleven inch navy guns on each side, and two one hundred pounder Armstrong guns at the bow and stern. Last November she made a trial trip from Norfolk, running down to Fortress Monroe as to be seen by the naked eye, but ventured no nearer. Though she was looked upon by the rebels as a very tough customer for a vessel or vessels not protected as she is, she remained inactive, anchored off Norfolk, until her present engagement.

The commandant of the French steamer, who arrived at Fortress Monroe from Norfolk on Friday last, states that the greatest excitement prevailed at Norfolk in expectation of an attack and the destruction of the city by the Burnside expedition, and that the Merrimac was crowded with men, ready for action.

## THE YORKTOWN.

The rebel steamer Yorktown was formerly used on the New York and Virginia line of steamers. She is a side-wheel steamer of fourteen hundred tons burden, and was built in New York in 1859. Her length is two hundred and fifty-one feet, breadth thirty-four feet, and depth eighteen feet. She has been completely fitted out at Norfolk, her sides having been plated with iron, and other means taken to strengthen her and render her formidable. She is commanded by Capt. Farrier, the same who commanded her when she was more peaceably inclined. She carries eight guns—two pivot and six broadside guns.

## THE JAMESTOWN.

The rebel steamer Jamestown was built in New York about the same time as the Yorktown, and was also employed in the New York and Virginia line of steamers. She is a side-wheel steamer, about 1,500 tons burthen. She was fitted out at the Norfolk Navy Yard at the commencement of the rebellion, her sides having been iron-plated.

### SHORT NOTES FROM A LECTURE ON PRACTICAL ARTILLERY AND FORTIFICATION.

The lecturer, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to describe the interior and exterior of a fortification surrounding a city. He showed how every portion of the edifice was adapted for defending the besieged from the fire of the enemy, especially enfilade fire. The great offensive power of the artillery is from their being in an elevated position, and able to fire at high or low ranges, in a vertical or oblique direction. Fortifications may be made with any number of angles or sides. The only way for the enemy to get into the fortress and city is by making a gap in the escarp wall, which is built of masonry and stands twenty-four feet high. The enemy is sometimes obliged to resort to mining operations, in which case the besieged construct a counter mine. When besieged, sorties are from time to time made against the enemy, to destroy his intrenchments and impede his progress. Should the enemy get a footing into the fortress, they retire to the works in the centre, from which a deadly storm of shot is poured down upon the enemy, who is, in some cases, compelled to retire. The lecturer pointed out the weakest points in the fortress and of the enemy's field works. He then described the manner in which fortifications were attacked and taken. When the fire from the fortress was less effective, a trench is dug, which he described with the aid of diagrams and models, and worked up to as near the fortress as possible, when mining operations are resorted to, to throw down the escarp wall. In order to destroy this wall the artillery are ordered to play, with reduced charges, upon the centre of the wall—a full charge would cause the balls to penetrate without injuring the stability of the wall. The only way of entering the city is by the glacis, a sloping bank, 150 feet long, from the embrasures. Mortars are difficult to lay, and are fired over mounds of earth, which entirely obscures the object fired at from view. Much care is necessary to be taken in getting the fuze into the mortar. The fuze is lighted by the flame which is produced on firing the mortar. The length of the fuze must be regulated according to the distance it has to travel. It takes about 13lbs or 14lbs of powder for every discharge. There is great danger in loading mortars. Fuzes are capped and ready for use. Diaphragm shells are shells containing 120 balls, each an ounce weight, which explodes a little before it reaches the enemy, thus causing fearful destruction. Common shell would explode immediately on touching the ship's side, and are very destructive to sandbag and other fortifications, as they enter and send them flying in every direction. Guns are charged with a canister full of balls, which is burst in firing, thus forcing a deadly hail into the enemy's ranks. It is principally used in close hand to hand fights. Wads are used, in firing hot shot, between the balls and the charge. A charge of grape is nine balls bound together, in three divisions, three in each division. It is a very destructive missile, and an excellent thing against cavalry. The lecturer then proceeded to show the manner in which a wet ditch was crossed, showing them models of sandbags, fascines, gabions, &c., which are used for casting up field fortifications, &c., and concluded his lecture with a description of the Armstrong gun, shot and shell, and time fuze, which he praised above everything else.

#### THE MINIE BALL.

The Minie ball is manufactured out of cold lead by a machine of American invention, now in use at the Watervliet arsenal, where many thousands are now made daily by this machine, which produces balls of other shapes also, by merely changing the dies or moulds in which they are compressed.

The annals of military surgery are full of evidences of the havoc which these balls make upon the human frame. A practical marksman, using the minie ball, will hit the mark nine times out of ten at a distance of 600 yards, when firing deliberately and free from the excitement usual in battle. On such occasions it is well ascertained that men load and fire too rapidly, the mistake being made that victory is to be secured by the number of discharges, instead of by the cool deliberation with which their fire is delivered.

### VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The following letter, written by Colonel Bainbridge, of the Royal Engineers, for the information of Colonel McMurdo, will be read with interest:—

My dear ———. — Having had to organise a body of Volunteer Engineers during the rebellion in Canada, and having tested their capabilities in the field, I think it may now be useful to state the result of my experience, which Colonel McMurdo may, perhaps, like to know at this moment.

The men whom I selected were athletic and resolute, but merely capable of using an axe, a crowbar, a hammer, or a saw: yet they proved very efficient on the first emergency (when I discovered the rebels had formed a trap for dropping our guns into a muddy stream, by partly sawing the timbers of a bridge, which was, however, soon rendered available for the column to advance).

I should never attempt to teach Volunteer Engineers (after they have been drilled to act in line) anything like the whole duty of our sappers, still less to give them lectures on fortification, because they are not likely to be called upon to construct works of large size, or attack fortresses, therefore it would be a loss of time to direct their mind to it.

A company of Volunteer Engineers would probably be attached, if possible, to each brigade, usually acting in line, but independent of the battalions, and receiving orders from the brigadier only: for if a few "dioneers" were attached, as proposed, to each battalion, they would be of small use.

Each company of Engineers may easily receive at least some of the most important part of their instruction anywhere, by means of models and lectures: but working men will generally prove more useful than draughtsmen and architects, as power and expertness in the use of tools is the basis of efficiency, for their duties will usually be confined to forming and destroying bridges and railways, loopholing and otherwise fortifying country houses, forming abatis or palisades, and destroying them, and occasionally blowing up bridges and buildings.

In some localities, where the volunteers would be principally shipbuilders, riggers, and boatmen, I should begin by teaching them (with materials borrowed from their masters) the construction of floating and trestle, or spar bridges: in other places, loopholing an old wall and forming a barricade. And in others, the actual construction of abatis and palisades: extending the instruction as opportunity offers for learning the other duties. I may add that I think all this instruction must be really practical, and must be closely watched by an efficient inspecting officer of Engineers: and it is evident disappointment and dissatisfaction must be checked by letting candidates know exactly what they are expected to do, and giving the companies opportunities of showing their skill to their brethren of the Line, yet not frightening them with the prospect of worrying extra drill.

Excuse me for troubling you, if you have heard all this before, and believe me to be yours sincerely,

P. J. BAINBRIDGE, Colonel.

#### EXTRAORDINARY THIRD CLASS SHOOTING.

On the ground of the Bristol (England) Rifle corps, on Monday, March 10th, Sergeant Gibbs, of the Bristol Rifle corps, scored 45 points, from the shoulder, in the third class, shooting with a long Enfield rifle, with a pull of 5lbs—at 150 yards he scored 11 points: at 200 12 points: at 250 11 points, and at 300 11 points. We believe this score has never been exceeded. It was commanding centres and bull's eyes with a vengeance, as well at the 300 and 250 ranges as the 200.

It appears from recent estimation that there was a loss of private property, by the foundering of the Spartan, to a large amount, in addition to the military stores to the value of £150,000. Among the latter were 7000 rifles, 7000 sets of accoutrements, and 50,000 ball cartridges, besides various small ordnance stores. It is to be regretted that several valuable lives were also lost in the catastrophe.

### INGENIOUS INVENTION.

Captain Selwyn, of the Royal Navy, and captain commandant of the 6th Westmoreland (England) Volunteers has invented an addition to the hind sight of a rifle, which is said to afford to the marksman great facilities for sighting long ranges. He thus describes the invention, and the manner of its use:—

Among the many marvels of modern artillery few are more remarkable than the enormous range which may be attained by well shaped projectiles, under certain conditions. There is no reason to doubt that an object not exceeding the ordinary long range target in size may be repeatedly struck at a distance of 2,500, or even 3,000 yards, by a rifle neither so long nor so heavy as the well known Enfield. But that this may be done, it has been hitherto necessary that a rest should be used: for the "position" which is known to give the greatest accuracy of firing was quite unattainable, when, to see over the back sight, one had to lower the butt so much as to be rather under the shoulder than against it.

This advantage I have, I think, obviated, preventing at the same time the possibility of the rifle being aimed out of the vertical plane, by adding to the hind sight a prism of glass, which is so attached as to be taken off when not wanted, and in which the shooter may see reflected, in apparent contact, the muzzle sight and the object aimed at, without raising his head or lowering the butt of the rifle.

I have made good practice with a short double barreled DawJacob at the distances of 1000 up to 1500 yards, and there is no limit, other than the range of the rifle, to the utility of this invention.

I have in no way any wish to derive profit from this improvement, which I have commissioned Mr. Daw, of Threadneedle street, to carry out: having no doubt that the same skill which he has shown in the now celebrated DawJacob rifle, and his own sporting breechloader—which I think the most perfect of its kind—will be devoted to the perfection of this, which is only a minor addition to the favorite arm of Volunteers.

J. H. SELWYN, Capt. R.N. and  
Capt. commandant 6th Westmoreland.

### ARTILLERY DETAILS.

The subject of the preservation of cast iron guns, howitzers and carronades having been under consideration by the home authorities, it has been decided that the general use of tompons shall again be resorted to: that the vents of all guns, &c, not required to be kept in immediate readiness for service, shall be stopped with putty: and that the guns, &c, to be kept in readiness shall have their vents stopped with plugs made of gutta serena. The tompons have junk wads, slightly of high gauge, and patterns for the several natures of guns are about to be sealed. The Secretary of State for War has approved the leaf of the tangent bar of Armstrong's 100pounder and 30pounder guns being altered, by cutting off the angles, so as to present the notch for the sight at the top of a pointed instead of a flat surface. A new pattern canvas cover for 12pounder Arm strong guns has been approved, and will be supplied in the proportion of one per gun. These covers are to be considered as articles of battery equipment, and when not in use are to be carried on the footboards of ammunition waggons. Arm strong guns, when not required for use, are to be cleaned, their vent pieces screwed up, levers detached and taken away, a small quantity of greased hemp or waste cotton put into the slot round the vent pieces, and a fid placed in the muzzle. A new pattern shell and fuze key, suitable for all the present Armstrong fuzes and plugs, has been adopted into the service: this key will supersede the present field service fuze key, but batteries having shells with white metal plugs will retain the old pattern keys until they are provided with shells fitted with gun metal plugs. A sliding garrison carriage for the 100pounder Arm strong gun, land service, when mounted on a dwarf traversing platform, has been sealed as a pattern to govern supplies.

### THE VOLUNTEERS AT HOME—A ROYAL COMMISSION.

"It is hard to kick against the pricks," we recommend authorities to notice the fact. It is quite possible that the strong hand of executive power may for a time prevail, but amongst a people to whom, sooner or later, a responsibility has to be acknowledged, coercion is only provocative of a speedy recoil of the infliction upon those attempting its imposition. Under such a constitution as that of England, public opinion offers so many pricks to the heels of a recalcitrant executive that a very short experiment is sufficient to reduce the most restive to tame submission. There are still those who are not inclined to accept the volunteer movement as a great moral, as well as physical fact—people who fail to see in it anything more than one of those chronic mania to which all communities are occasionally subject. These persons are growing daily less in number, under the conviction that kicking against the pricks is both hurtful and profitless. To attempt to ignore, or pool-pool the sober, steady, and long-continued action of twenty, or even two, millions of British people is too bold a venture to promise success, even to stronger ministries than the Palmerston. There is a very prevalent feeling in England that the Volunteer Force is placed in a false position by its want of pecuniary aid. The government has done scarcely anything to promote its efficiency, while the very existence of the Force has relieved the country and the government from the direst solicitude. The public sentiment in this regard is taking practical form.

An important and influential meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament connected with volunteer corps took place on Tuesday, 25th March, in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, to consider the present position of the volunteer movement, and the best means to ensure its permanence. The Earl of Ellenborough was called to the chair, and, after an interesting discussion, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Lord Elcho, seconded by the Earl of Shaftesbury—that application should be made to the Government to issue a Royal commission on the subject. There is little doubt but that this request will be complied with.

The meeting was well attended by Peers and members of Parliament, and passed, none contradicente, the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a Royal commission be appointed to inquire into the present position and prospects of the Volunteer force, and to suggest what measures, if any, may be required to give it permanence."

Speaking of this important move on the part of the friends of the volunteer army, our London contemporary has a paragraph, every word of which is so applicable to our own position, and our own necessities, that we reproduce it, in order that it may be seen by those who have an immediate duty to perform in behalf of the Volunteers of Canada.

"That the volunteer army is placed in a false position by its want of pecuniary assistance, is but too apparent. We refer not only to the humiliation of having to go round, hat in hand, asking for support, but to the idea which such applications are likely to suggest, that Volunteers are begging for their own benefit only, and not for the common good of themselves and their fellow-countrymen. Whatever has a tendency to place volunteers in a class by themselves, and so to separate them from their brother Englishmen, is fraught with most serious danger to the cause, being, in fact, opposed to the fundamental principles of the system. The true ideal of a volunteer force, in a country whose people have one and all, a deep-seated horror of invasion, is an army which comprises within its ranks every man who is capable of bearing arms. It is not a vacant love of soldiering, nor is it a vain ambition to do what others can't, which has tempted us to be volunteers. It is simply an honest desire to perform our part along with others in averting one of the greatest calamities which could befall the country. Since then, the Volunteer movement is not a class movement, but a national institution, demands for Government aid should come, not from the volunteer army, but from the nation at large. We felt this strongly the other day when deprecating a mass meeting of volunteers to obtain the same object, and with the same feeling we applaud the manner in which our friends, at the late meeting, have determined to make their application to the War-office. The above resolution is to be laid before the Secretary for War by a deputation of lords and commoners, who are not exclusively volunteers. We hope it will be favourably received, and the commission issued without delay. If the matter is at once taken up, we see no reason why a sufficient amount of valuable information may not be obtained from the commanding officers of corps, and the results tabulated, in time for Government to act upon the recommendations of the commissioners before the end of the present session of Parliament. We shall then, perhaps, have a little more to say on the vexed question of Government aid."

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The question of telegraphic communication between England and America has again become the subject of very animated discussion in the London journals. That the laying of a cable across the ocean has been successfully accomplished, and intercourse perfected, even though only for a brief space, is proof the most direct that there exists neither in scientific nor practical appliance any insurmountable difficulty. Mr. Cyrus Field has just returned from England, and is reported to be confident that the enterprise will again be undertaken, with as little delay, only, as may suffice for arrangement of the several services that will be called into requisition.

Mr. Lincoln's government, it would seem, proposes to guarantee two per cent upon six

or seven hundred thousand pounds, conditionally that the British government will do likewise. Apart from the commercial interests, that almost coerce the two countries into a combined and mutual operation, there is something so fair and reasonable in the proposal that one cannot conceive the possibility of rejection. Moreover, the amount of the annual liability is comparatively insignificant, say twelve or fourteen thousand pounds. There is some diversity of opinion as to the route. Colonel Shaffner, the projector of the Arctic, northern route, via Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, very naturally claims that superior facilities, not only for the laying down the wire, but also for the maintenance and working the line, are afforded by this direction. The Gutta Percha Company of London, on the other hand, offer to guarantee the laying and perfect working of a line from Ireland to Newfoundland, direct, of 2,100 miles. In like manner, Glass, Elliott & Co. have offered to assume a large responsibility to ensure the efficiency of a line laid by their experienced firm.

Telegraphic communication between Great Britain and America is more desirable at the present time than at any former period. It could not fail to bring the commerce of the two countries into harmonious working, to give the people of each a better understanding of the motives and impulses by which both are actuated, to beget more unison of sentiment, and diffuse more generally a belief in the identity of interests, of which each succeeding year more strongly manifests the truth. Had the Atlantic Telegraph existed at the occurrence of the Trent affair, it is more than probable England might have saved the cost of transporting her troops and warlike material, while the United States would have been saved the irritation which a proud nation necessarily feels under the semblance of coercion. We trust this great link in the chain of the world's progress is about to be forged.

### CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY AT MONTREAL.

Already the note of preparation is sounded for the celebration of the natal day of Her Most Gracious Majesty, at Montreal: there is to be a grand review of the Regulars and Volunteer Force. Many of the corps have contracted for clothing here, and others are importing from the army contractors, through Messrs. Prentice & Co., their agents.

### THE MONTREAL CAVALRY.

We are gratified to see our Montreal friends evincing a spirit which, while deserving the highest encomiums, affords an example we would gladly see followed in other quarters. It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that a committee of cavalry officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Troops is organized to carry out arrangements for a competition of skill in military exercises. Three gold medals are to be given as prizes, with a further prize, not specified, for the best swordsmanship, which last prize is open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the Active Force, Lower Canada.



**MONTREAL  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

*Winter Arrangements.*

Passengers booked to Londonderry, Glasgow,  
or Liverpool.

*Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.*

THIS Company's Line is composed of the following first class steamships:

NORWEGIAN, 2500 tons.....	Capt McMaster
HIBERNIAN, 2500 tons.....	" Grange
BOHEMIAN, 2200 tons.....	" Balantine
NOVA SCOTIAN, 2200 tons.....	" Borland
ANGLO SAXON, 1800 tons.....	" Graham
NORTH AMERICAN, 1800 tons.....	" Burgess
JURA, 2300 tons.....	" Aiton
NEW SHIP.....	"

*Carrying the Canadian & United States' Mails.*

One of the undernoted, or other steamships, will sail from Liverpool every Thursday, for and from Portland every Saturday, calling at Loch Foyle, to receive on board and land passengers to and from Londonderry.

The following are the dates of sailing from Portland:—

Hibernian.....	Saturday, March 8, 1862
Norwegian.....	Saturday, March 15, "
North American.....	Saturday, March 22, "
Anglo Saxon.....	Saturday, March 29, "
Nova Scotian.....	Saturday, April 5, "
Jura.....	Saturday, April 12, "
Bohemian.....	Saturday, April 19, "

and every succeeding Saturday.

**RATES OF THROUGH PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL:**

CABIN:

(According to accommodation.)

To Glasgow.....	\$71.50 @ \$86.50
" Londonderry.....	71.50 @ 86.50
" Liverpool.....	71.50 @ 86.50

STORAGE:

To Glasgow.....	\$35.00
" Londonderry.....	35.50
" Liverpool.....	35.50

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars apply to

**ALLAN, RAE & CO.,  
Agents.**

Quebec, March 10, 1862.

**DEPARTMENT**

OF

**CROWN LANDS.**

**NOTICE**

Is hereby Given that

About 38,000 Acres of Crown Lands,

IN THE

Township of Turcotte, in the Territory of St. Maurice, C.E.,

Will be open for Sale to actual and intending settlers.

On and after the 1st day of June next.

For particulars, apply to the local agent, Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers.

Quebec, April 19, 1862.

**NOTICE.**

THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE is published on the First and Third Saturday of each month, by ROBERT DAVIS, at the office of the GAZETTE, opposite the Post Office, Quebec.

Subscription—Two Dollars per annum.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial department, should be addressed to the Editor M. & V. S. GAZETTE, Quebec.



**Militia & Volunteer Service Gazette.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

**THE NEW MILITIA BILL.**

We give below a copious abstract of the several sections of the new Militia Bill. It is a somewhat voluminous document, comprising one hundred and ninety-three sections, much of it from the old Act, which it repeals, with most of it new provisions based upon the Report of the Commissioners. Our space does not permit us to give the Bill in extenso, but we have done the next best thing in our power, by abstracting the entire gist, and omitting only the legal verbiage and unimportant details. For all practical purposes, our digest will be found ample, while the reader will be saved the wading through the usual long-winded verbosity of an Act of Parliament.

**An Act Respecting the Militia.**

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts, &c:

1. Repeals the former Act respecting the Militia.
2. The Governor to be Commander in chief of the Militia.
3. The Militia to consist of all the male inhabitants of the Province of the age of 18 years or upwards, and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law.
4. The Militia shall be divided into two classes Active Militia and Sedentary Militia.
5. The Active Militia shall be subdivided into three classes: "The Volunteer Force," "The Regular Force," and "The Reserve Force."
6. The Sedentary Militia shall be subdivided into two classes, "The Service Sedentary Force" and "The Retired Sedentary Force."
- 7, 8, 9 & 10 Relate to persons exempt from enrolment and from actual service.
11. The two sections of the Province to be divided into Military Districts.
12. To each Military District a colonel shall be appointed, who shall command the Militia in such District.
13. Military Districts to be divided into Regimental Divisions, and the Regimental Divisions into Sedentary Battalion Divisions, and the Sedentary Battalion Divisions into Sedentary company Divisions.
14. Militia Districts and Divisions existing before the passing of this Act, to remain in force.
15. Each Regimental Division shall furnish one Regular Battalion and one Reserve battalion, of Active Militia, from the male population of such division between the ages of 18 and 45.

16. Each company of a Regular Battalion and each company of a Reserve Battalion, to be taken from within the limits of a defined territorial division, the boundary of which shall be identical with that of a sedentary battalion division, or of a distinct portion of such division.

17. All the Volunteer and Regular battalions shall be numbered from one upwards, the numbers to be drawn by lot.

18. The Commander in chief may, from time to time place on a retired list, all officers who have arrived at, and whenever they may hereafter arrive at the following ages, in each rank, as follows, that is to say:

Field officers, under the rank of colonel, at 60, Captains and subalterns at 50, and who hold commissions in the Active Militia at the time of the passing of this Act, or who may hold commissions in the Active Militia under this Act: and the Commander in chief may give a step of honorary rank to each such person as may be placed on the said retired list.

19. The Commander in chief may transfer such retired officers to the Sedentary Militia, either with the service rank or the honorary rank as he may think proper.

20. All commissions of officers in the Militia shall be granted by the Commander in chief, and during pleasure.

21. All noncommissioned officers in the Militia shall be appointed by the officer commanding the corps or battalion.

22. No person shall be an officer of Militia unless he is one of Her Majesty's subjects by birth or naturalization.

23. Commissions in the Militia, and appointments of noncommissioned officers existing immediately before the passing of this Act shall remain in force, such commissions being subject to be cancelled by the Commander in chief, and such appointments by the officer commanding the battalion, or the same may be placed on the retired list, as hereinbefore mentioned, but no person to be bound to serve in a lower grade than he has held, unless reduced.

24. Commissions of 1837-38 and 1846-47, in the cities of Quebec and Montreal are valid.

25. No person to be appointed or commissioned to any rank below the rank of field officer in the Active Militia, nor shall any officer below such rank be promoted to a higher rank until he shall have passed a practical military examination before a board.

26. Field officers of the Active Militia to be selected from amongst such persons as have served in Her Majesty's Army, or of such other persons as have acquired a sufficient knowledge of military duties.

27. Commissioned officers to be promoted from one grade to another by seniority.

28. Staff officers of the Active Militia may be appointed.

29. There shall be, in each Military District, a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

30. Officers of the Sedentary may be appointed to the Active Militia.

31. For every commission in the Militia of the Province issued after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid to the Adjutant General of Militia the following fees:

	On appointment.	Promotion.
Ensigns or cornets.....	\$5	\$
Lieutenants.....	6	5
Captains.....	8	1
Majors.....	9	2
Lieut.colonels.....	10	1
Colonels of Districts.....	20	10

Staff officers according to their relative rank. And all monies so received for commissions to be paid over to the Receiver General, and become portion of the consolidated revenue of the Province.

**THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.**

32. Each of the following cities—Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, with such portions of the surrounding country as may, from time to time, be added to them by the Commander in chief, shall constitute a Military District.

33. In each such Military District to be formed such number of Volunteer Militia Batteries of Artillery, Troops of Cavalry, Battalions of Garrison Artillery, and Battalions of Infantry as the Commander in chief may from time to time order.



34 In the event of the failure to furnish the complement of Volunteer Militia, the commander in chief may apply the provisions of this Act.

35 Each Volunteer Field Battery to consist of

Officers.	N.c. officers & men.	Horses.
Captain... 1	S. serjts.... 2	Officers... 3
1st lieut. . . 2	serjeants... 4	serjeants... 6
2d lieut. . . 1	corporals . . . 4	trumpeter. 1
	bombardiers. 4	draught . . . 36
	gunners.... 44	
	drivers . . . 26	
	trumpeter . . . 1	
4		85

And on active service, or when authorized by the Commander in chief, of one farrier, a collar maker one wheeler and 16 horses in addition thereto.

36 Each Volunteer Troop of cavalry to consist of

Captain... 1	Troop serjt. major 1
Lieutenant . . . 1	serjeants. . . . . 2
Cornet. . . . . 1	corporals. . . . . 2
	trumpeter. . . . . 1
	privates . . . . . 44
3	
53 horses.	

And on active service, or when authorized by the Commander in chief, a farrier in addition thereto.

37 Each Battalion of Volunteer Garrison Artillery and of Volunteer Infantry, shall consist of

Lieut. colonel . . . 1	Serjeant Major. . . . 1
Majors . . . . . 2	Qr. master serjeant. . . 1
Adjutant . . . . . 1	Hospital serjeant . . . 1
Quartermaster . . . 1	Drum major. . . . . 1
Surgeon . . . . . 1	Serjeants . . . . . 40
Assist. surgeon . . . 1	Corporals. . . . . 40
Captains . . . . . 10	Drummers . . . . . 10
Lieutenants . . . . 10	Privates . . . . . 710
Ensigns. . . . . 10	
37	
804	

38 It shall be lawful for any Volunteer corps to enter into any articles of engagement not in consistent with this Act.

39 The men of the Volunteer Force shall serve for a period of five years, and no noncommissioned officer or man shall, in any case, unless legally discharged, leave the same without giving at least six months notice in writing to the commanding officer: nor shall he at any time leave the same contrary to the engagement in any articles of engagement he may have signed.

40 Commanding officers of corps to be responsible that their corps be kept up to the full strength, and in the event of failure may be disbanded.

41 To each Military District a permanent staff to be appointed, consisting of one Town Adjutant and one Staff Serjeant major to each battalion.

42 The Town Adjutant shall be under the orders of the colonel of the District, shall have general superintendence over the armories and stores, and have control over the staff serjeant majors of battalions: shall make out all returns, certificates, rolls, and other documents that may be required, shall undertake the official correspondence relating both to the Sedentary and Active Militia of the District, and shall carry out the instructions of the colonel of the district with respect to the drill and instruction of the officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the Volunteer and Regular Force, at all times of the year, and shall act as paymaster of all the corps and battalion in the district, and perform such other services as may be from time to time ordered by the commander in chief.

43 The staff serjeant major, under the control of the adjutant, shall have the immediate charge of the arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, and other stores of his battalion, and of the field batteries or troops attached to it, and shall be employed in drilling and instructing the officers, noncommissioned and men of his corps, and shall act as clerks to the adjutant, and perform such other services as may be ordered by the colonel of the District.

44 The officers and noncommissioned officers of the permanent staff shall be appointed for 5 years only, at the termination of which period they will be eligible for reappointment.

45 The several Volunteer corps in existence

at the time of the passing of this Act to continue as such respectively, and similar corps may from time to time be authorized.

46 A company of Engineers may be formed in each District.

47 Volunteer corps liable to be called out in aid of the civil power.

THE REGULAR FORCE.

48 Each Field Battery, Troop of cavalry and Battalion of Garrison Artillery and Infantry of the Regular Force to be of the strength named by the Act.

49 The Regular Force to be raised either by voluntary enlistment, by selection, ballot, or by a combination of voluntary enlistment and ballot.

50 The following method to be adopted in raising the Regular Force: the captain of each Sedentary company having assembled all the men between the ages of 18 and 45 belonging to his company division, will call upon them to give the number required voluntarily, but if volunteers do not come forward in sufficient numbers he will inform the men that it is his duty to make up the number by ballot, unless a majority of two thirds prefer that he select men for the Regular Force from amongst them.

51 If the ballot be adopted, the Regular Force to be taken in the first place from the unmarried men and widowers without children.

52 Every man taken by ballot may provide a substitute, or pay \$30 for three years' exemption.

53 Regular Force to serve for 3 years.

54 To each battalion of the Regular Force a permanent staff shall be appointed consisting of one adjutant and one staff serjeant major.

55 The adjutant of a Regular Battalion to be under the orders of the commanding officer of his Battalion, shall have charge of all arms, clothing, ammunition, books, rolls, &c., belonging to the entire active force within the regimental division to which his battalion belongs, and within which he shall reside: he shall be responsible that all vacancies in the active field batteries, troops, or companies, are filled up as they occur: shall undertake the official correspondence relating both to the sedentary and active militia of his division: he shall be instructed to encourage the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of his corps to drill and practise with the rifle in their leisure hours throughout the year: and afford every assistance in his power to any young men who may wish to qualify themselves as officers, or to receive military instruction: and shall act as paymaster of his regimental division.

56 Relates to the duties of the staff serjeant major

57 The permanent staff to be appointed for 5 years only, but are eligible for reappointment.

THE RESERVE FORCE.

58 Men of the Regular Force after 5 years' service, to serve 3 in the Reserve.

59 Relates to appointment of officers.

General Provisions.

60 Every Volunteer and Regular Militiaman to sign a service Roll.

61 Gratuity of \$10 paid to serjeants who serve a second term.

62 Serjeants, on retiring, to be replaced by corporals.

63 Any man changing his residence to complete his term in new residence: should he fail to present himself at first muster, liable to be drafted for a full period, without reference to previous service.

64 Any man leaving the country for more than ten years, liable, on return, to be drafted for full period.

65 After three years service in the Regular and three in the Reserve Force, to be placed at the bottom of list of men between 18 and 45.

66 All vacancies to be filled up as they occur.

67 In time of war no man required to serve in the field continuously for more than a year: but any men who volunteers to continue to be held to his engagement.

68 In time of war reliefs to be made from the Reserve or service sedentary.

69 Every battalion of the Regular Force, or portions thereof, to train for 28 days at most convenient season each year, such period may be reduced to 14: recruits to do 14 days' additional drill.

70 Volunteer Force to drill for not more than 24 nor less than 14 days each year: such period may be divided.

71 Every corps of Active Militia subject to inspection during training.

72 The Militia to be encamped, when practicable, during training.

73 Reserve Force may be called out for six days training each year.

74 Volunteer and Regular corps may drill and exercise at other seasons, but not to receive pay for such drill.

75 The muster or training of any corps may be dispensed with and again resumed.

76 Adjutant General to draw up codes of instruction, drill and exercise for the Volunteer and Regular Militia, based on that in use in Her Majesty's army.

77 Active Militia to be supplied with practice ammunition.

78 Arms and accoutrements of officers and men, and horses used by them as such, to be exempt from seizure.

79 Officers, noncommissioned officers & men of the Active Militia, while at drill or on service, exempt from serving as jurors or constables.

80 Drill ground, Armory, Magazine, &c., to be provided for each Military District.

81 A suitable drill ground, &c., to be provided for each Regimental division.

82 The selection of sites for the drill grounds and buildings subject to approval of Commander in chief.

83 Volunteers to be allowed \$3 a year in lieu of clothing.

84 Regular Militiamen to be supplied with clothing while on drill or service.

85 The arms, accoutrements, knapsacks and great coats of all corps and battalions, and the clothing of the Regular militia, are to be kept in store, and served out when deemed expedient by the commanding officer.

86 A set of pioneers' tools and camp equipments to be kept in each Regimental store.

87 Drums and bugles to be supplied to the Militia.

88 Officers to furnish their own arms and accoutrements.

89 Commander in chief to prescribe uniform, but corps in existence may wear theirs until the same requires to be replaced.

90 The arms and accoutrements of officers and men of the active militia to be of the best and most serviceable kind.

91 The said arms and accoutrements to be renewed and kept in repair at the cost of the Province.

92 Arms and accoutrements to be kept in armories: where there is no armory commanding officer to be responsible.

93 No noncommissioned officer or private to appear armed or accoutred except at drill, or special occasions, arms not to be taken out of the Province without the order of the commander in chief.

94 The Active Militia to be paid, for each day's training—officers, \$1, n.com. officers and privates, 50 cents: Field Batteries and cavalry, \$1 for each horse used.

95 When called out in aid of the civil power, the officers are to receive same pay as in Her Majesty's service, the men \$1, and lodging.

96 In time of active service in the field, officers and men to receive same pay and allowances as Her Majesty's troops.

97 Town and battalion adjutants to be paid \$2.50 a day, with contingent allowances: staff serjeants \$300 a year.

98 Active militia to be paid at such time and manner as may be directed.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

99 The service sedentary force to be those from 18 to 45, and not in the Volunteer, Regular or Reserve force.

100 In time of peace the service sedentary to attend annual muster only.

101 Commander in chief may dispense with annual muster.

102 When the Service Sedentary force are called out, the first for actual service to be single men and widowers without children.

103 Each company of the service sedentary force to have three officers, four serjeants & four corporals.

104 Enrolment of each company to be made by the captain.



- 105 Each man liable to be enrolled in any company to give in his name to the officer commanding the company within 20 days after he becomes liable.
- 106 The officer commanding a reserve sedentary company to make out a correct roll thereof and send same to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.
- 107 Each company roll to be corrected from time to time.
- 108 Each man between 18 and 45 to be assessed.
- 109 Clerk of municipality to make a copy of each militia roll, and put it up at some convenient public place.
- Men of the active militia exempt from assessment: every commanding officer to send clerk of municipality a list of the men serving in his corps on 1st May in that year.
- 111 Certain persons exempt from payment of commutation assessment: mode of claiming exemption.
- 112 Court of Revision to determine who are exempt.
- 113 Clerk of municipality to set down the name of every person so liable to pay the said tax, under the head of "Militia Roll," said sum to be collected same time and manner as taxes are collected in each municipality.
- 114 All monies so collected to be paid to the Receiver General of the Province.
- 115 The said collector to make such payment and return under oath.
- 116 The collector to return the names of persons refusing to pay the commutation assessment.
- 117 On refusal to pay, such sum to be added to his commutation assessment for next year.
- 118 The collector and Treasurer of each municipality to execute bonds.
- 119 Every commanding officer to make out a true list of those who attended annual muster.
- 120 Every person attending muster to be discharged from payment of commutation assessment for that year.
- 121 Relates to Acts empowering collectors of taxes, &c.
- 122 Information to be given as to who are liable to be enrolled.
- 123 Penalty for refusing to give information.
- 124 Defines the meaning of terms used in this Act.
- 125 The Retired Sedentary Force to be composed of men between 45 and 60, who claim exemption on that account.
- 126 The Commander in chief may require the men of the retired sedentary force to serve in the Militia in cases of great emergency.
- 127 The Commander in chief may require all the male inhabitants of the Province, above the age of 60 years, to serve in case of a *levee en masse*.
- 128 The commander in chief may, in the event of war, raise, in addition to the volunteer and regular militia of the Province, such regiments of militia by voluntary enlistment for general service, during such war, and a reasonable time after its termination.
- 129 The commander in chief may sanction the organization of separate associations for drill, and of independent companies of infantry, composed of professors, masters, or pupils of universities, schools, or other public institutions, or of persons engaged in or about the same, who shall provide their own arms, accoutrements and clothing.
- 130 Seamen to register their names with the collector of the port nearest to which they live, such enrolment to exempt them from service in the militia for one year from date.
- 131 Master of a vessel, upon engaging any seaman, to satisfy himself that such seaman has been duly registered.
- 132 Volunteer Marine companies may be formed at each port in this Province.
- 133 Captains in the marine to rank as major in the militia, and lieutenants as captain.
- 134 Said marine corps to be trained to the use of small arms, management of gunboats and working guns of heavy calibre.
- 135 Provides for the appointment of Ministers of Militia Affairs, to be selected from among the Heads of the Public Departments.
- 136 Paymaster to be attached to said Department.
- 137 There shall be an Adjutant General with rank of colonel: must be a field officer in Her Majesty's service.
- 138 Upper and Lower Canada to have a Deputy Adjutant General each.
- 139 In case of calling out the militia, the volunteer and Regular Force shall first take the field, then the Reserve, then additional active battalions from the service sedentary force, lastly, the Retired sedentary force.
- 140 Colonels commanding districts, or officer commanding volunteer or regular battalion may, in case of any sudden emergency, call out the whole or any part of the militia under his command, until the pleasure of the commander in chief is known.
- 141 The militia so called out to obey all orders of their commanding officer.
- 142 When the militia of any District or Division are called out, volunteers shall be included, and will obey the officer issuing it.
- 143 When the whole militia of the Province are called out, all the volunteer corps shall be included, and shall immediately obey the orders they receive.
- 144 Each militiaman, when called out, to attend at appointed place.
- 145 No man unfit, from bodily infirmity, to be taken, but another drafted in his place.
- 146 The militia, when so called out, to be subject to the Articles of War and Mutiny Act, with sundry exceptions.
- 147 Relates to rank and precedence of officers.
- 148 No militia officer or man to be sentenced to death by any court martial except for mutiny, desertion to the enemy, or other traitorous acts.
- 149 No officer of Her Majesty's army to sit on any militia court martial.
- 150 When Her Majesty's forces, or the militia, are on a march in this Province, and billeted as mentioned, each householder shall, when required, furnish them with house room, fire and utensils for cooking, and candles: and in cases of emergency, horses, carriages and oxen may be impressed.
- 151 Relates to billeting the troops.
- 152 As to payment to householders for billeting troops.
- 153 As to place of lodging troops.
- 154 As to undue proportion of men billeted upon one householder.
- 155 No Justice of the Peace, holding any military office or commission, to be concerned in the quartering or billeting troops under his command.
- 156 Troops or militia not to be quartered in any convent or nunnery.
- 157 On refusal to supply horses or carriages' same may be impressed.
- 158 Refers to railway and steamboat transport of troops, stores, &c.
- 159 Liability to punishment.
- 160 All articles of engagement entered into by volunteers, being previously approved by the Commander in chief, and not inconsistent with this Act, shall be enforced and the penalties be recoverable.
- 161 As to retaining monies—a misdemeanour.
- 162 Any person making an affidavit or declaration required in and by this Act, and swearing or declaring falsely therein, shall be guilty of perjury.
- 163 Any officer of the militia refusing or neglecting to transmit any roll, return or copy, to incur a penalty of \$40 for each offence.
- 164 Any officer or noncommissioned officer of militia refusing or neglecting to assist his commanding officer in making any such roll or return incurs a penalty of \$20 for each offence.
- 165 Any militiaman or other person refusing or neglecting to give any notice or information necessary for making or correcting the Roll of the company, incurs a penalty of \$10 for each offence.
- 166 Any militia officer, noncommissioned officer, or man, not exempt by commutation or otherwise under this Act, from attending muster or training, who neglects or refuses to attend the same, to incur a penalty of not more than \$5 for each offence. in case of training, each day's absence to be held to be a separate offence.
- 167 Any person who interrupts or hinders any militia at drill, or trespasses on the bounds set out by the proper officer, shall incur a penalty of \$5 for each offence, and may be taken into custody and detained by order of the commanding officer until such drill be over for the day.
- 168 Penalty of \$5 for disobedience or insolent conduct to superior officer.
- 169 Arms and accoutrements to be kept in proper condition, under a penalty of \$1.
- 170 Drilled horses of cavalry or field battery not to be sold, under penalty of \$20.
- 171 Unlawfully disposing of arms or accoutrements, incurs a penalty of \$20.
- 172 Refusing to aid the civil power incurs a penalty of \$20.
- 173 Householder refusing to receive troops billeted on him incurs a penalty of \$8.
- 174 Refusing to furnish carriage, horse or ox incurs a penalty of \$8.
- 175 Penalty for refusing to furnish railway car or craft, \$20.
- 176 Contraventions of any enactment of this Act incurs a penalty of \$20.
- 177 Penalties incurred under this Act recoverable, with costs, by summary conviction.
- 178 In case of nonpayment, to be committed to prison.
- 179 Prosecutions against officers are to be brought by the Adjutant General: against non commissioned officers and privates, by the officer commanding the corps to which they belong.
- 180 No prosecution to be commenced after the expiration of six months from the commission of the offence charged.
- 181 Penalty, when recovered, to go to the Receiver General.
- 182 As to notices under this Act.
- 183 General and other Militia Orders, by the Adjutant General sufficiently notified by their insertion in the *Canada Gazette*.
- 184 Orders made by the commanding officer of a District or Division sufficiently notified by insertion in some newspaper published in such division.
- 185 As to evidence of commission or appointment under this Act.
- 186 Relates to bonds entered into under this Act.
- 187 Monies due to the Crown under this Act may be recovered in any manner in which such debts may be recovered.
- 188 Relates to actions and prosecutions, and where they are to be laid.
- 189 Relates to costs in such actions: judge to certify his approbation.
- 190 All sums of money required to defray any expense authorized by this Act, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, upon warrant directed by the Governor to the Receiver General: and such warrants may be made in favor of paymaster to enable him to pay such expense, or in favor of the party directly entitled to the money: but no sum of money to be so paid out of the consolidated fund until first approved by Legislative Assembly in the annual estimates.
- 191 Detailed accounts of all monies advanced or expended under this act, to be laid before each branch of the Provincial Parliament during the then next session thereof.
- 192 The Interpretation act shall apply to all regulations, orders and articles of engagement lawfully made or entered into under this act.
- 192 The word "corps" shall, for the purposes of this act, include any Field Battery, Troop of cavalry, Foot company of Artillery or Rifle company, or any Battalion or Regiment.

A committee of superior officers, appointed from various branches of the service, has been sitting for some time past at the War Department to take into consideration the employment of soldiers at their respective trades, in lieu of civilians, which would considerably reduce the army expenditure, if put generally in force. Sub committees have also been formed at Woolwich and the out stations, to forward the necessary reports to the central committee.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has abolished the death penalty, except for murder.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Militia and Volunteer Service Gazette.

Sir—As an old "son of a gun," I have read the comments in your paper upon rifle shooting and gunnery with a good deal of interest. I am not quite an "octogenarian," but, like the old commodore,

"The bullets and the gout  
Have so knocked my hull about,  
That I'll never more be fit for sea."

And I am just as unfit to enter into a paper as a naval war. Yet I fancy I could still lay a gun with any "Number One" of our crack artillery volunteers. Rifled cannon were not used in my day, so that I know nothing of Sir Wm Armstrong's wonderful invention. In Cochran's and Pellet's time we were not accustomed to play much at "long bowls"; and Mad Charley, than whom no better or braver sailor ever trod the quarter deck, never wanted to be farther from his enemy than a boarding-pike would reach; so that I think the new-fashioned long range guns would have found little favor with these fire-eaters of the old school. Still, mind you, I don't say they're not an improvement; but, to my mind, they're not the sort of thing to make good, bull-dog fighting sailors, such as grew up out of the Nelson's school—the thorough dare-devils of Napier and Coddington. They may be all very scientific, and go to show a high state of civilization, but you can't get much refinement out of a cracked skull or a bloody nose. Depend upon it, Jack won't stop to make a bow before he goes to work; and if you try to make a dancing master of him, you'll simply waste what, rightly handled, would be very valuable material. No, not the old thing'd'd well enough—close quarters, the cutlass and pistol, and if Jack doesn't stand upon his enemy's deck, why, he won't require any other to stand upon.

But here have I been spinning a long yarn about "auld lang syne," while I started to ask if you, or any of your readers who take an interest in projectiles, know anything about the flight or effect of chain or bar shot. These used to be considered rather ugly customers when I was a youngster. They were awkward enough to handle, but played the very devil amongst the spars and rigging—against steam propelled ships they would, of course, be less effective. I should like to hear the opinion of some one who, like myself have seen them come aboard, tearing, ripping, and swinging—devilish ugly!

One word more, and, as the Yankees say, "I am done." The militia committee seem to have taken it into their heads that the red-coats are to do the main part of the work in preserving Canada for the Canadians. I am quite willing to admit that a powerful land force is absolutely necessary, but I am as thoroughly convinced that if Jonathan is permitted to land on any point he pleases, without running the gauntlet of a pretty stout squadron of gunboats, it will take considerable time and much very unsatisfactory effort to get rid of him. The only notice of a marine force in the militia report is a little paragraph giving permission to sailors and seafaring men for enrolment and instruction in working guns of heavy calibre. And there is left this, to my thinking—there's nothing like leather, you know—the most important arm of the service. England seems to be wearing round to my way of thinking, by discovering her danger is to be avoided by keeping the invader's foot from her soil. She ought to have a channel fleet that all the navies of the world could not conquer. The British channel ought to be considered British soil. Excuse this rambling letter. Pray advocate Lake gunboats, and plenty of 'em; there's safety in them, take for it the word of

AN OLD SALT.  
Port Dover, C.W., April 12, 1862.

[Our correspondent appears to have read the report somewhat carelessly, for the force which he complains is neglected, is recommended in the preamble, and nearly the latest paragraph states, as the opinion of the commissioners that, "even this number of men would be insufficient, without the co-operation of a strong body of regular troops; and a powerful fleet of gunboats on the lakes."—Ed

To the Editor of the Militia and Volunteer Service Gazette.

Sir—Your excellent and well-conducted journal being devoted to the well-being of Volunteer corps, it is with an apology I venture to intrude, for their consideration, two remarks

First—The necessity of punctual and regular attendance to all drills.

Second—That, as a body of gentlemen, it would be far better to devote their attention to "Mars" than to "Jolly Bacchus."

I witnessed, on Saturday evening, with much regret, that the latter had been taking liberties with more than one of the "gallant sons." I hope, for the future, the jolly god will be left till after drill at least, particularly as this request emanates from one who looks with some degree of pride on the efficiency of Volunteer corps.

Yours, with much respect,

OLIVER

Quebec, 15th April, 1862.

To the Editor of the Militia and Volunteer Service Gazette.

Sir—It is an old saying that what is everybody's business is nobody's, and for this reason I beg you to give me a short space in your paper to enter a protest, on behalf of the Volunteer Force, against the manner in which it has been treated by the commission for the re-organization of the militia. It is clear to every one who reads the Report that the volunteer spirit, as manifested in volunteer corps, is to be snuffed out. Col. Lysons, I suppose, thinks that nothing but a pipe-clay machine can be a soldier, and that a soldier should be nothing else. But how does he propose to make such a machine out of his traders and yeomen? Does he think, after his contemptuously ignoring us, that we are going to volunteer into his conscription ranks? Let him bring the old caste system of the militia ballot box to Canada and try how it will work. Does he fancy that he can get 28 days consecutive drill out of young men who have their employers' interests to attend to daily from 9 till 5? Or does he imagine the farmer is going to leave his summer work to go upon a month's training? And the inducement is to be 50 cents a day! Let me tell the gallant colonel he is going to do nothing of the sort. The pipeclay despotism may do well enough where it is backed up with the cuts, but there were those on the commission who could have told him that the people of Canada must be dealt with after a very different fashion, if he hopes to succeed in organizing a Canadian militia. The Government may get a bill through Parliament upon the principles of the report, but depend upon it, Sir, that in less than two years we shall be just as well off for a defensive force as we are now. We shall have an armed and disciplined body of 50,000 men—upon paper! We shall, too, have the luxury of paying some million and a half a year for the sham. Yes, for the sham! for, as they are setting about it, the thing cannot work. To have made it practicable and effective, they should have gone with the popular spirit. The volunteer movement has become a love with the people, and it has national advantages which no other mode can afford. It offers an agreeable excitement to our young men, and begets in them a noble and patriotic spirit. It is security against invasion, for it comprises the whole population en masse; and has the desirable character of being inexpensive to the country, being, in the main, self-sustaining. The regular-bred martinet may turn up his nose at the volunteer; but though the latter may be less perfect as a piece of evolution machinery, he can look as straight along the barrel of his rifle as the most practised regular. My advice to my brother volunteers is to keep up their drill, practice their shooting during the summer, and keep clear of the pipeclay militia force. It is a failure in the beginning. And if the Horse Guards could not send out, to assist in the organization of our militia, any greater ingenuity than is found in the English system tacked on to our own old break down, all I can say is, that I could find three or four volunteer sergeants who could have done the work much better, at one-fiftieth of the cost.

....., C.W.

To the Editor of the Militia and Volunteer Service Gazette.

Sir—I have read the report of the late militia commission with a good deal of interest, and must confess that there are several portions of it which I cannot exactly "see through." I will not occupy your valuable time and space with any lengthened details or arguments, but will just name one particular portion—the appointment and duties of staff officers and non-commissioned officers—the "how" of which I would like to see more fully explained. It seems there is to be, to each battalion of the active force, a permanent staff of one adjutant and one sergeant-major. The adjutant is to have general charge over all arms, clothing, ammunition, stores, &c., of the regimental division to which he belongs, which regimental division includes the whole of the militia in that division—avalry, artillery, and infantry—both active and sedentary; he is also to conduct the official correspondence, and act as paymaster of his division, for which he is to receive 12s. 6d. a day. Now, that is all very well for the adjutant, but let us just look at the sergeant-major's duties. He is to have the "immediate" charge of all the arms, &c., of the division (which, alone, occupies the time of two men here), he is to drill and instruct the officers, non-commissioned officer and men of his corps (which takes some twelve or fifteen men to do at present); and he is to act as clerk to the adjutant, besides (which, of course, is equivalent to saving he is to do all the correspondence, make out the returns, rolls, pay sheets, &c. of the division). For this duty he is to receive 3s. 6d. a day. I think, Sir, a very little reflection will suffice to show the impossibility of one man being able to perform all the duties required of a staff sergeant-major by the militia commission. These duties, in a line regiment occupy the time of nearly twenty officers, non-commissioned officers and men; and, for their performance, the lucky fellow is to receive the handsome allowance of 3s. 6d. a day, and be eligible for "re-appointment" at the end of three years; while the adjutant, whose duty appears to be principally that of "general superintendent," or, rather, I should say, "a walking gentleman," is to receive 12s. 6d. I must certainly say, Sir, Editor that, to say the least of it, this strikes me as rather an unfair division of labour and profits.

Quebec.

The arrangements are already settled for calling out 55 regiments of English and Scotch militia. The majority of the English regiments are to assemble on the 8th of May: each corps will be out for 21 days, and recruits will have 14 days training previously.

A brass 12-pounder gun has been placed in position at one of the entrances to the Royal carriage department of the arsenal at Woolwich. The history of this weapon is somewhat extraordinary. The gun was cast in the year 1784, at the Royal Arsenal, and ten years after was presented by His Majesty King George the III to the Emperor of China, in whose possession it remained until the last Chinese war, when it was captured by our troops at Peking, and returned to Woolwich. The gun, having been fully tested, has been found as sound and good as when it was originally cast, a strong proof of the value and durability of brass for the manufacture of artillery.

The naval intelligence correspondent of the Times, writing under date of the 18th ult., says that "a signal was made from the Victory, flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir W. H. Bruce, in Ports mouth harbour, at 8 a.m. yesterday, for all the gunboats in the first class of the Reserve to man with their crews, take on board a week's provisions, and report themselves when ready for sea. The men were scattered on board the different ships in the harbour, in various parts of the dock yard, and over at the Haslar gunboat yard, and the signal was wholly unexpected, yet every boat was manned, provisioned, and reported officially as ready for sea under two hours, and there is no doubt but that another hour would have seen them fairly under steam at Spithead. The rapidity with which the signal was made out speaks well for the efficiency of our Steam Reserve."

A VOLUNTEER.

## ARMING AND RECOGNITION OF THE VOLUNTEERS

Parliament meets again after the Easter recess, on the 24th; immediately after which the Militia Bill will be introduced by the Minister of the Department.

There will be no further issue of arms to Volunteers until the whole subject of Militia has been considered. We may add also, that the apprehension which seems to have been prevalent since the publication of the Report of the Militia Commissioners, that it was intended to ignore the Volunteers in any new organization, is entirely without foundation. It will be seen on reference to the 32nd and following sections of the Bill that the Volunteer Force is fully recognized as one of—if not the main and primary—branches of the Active Force, the commissions confirmed, and the engagements and regulations of the several corps legally authorised. This is all as it should be, and we are confident will give very general satisfaction. The friends of the Volunteer movement in the Legislature should make this position of the Volunteer an essential in the passage of the new Bill through the House, both out of regard of justice to the Force, and from motives of public economy.

## THE CONGREVE ROCKET.

This projectile, invented by Sir William Congreve, was first used in Portugal, during the early part of the Peninsular war. Its novelty and destructiveness caused great consternation, the enemy was thoroughly astounded, and some of the oldest French troops were thrown into the utmost confusion. The Congreve rocket is now well known, and is used by all armies when its peculiar effectiveness is adapted to the achievement of the object contemplated. The rocket, however, is a projectile sui generis. It combines, as it were, both weapon and charge, and is more or less destructive as its application is more or less appropriate. The mode of using the rocket, as adopted by the British army and navy, is to fire them from cases, or iron tubes. The rocket itself consists of a cylindrical case filled with a combustible composition of which sulphur, charcoal and gunpowder form the principal part, the ingredients being so graduated as to ensure a slow but powerful combustion, which, from the comparative inertia or gravity of the rocket, ensures a rapid propulsion. A fuze is attached, the length of which is according to the range, as in the case of a shell. The composition of the rocket is such as will give forth a considerable volume of fire amounting to almost flame. The case is firmly attached to a pole, occasionally pointed with iron, eight or ten feet long, which, coming in contact with any object causes a sudden deflection in its flight, and starts the destructive missile off in some tangential direction. During its flight it vomits forth a stream of fire, lighting up the country for a mile around, and bringing certain ignition to any combustible material on which it fastens. It finally terminates in shell-like fragments, bearing death and destruction to all within its influence.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the friends of the Volunteer Militia Force is convened for Saturday the 29th inst., at the Conference Room of the Parliament Building, for the purpose of organizing a Rifle Association for Lower Canada. Rifle shooting must form an important feature in any military efficiency which the people of Canada may attain, and like all other novel acquirements it demands practice, and a familiarity with a thousand incidents which the individual will be unable to acquire by his single and unaided experience. Some organization is also indispensable that friendly rivalry may be promoted, and the competitions arising conducted with fairness and uniformity. In Canada we have yet much to learn respecting the rifle, and we have, already, in these columns, done, in our own small way, some trifling service in diffusing a more accurate knowledge of this effective weapon, its projectile and its capabilities, and we trust to be able to afford still further elucidation. In Great Britain rifle shooting has become an institution, and ranks in the category of national pastimes. Why may it not be so with us in Canada, where its practical utility has so much larger field, and where it may one day be needed to maintain our national existence? By all means then let us have a Provincial Rifle Association.

## The Official Gazette.

Quebec, Saturday,  
12th April, 1862.

[This day's Gazette contains no Militia General Orders or Appointments.]

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Quebec, 17th April 1862.

## Militia General Order.

## ACTIVE FORCE.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorised:

## CLASS B.

## Military District Number Three, Upper Canada.

Two Volunteer Militia Rifle companies Kingston. To be captain, W. G. Hinde; lieutenant, Jas. Joseph Burrows; ensign, Wm. George Draper. To be captain, Daniel Callaghan; lieutenant, Robert Hendry, jun.; ensign, W. J. Stewart.

## Military District Number Five, Upper Canada.

Merchants' Volunteer Rifle company, Toronto. To be lieutenant, ensign Wm Robert Harris, vice Murray, promoted; to be ensign, Colour-serjeant John Douglas, vice Harris, promoted.

By command of his excellency the right honorable the governor general and commander in chief,

J. R. NASH, Lt colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General Militia,  
Upper Canada.

## HALIFAX.

9th April, 1862.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

*Albany Volunteers, Windsor*.—Charles J. Wilkins, Esq., to be captain; Daniel Geldert, gentleman, to be first lieutenant; John Keith, gentleman, to be first lieutenant; Gaspar Drillio, gentleman, to be second lieutenant; J. H. Hoare, gentleman, to be quartermaster.

*Mulgrave Volunteers, Arichat*.—Second lieutenant John H. Ballam, to be first lieutenant, v. Binnet resigned; Daniel Madden, gentleman, to be second lieutenant v. Ballam promoted.

His Excellency the Commander in chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of capt. J. Yeoman, 4th Halifax Regiment, Nova Scotia Militia.

## MONTREAL VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

## TRIAL OF SKILL IN MILITARY EXERCISES, &amp;c.

Wednesday, May 21st, 1862.

## PRIZE LIST.

1st—STAFF AND SQUADRON OFFICERS' PRIZE.  
A Gold Medal.

For the Dragoon who exhibits the greatest dexterity in Post Practice, right and left, by thrusts and cuts at the rings and heads attached thereto, the practice to be in conformity to the rules laid down in the revised cavalry sword exercise for post practice, page 29, section 4, Nos. 1, 3, 6.

Rule.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of No 1 and 2 Troop of the Montreal volunteer cavalry only.

2nd—CITIZENS' PRIZE.

A Gold Medal.

For the best shot with the regulation revolver at a target placed at 25 yards distance, firing to the right and left, and passing at a center. Points to be reckoned in the usual manner.

Rule.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 and 2 Troops of the Montreal volunteer cavalry only.

3rd—FIELD OFFICER'S PRIZE.

A Gold Medal.

For the best appointed and most efficient Dragoon in every respect.

Rule.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 and 2 Troops of the Montreal volunteer cavalry only.

For the above three prizes the rider's horse must have been ridden at least two months in the squadron.

## COMMANDANT'S AND STAFF PRIZE.

(Particulars hereafter.)

For the best swordsman, with masks and single sticks, at independent practice, each cut or thrust to be acknowledged by the defending party sloping swords. This exercise to be conducted as in the three practices in four directions, viz: Right front, left rear, left front, right rear, as laid down in the revised cavalry sword exercise, page 24, but each file to use his own judgment in attacking and defending. The whole of the above exercise must be gone through mounted.

Rule.—Open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer militia cavalry of the Active Force of Lower Canada.

## General Rules.

1st. Competitors must all appear in uniform, with forage cap, and mounted.

2nd. No talking allowed in the ranks, or to by-standers.

3rd. The firing and other exercises to be in the order in which competitors have entered their names.

4th. No members of Volunteer cavalry corps who have served in the regular army will be allowed to compete for any of the prizes.

5th. Any person quitting the ranks, leaving the ground before the match is settled, being under the influence of liquor, or otherwise misbehaving himself on the ground, will be ruled out of the match altogether.

6th. Any person having kindly consented to act as umpire, his decision on all matters will be final.

7. Any infringement of the above rules will at once disqualify any competitor for any of the trials.

8th. All entries to be made to the committee at the armory, between 12 and 2 p.m., on Tuesday, 20th May, 1862, when a fee of 25 cents will be charged to each competitor, to be paid at the time of entry.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Lt-colonel David, comdg. Montreal cavalry Force, President.

Capt Smith, No. 1 Troop;

Capt Languedoc, No. 2;

Major Ogilvie;

Lt-colonel Lovelace.

F. D. FULFORD, Captain,  
Secretary.

Montreal, March 3, 1862.



**S A L E**  
OF  
**CROWN LANDS.**

Department of Crown Lands,  
Quebec, Feb. 28, 1862.  
Between the 15th and 30th of April next, Sales  
will be held of located and vacant ungranted

**CROWN LANDS,**  
and of certain  
**CROWN & CLERGY LANDS,**  
which are liable to resumption, for default of  
payment, in the Townships of  
Durham, Kingsey, Simpson, Wickham, Grant-  
ham, Wendover and Upton, in the county of  
Drummond; Townships of Tingwick, Horton,  
Chester, Warwick, Arthabaska, Stanfold, Bul-  
strode, Aston, Maddington, and Blandford,  
county of Arthabaska, and Township of Acton,  
county of Bagot.

Lists of the lands to be offered for sale, to  
which the attention of squatters and purchasers  
in arrears is particularly called, will shortly be  
placed in the hands of the local agents, for dis-  
tribution.

(Signed)

**P. M. VAN KOUGHNET,**  
Commissioner.

Quebec, March 5, 1862.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

**NOTICE**  
Is hereby Given that the  
**SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS**  
in the

Counties of Arthabaska, Drummond, Nicolet,  
and Bagot,

Advertised to take place at St. Christophe d'  
Arthabaska on the 17th, and at Drummondville  
on the 25th of April next, are

Postponed as follows:

The sale at St Christophe d'Arthabaska, to the  
17th July next.

The sale at Drummondville to the 25th July,  
next.

It is also proposed to hold a sale of public  
lands in the county of Huntingdon, on the 31st  
July, of which due notice will be given by hand  
bills, in which the lands to be offered for sale  
will be specified.

The attention of squatters and purchasers in  
arrears is particularly called to the note at the  
foot of the handbills already circulated.

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Quebec, 27th March, 1862.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**  
Quebec, 1st April, 1862.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby Given that about  
**28,000 Acres of Crown Lands,**  
in the  
Township of Langevin, county Dorchester, C.E.  
**WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE**  
To Actual and intending settlers, on and after  
the 1st day of May next.

For particulars apply to the local agent, An-  
drew Ross, Esq., at Frampton, C.E.

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner.

April 2, 1862.



**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**  
Quebec, April, 1862.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that about  
**21,500 Acres of Crown Lands,**  
in the  
Township of Ashburton, County of Mont-  
magny, C.E.,  
will be  
Open for Sale,

To actual and intending settlers, on and after  
the 12th day of May next.

For particulars, apply to the local agent, F.  
Tetu, Esq., at Moutmagny.

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner Crown Lands  
Quebec, April 11, 1862.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**  
Quebec, 8th April, 1862.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that about  
**15,500 Acres of Crown Lands,**  
in the  
Township of Demers, County of Temis-  
couata, C.E.,  
will be  
Open for Sale,

To actual and intending Settlers, on and after  
the 10th day of May next.

For particulars, apply to the local agent, L.  
N. Gauvreau, Esq., at L'Isle Verte.

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner.  
Quebec, April 10, 1862.

*Crown Lands Department,*  
Quebec, 12th April, 1862.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby Given, that  
ON  
Saturday, the 31st day of May next,  
AT NOON,  
at the office of the Crown Land office,

AT  
**THREE RIVERS,**  
ABOUT

**9,500 Acres of Crown Lands,**  
IN THE  
Township of Shawenegan, in the County of  
St. Maurice, C.E.,

Will be offered for Sale  
AT  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**Terms.—CASH.**

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner.  
Quebec, April 19, 1862.



**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**  
Quebec, 12th April, 1862.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby Given, that  
ON  
Saturday, the 7th day of June, next,  
AT THE  
Village of Ste. Julienne,  
at the hour of noon,  
About 10,000 Acres of Crown Lands,  
In the Township of Rawdon, in the county of  
Montcalm,

Will be offered for Sale at Public Auction.

**Terms.—CASH.**

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,**  
Quebec, April 12, 1862.

**NOTICE**

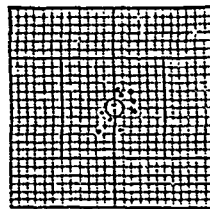
Is hereby Given, that  
On Saturday, the 26th day of July next,  
at the office of the Crown Land agent,  
Peter Street, Lower Town,  
in this city,  
At the hour of Noon,  
About 5,500 Acres of Crown Lands,  
In the Townships of Stanham & Tewkesbury,  
in the county of Quebec,

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction.

**Terms.—CASH.**

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commissioner.

**AMMUNITION.**



**TARGET**  
12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average  
shooting at 100 yards,  
with

**ELEY'S**  
**BEST**  
**ENFIELD**  
**CARTRIDGES.**

**Eley's Ammunition**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double waterproof central fire caps, felt wad-  
dings to prevent the loading of guns, wire car-  
tridges for killing game, &c., at long distances,  
breach-loading cartridge cases of superior qual-  
ity for shot guns and rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small  
Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, cartridges and caps  
for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers.  
**ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION & BALL**  
**CARTRIDGES**

for Whitworth and Henry rifles; also for West-  
ley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and  
other breach loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compres-  
sion from soft refined lead.

**ELEY BROTHERS,**  
Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.  
WHOLESALE ONLY.



*Crown Lands Department.*  
Quebec, 19th Dec., 1861.

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given, that Stanislas Drapeau, Esq., Agent for the Settlement of Crown Lands on the Elgita and Tacho Roads, is now authorised to make

**FREE GRANTS**  
of One Hundred Acres,  
on the  
**TACHE ROAD,**

in the Townships of Garneau, Lafontaine, and Chapais

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. commissioner.

Quebec, Dec. 12, 1861.



**DEPARTMENT**  
OF  
**CROWN LANDS.**

HIS Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to Dismiss Jean Olivier Calus Arcand, of St. Joseph, in the county of Beauce, Esquire, from the Office of Agent for the Sale of the Public Lands in the Townships of Broughton and Thetford, in the said county.

All communications on the subject of the Public Lands in those Townships should, for the present, be addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, and all persons who have paid monies to Mr. Arcand, on account of public lands, are requested to furnish a statement of the same forthwith.

**P. A. VANKOUGHNET,**  
Commissioner.

Quebec, March 5, 1862.



**SALE OF CROWN LANDS.**

**DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.**

Between the 15th and 30th of April next, SALES will be held of Land and Vacant ungranted Crown Lands, and of certain

**CROWN AND CLERGY LANDS**

which are liable to resumption for default of payment in the Townships of Durham, Kingsey, Simpson, Wickham, Grantiam, Wendover and Upton, in the County of Drummond, Townships of Tingwick, Horton, Chester, Warwick, Zithabaska, Stanfold, Bulstrode, Aston, Maddington and Blandford, County of Arthabaska, and Township of Acton, County of Bagot.

Lists of the Lands to be offered for Sale, to which the attention of Squatters and Purchasers in arrears is particularly called, will shortly be placed in the hands of the local Agents for distribution.

(Signed) **P. M. VANKOUGHNET,**  
Commissioner.

Quebec, March 5, 1862.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ABOUT FIFTY Thousand Acres of Crown Land, in the TOWNSHIP OF MEKINAC, County of Champlain, C. E., will be open for sale to Actual and Intending Settlers on and after

*The First Day of April Next.*

For particulars, apply to the local agent, ALPHONSE DROZD, Esq., at Th. ec. Rivers.

**ANDREW RUSSELL,**  
Assist. Commis<sup>r</sup>onner.

Quebec, March 5, 1862.

[BY APPOINTMENT.]



**LEWIS J. LEVEY,**

*Tobacconist to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

Importer of

FIRST CLASS CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,  
MEERSCHAUM & FANCY PIPES,

AND

*Tobacconists' Goods of the Best Quality.*  
Wholesale and Retail.

20, FABRIQUE STREET, QUEBEC.

**RIFLE POWDER,**

AND

**MILITARY GUN CAPS.**

For the use of Volunteer Rifle Corps,

AT

**T. W. BOYDS**

*Gun, Pistol, & Fishing Tackle Manufactory,*  
127 Notre Dame Street (late 115),  
MONTREAL.

All orders executed with promptness, and at Low Prices.

**MCKLESTON'S**

Registered

**BRITISH VOLUNTEER LEGGINGS**

(As used by the London Volunteers)

MANUFACTORY—14, LEMOINE STREET,  
MONTREAL.

The Trade, in giving orders, will note that they are made in Enamelled Leather, Smooth Patent Leather, Diced Waxed Leather, and Fine East India Calf.

Sold in all the leading stores throughout the Canadas.  
Jan. 31, 1862.

**VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!**

**WAR OR PEACE! PEACE OR WAR!**

**C. ATKINSON & CO.,**

297 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

informs Volunteers and others that they are still manufacturing all kinds of

**MILITARY SHAKOS, HELMETS, FORAGE CAPS, &c.,**

and are now prepared to fill orders to any extent, and take this opportunity of returning thanks for the very extensive patronage received during the last five years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

*God Save the Queen!*



**HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,**

**Book and Job Printers,**

**PUBLISHERS, & C.,**

NO. 20, ST. URSULE STREET, U. T.,

EXECUTE all kinds of PRINTING Neater, Quicker and Cheaper, than any other office in this city.

Particular attention paid to the Printing of Mammoth Posters, Programmes, Show Cards, &c., &c.

Quebec, Jan. 10, 1862.

**FARM WANTED.**

A SOLDIER, whose term of service is expired, is desirous of purchasing a farm of

150 to 200 Acres,

with not less than 10 to 20 cleared. It must be in Upper Canada, and west of Kingston.

Parties having such to dispose of may address, post-paid, stating price and particulars, to "Serjeant," at the office of the "Militia and Volunteer Service Gazette," Quebec.

**VOLUNTEERS. ATTENTION!**

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute Orders for Military Accoutrements, suitable for Volunteer Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.

Swords imported to order. Saddles, Hostlers, Sword and Shoulder Belts and Pouches, made to order on the shortest notice. Clasps for Belts and devices for Pouches, &c., got up in a superior style, at

**THE SADDLERY EMPORIUM,**  
33 Great St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.

**J. C. McLAREN.**

Jan. 31, 1862.

**ARMY CLOTHING.**

THE Subscriber is prepared to contract for the Supply of Regulation Uniforms, in any quantity, from

1 to 100,000 Suits,  
on the Shortest Notice, and at the Lowest Price.

**Wm. GEMMILL,**  
Military Tailor, 89 McGill Street,  
Montreal.

**JACQUES FUCH,**  
**MARCHAND TAILLEUR,**  
*Civil et Militaire,*  
No. 16, RUE ST. JEAN, HAUTE-VILLE,  
QUEBEC.

**P. E. POULIN,**

**MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,**  
**ELECTROPLATER, &c.**

Orders taken for all kinds of Military Ornaments, Whistle and Chain, Maltese Crosses, Bugles, &c.

Corner of St. John & St. Ursule Streets,  
QUEBEC.

Jan. 10, 1862.

**RUSSELL'S HOTEL,**  
QUEBEC.

MEMBERS of the Legislature, and other visitors to Quebec during the present Session of Parliament will find all the comforts and accommodations of a First Class Hotel at this well-known establishment.

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.**

*Life Association of Scotland.*

THE Directors of the Life Association of Scotland beg to intimate that policy-holders of the Association are permitted, without extra charge to serve in Volunteer corps in the defence of the country.

By order,  
**JAMES GRANT,**  
Secretary.

Montreal, Dec. 19, 1861.

**QUEBEC:**

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE, AND PUBLISHED BY ROBERT DAVIS, BEAUX STREET.

April 19, 1862.