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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

No. 15.

For "THE REVIEW."

### THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

By MARY A. MUIR.

"Two of us picked up a man in our arms to carry him off the field. A shell had struck him in the mouth, leaving an awful wound, which was bleeding profusely. I offered the poor fellow a drink from my canteen. One would not have guessed, in looking at him, that he would have thoughts beyond his wound at the time. The first sensation after a wound is well known to be of intense thirst, yet the soldier refused the proffered draught. I asked him why. 'My mouth is all bloody, sir, and it would make the canteen bad for the others.' He was 'only a private,' rough and dusty with the battle, but the answer was one which Phillip Sidney or the Chevalier Bayard, 'sans peur et reproche,' has not equalled when they gave utterance to the words which have made their names immortal."

Upon the field they found him lying,  
Wounded, exhausted, almost dying,  
A wreck of mankind thrown aside  
By that red day's receding tide.

The fever in his pulses leaping,  
Caused by that deep wound's crimson weeping:  
Might not such pain make all else dim,  
As a distressful dream to him?

But no! his heart was ever turning  
With silent yet with ceaseless yearning,  
To those who, by his side had fought,  
Who shared in each unselfish thought.

Then those who lifted him so gently,  
And scanned that suffering face intently,  
Proffered a comrade's generous aid  
Unto his wild thirst unallayed.

methinks a strange and sudden glory  
Shone round that poor mouth parched and  
gory,

As, mindful of his wound's dark tide,  
The noble soldier thus replied:

"I might destroy it for the others."  
He thought then of his suffering brothers,  
And yet, perhaps, that draught brought light  
To eyes less feverishly bright.

Ah me, the story is so trifling,  
The simple words so sad and wistful,  
I fain would place his unknown name  
With Bayard's and with Sidney's fame.

Ottawa, April 1868.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]  
THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

### NUMBER VII.

At the close of the campaign of 1755 the fortunes of Great Britain had been on the wane, her losses were great and her success small and barren, yet a discerning eye might easily have foreseen the termination of a contest so unequal in every respect. The destinies of the French Monarchy were wielded by courtisans and their sycophants, the best interests of the country neglected, its people trampled underfoot and its resources uselessly squandered; no care was taken to preserve its transatlantic possessions which were abandoned to their own resources; in fact the whole institutions of the Kingdom were effete and the catastrophe which overthrew Throne and Altar thirty-six years later, merely swept away so much useless rubbish, the last ruins of the old Feudal system. Assailed by a resolute foe who might be foiled, beaten and outwitted, but who would not desist from the pursuit of the object in view. The final issue might be postponed but it was inevitable.

Major General Shirley had been ordered to return to England as his conduct had at last excited suspicion that he was not qualified to fill the post he held, he was succeeded by the Earl of Loudon, whose indecision of character and habits of procrastination were so notorious that he was compared by Franklin to the figure of St. George on a Tavern sign board, always on horseback but never advancing. The French Governor General of Canada was the Marquis de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal, who had been Governor of Louisiana, a thorough soldier and a Statesman, possessed of energy, zeal, and the knowledge and experience necessary to turn these qualities to account. Great was the need of the Franco-American colonies for all the assistance his energy and enterprise could bring to their aid: they had engaged in a contest in which they were fearfully over matched, and no reliance could be placed on assistance from the Mother Country. At its commencement the whole number of people in Cape Breton, Acadia, Canada, Louisiana and her other continental possessions did not exceed 80,000 souls, while the British Provinces numbered 1,200,000. History does not present

a more noble spectacle than the conduct of those gallant French Canadians in this contest for Empire and National existence; alone, cut off from all succour, dependent on their own resources, they kept a powerful enemy at bay during six eventful campaigns and only laid down the arms on the most honorable conditions, when opposition was no longer possible. Honorably, bravely, honestly, and with the faith of gallant soldiers they fulfilled the obligation of their allegiance to their country and Sovereign, and only transferred it when that Sovereign, worthless as he was, permitted the exchange. History tells since how scrupulously their descendants have done their duty in the same relations, and the high place they fill in British America is due to the principles of honor which have ever been their distinguishing trait as a people; the only other similar example is that afforded by the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists.

The Canadian forces numbered 7,800 men and 2,800 regular soldiers, the British forces actually embodied amounted to 15,000 men, of which the regular troops formed an inconsiderable item by no means effective; few if any Indians adhered to the English, the great mass of warriors, probably amounting to 2,000 all told, cast in their fortunes with the French whom they served ably and well. On the Earl of Loudon's appointment as commander-in-chief, he was commissioned as Governor of Virginia, and as he was already Colonel of one Regiment his anticipated services were paid in advance by making him Colonel of another which was to be raised for him to consist of four Battalions, to be called the Royal Americans and to be officered chiefly by foreigners. As his Lordship's multifarious employments did not afford him sufficient leisure to start for the scene of his labours at once, he sent over Major General Abercrombie as his representative and second in command.

His predecessor, Governor Shirley, had a penchant for planning expeditions but was wholly unequal to the performance of any; he had amused his leisure before his recall in preparing plans of a Winter campaign, but it remained with the Canadians to realise the idea.

The Chevalier de Levi, at the head of 300 men, left Montreal on the 17th of March, on skates, and having reached Fort La Presentation (Ogdensburgh) exchanged them for snow-shoes; thence, after a long fatiguing and tedious journey of over 120 miles through dense forests, by Indian paths, suddenly appeared before Fort Bull, on the Oneida Portage at the head of the lake of the same name, and summoned it to surrender. This Fort was a block-house having loopholes for musketry, but so strangely formed that they

**BRITISH ARTISANS IN TURKEY.**—The Sultan lately applied to the British Government for ten artisans to serve in his arsenal in Constantinople as instructors in the manufacture of machinery and war material, and Mr. John Anderson, of Woolwich Arsenal, was instructed by the War Department to make a selection, and has done so accordingly. The men are to receive £20 per month, and £20 each for travelling expenses.

afforded cover to the besiegers; it was also defended by a Pallade and contained valuable magazines, being at the head of the Portage between the navigable waters of the Mohawk, falling into the Hudson, and the Oneida Lake whose outlet was at Oswego on Lake Ontario. The commandant had timely notice of his danger, being apprised by Sir W. Johnson, who, at the same time supplied him with a quantity of hand grenades and other ammunition. The summons of de Levi was answered by a shower of bullets; but all was ineffectual, the assailants soon discovered the worthlessness of the defences and breaking down the palisades carried the block house by assault putting all the garrison except three to the sword; the fort was then burned and 40,000 lbs. of gunpowder destroyed, the French commander returned to Canada with the loss of three men. Thus whatever imbecility might be displayed by Ministers, the campaign of 1756 was opened with sufficient eclat.

This blow was inflicted within 250 miles of New York, the Legislative Assembly of which was engaged in the laudable task of squabbling with the Council and Governor about some frivolous point affecting the prerogative of the Crown. To complicate matters still more, Governor Morris of Pennsylvania rendered all Sir Wm. Johnson's efforts at detaching the Indians from the French nugatory, by an official declaration of war against the Delaware and Shawnee tribes without consulting him.

On the 25th of June Generals Abercrombie and Webb arrived with reinforcements of regular troops, consisting of the 35th and 42nd Regiments; on his arrival at Albany to assume the command his first act was to announce that the regular officers should have precedence of command; this so enraged the militia soldiers that Gen. Winslow told him it would be impossible to enforce such a regulation, he was obliged reluctantly to yield the point. It was then agreed that the regular troops should do garrison duty while the Provincial militia under their own officers should advance against the enemy. After the destruction of Fort Bull it was of the greatest importance that an advance should be made to cover Oswego and restore the communications with that important position, but Abercrombie, fond of displaying his authority, preferred to squander his own and the time of the troops in digging useless ditches and erecting stockades around the city of Albany; moreover he quartered the troops amounting to 10,000 men on the inhabitants against their will, nor could any justification of such conduct be attempted.

Amidst this universal din of arms and unparalleled slaughter on both sides, the official declaration of war was only issued by Great Britain on the 17th May, 1756, and by France on 16th June following; the mendacity and imbecility of Newcastle and his creatures having tarnished the national honor and compromised its arms in the most shameful manner. Meantime the French Court with an imbecility as marked as that of Newcastle's Administration neglected or refused to perceive the imminence of the crisis or magnitude of the interests at issue, their whole preparation was to appoint Major General the Marquis de Montcalm to the chief command, sending with him 1400 men and some excellent officers, this raised the whole of the French force of regular soldiers to nearly 4,000 men, and this, with the exception of 600 recruits, was the whole reinforcements sent to Canada while the war lasted.

Montcalm arrived at Quebec in May, and at once proceeded to Montreal to hold a conference with M. de Vaudreuil the Gov-

ernor General. The plan of the campaign adopted was to maintain the post at Carillon (Ticonderoga) with a large force, and with similar means to cover Frontenac (Kingston). Niagara was re-inforced by one battalion of the Regiment of Bearn, 1,000 Canadians and savages covered the frontiers between these posts, while the positions on the line of the Ohio were reinforced by 3,500 Canadians and savages, the whole force in the field exceeded 14,000 men. The English forces, regular and provincial, approached 25,000 in number, and their plan of campaign was to renew the attempt on Fort du Quesne with 3,000 provincial troops, operating from Wills Creek, concentrate 5,000 soldiers at Oswego, endeavor to capture Frontenac and Toronto, and then attempt Niagara; 10,000 men were to assemble at Fort William Henry for an attack on Crown Point (Ticonderoga the strongest position of the two, and half way between both forts, was altogether overlooked) and 2,000 men to march by the Kennebec River on the Chaudiere Settlements and penetrate within three miles of Quebec. While the main force of the British army was loitering away their time at Albany, Colonel Bradstreet was exerting himself to carry out the instructions of the council of war held at that place to form at Oswego such magazines of provisions and stores as the importance of that post in an offensive and defensive point of view required.

Early in May M. de Vaudreuil who had been obliged to defer his operations for its capture in the previous year by dispatching the force destined for that service to defend Crown Point from Johnson's attack, had detached M. de Villiers with 900 men to form a camp of observation at the mouth of Sandy Creek, 15 miles east of Oswego.—Bradstreet with 300 batteaux men, and 200 provincial troops, safely passed down the Oneida Lake and Oswego River, threw into the fort, six months provisions for 5,000 men. De Villiers, aware of all his movements, had laid a well planned ambuscade to intercept him, but the party composing it did not reach their position in time. Being advised on his return, of this force lying in wait, he separated his command into three divisions, he was attacked nine miles above Oswego by De Villiers' whole force, after a desultory fight of three hours the French were defeated, according to Bradstreet's account, with great loss, amounting to 100 killed and 70 prisoners, while his own loss amounted to 70 killed and wounded. It is also added that if a heavy rain had not set in the whole French detachment would have been destroyed; what makes this matter more extraordinary is the statement that the whole force were *undisciplined Irishmen*, it is but fair to say that Villiers claimed to have dispersed the batteaux, took several prisoners, killed and scalped many more. At all events Bradstreet learned from some of his prisoners that a large force was already on its way to invest Oswego, and he lost no time in laying his intelligence before General Abercrombie at Albany, when he arrived on the 13th July.

That renowned commander was then awaiting the decision of a council of war on the important question as to—"What effect a junction of the King's troops in the campaign against Crown Point would have upon his Majesty's service," and could not attend to the condition of Oswego and its garrison. It was in vain that Sir W. Johnson told him that his influence with the Six Nation Indians could not restrain them from joining the French in the event of its fall, that it would leave the whole Province of New

York open to the enemies' attacks, and even inspire the forces he commanded; he could not be moved till this point of etiquette was decided, and contented himself with ordering Gen. Webb to hold himself in readiness to march with one regiment, he discharged nearly all the batteaux men lest even they should move, and refused to advance till Lord Loudon's arrival.

On the 29th of July the Commander in Chief arrived at Albany, and his first action was to ascertain whether the Provincial soldiers would act with the regulars and obey the orders of the Commander in Chief. This uncalled for and ill timed address was answered by the officers of the Militia, that they would act with the regulars and obey his Lordship, but that their men had enlisted under the express stipulation that they should be commanded by their own officers, they therefore begged to be allowed to act separately whenever the exigencies of the service permitted it; to this his Lordship graciously acceded, and preparations were at once begun—not to relieve Oswego—but for a descent on Crown Point.

General Webb was detached with the 4th Regiment on the 12th August, but he had hardly reached the portage between the head of the Mohawk and Wood Creek, when he heard that Oswego had fallen. This stream which falls into the Oneida Lake near where Fort Bull formerly stood, was rendered navigable at that early day by a series of sluices by which the batteaux were flushed down the creek. Webb, in his fear of an attack by French and savages destroyed the banks on the upper end, and while they, in dread of an assault from his troops, were busily engaged in destroying the banks at the lower end. After achieving this feat he retreated with all speed to Schenectady, leaving the flourishing settlements at the German Flats to the mercy of the Canadians and savages who completely devastated this rich and fertile part of the Province, killing and scalping the inhabitants, burning and destroying their houses and mills, driving off their cattle and plundering everything which could be carried away, within sight of forts and block houses which were so wretchedly garrisoned that they could do nothing but look on. These depredations were perpetrated up to the stockades at Albany, under the eyes of 3,000 regular soldiers and over 7,000 militiamen, commanded by a pair of imbecile dastards, it was not much wonder that nineteen years later the same stupid imbecility lost the United States to England.

The works at Oswego consisted of Fort Ontario on the East side of the river, in the angle formed by its junction into the lake, it commanded the entrance. Fort Oswego, designed for the principal work, but left unfinished through carelessness and mismanagement, on the West side some distance from the river and lake, and Fort George, a staked entrenchment of earth with a few cannon mounted, six hundred yards South of Fort Oswego, on an eminence which commanded the latter work. In the period which elapsed when Colonel Mercer was put in command in the autumn of 1755, although there were 1400 men in garrison, nothing had been done to make these works defensible, while, with the total want of common sense which is characteristic to the whole proceedings of these campaigns, immense stores of every description were accumulated in a convenient and tempting position for an active and enterprising enemy. Profiting by the experience acquired in this campaign, the United States stores were kept at Oswego Falls, nine miles from the Fort, during the war of 1812.

and although the town and forts fell twice into the hands of the British, very little damage was done.

Early in the season two barks, one of 17 guns the other of 12, were sent by the Marquis de Vaudreuil to cruise before Oswego, and a line of outposts established between that post and Albany for the purpose of intercepting intelligence. Montcalm having secured Ticonderoga and Crown Point by concentrating a force at the latter place of 3000 men, arrived at Frontenac on the 29th July, and on the 4th August detached his first division of troops and artillery for de Villier's camp at Sandy Creek, where, through some unaccountable stupidity on the part of the officers commanding the Oswego garrison, he was allowed to remain without molestation—the second division joined on 8th August, making a total force of 3,100 men. To conceal their operations the force moved only at night covering their batteaux with branches, the men hiding in the woods by this means they reached a cove suitable for the purpose of landing the stores about a mile from Fort Ontario.

On the 11th August, the advanced guard began an investment of that fort to the intense surprise of the garrison: it mounted 10 guns, while Fort Oswego mounted 18 and 15 Howitzers, the other fort was erected between that day and the 14th of August, a large number of barrels of pork being employed in its construction, as the garrison had few intrenching tools. On the 12th of August the trenches were opened against Fort Ontario at two hundred yards distance, under a heavy fire from the besiegers, but their ammunition being exhausted, and some of their guns dismounted, Colonel Mercer drew off his men across the river in whale boats, after spiking his guns. The French immediately repaired the fort, mounted fresh guns, and opened a plunging fire into Fort Oswego, which did not afford cover to its defenders above their knees. At daybreak, on the 14th of August, Regaud de Vaudreuil, brother of the Governor-General, crossed the river by swimming, drove away three hundred and seventy men commanded by Colonel Schuyler, whom Mercer had ordered to keep communications open. While directing reinforcements to be sent him, he (Mercer) was killed by a cannon shot, and the command devolved on Lieut. Col. Littlehales.

Schuyler's men being driven out of Fort George, and the French having crossed the river in force, were forming for attack, when the new Commandant thought it a proper and opportune time to call a council of war, to enable him to determine what course should be followed in this juncture. The Chief Engineer, a Mr. McKellar, being asked how long the Fort could hold out, replied, "an hour." It was at once voted untenable, and therefore it would be the height of folly to await an assault in such a position, but this did not appear to be the opinion of the garrison by any means, they loudly called on the imbecile poltroons in command to lead them on in a fair fight with the French, and there is no reason to believe they would have been beaten. In fact Montcalm was in a critical position, with his troops divided by an impassible river: and although he had succeeded in capturing Fort Ontario and Fort George, it is questionable whether he could have maintained either. However, the English officers were determined to force their men to surrender, had the *chamade* been beaten, and sent two officers to Montcalm to ask what terms of capitulation he would grant, without any instructions to ask such a brave garrison had a right to insist on. The French took advantage of this stupid,

cowardly movement to cross the river in force, place guns in position, and make preparations for carrying the place by storm, while their General answered the envoys by saying he was willing to receive a capitulation, which he explained as meaning an unconditional surrender, with the assurance that they would be treated with all the regard the policy of nations could show to a fallen enemy. Then, keeping Mr. Drake, one of the officers, as a hostage, he sent the others, with M. de Burgenville, one of his Aide de Camps, afterwards the famous navigator, to settle the surrender with Col. Littlehales. He soon returned with the following capitulation.

"Conditions required by the Commandant at Oswego from the Marquis de Montcalm, Army and Field Marshal, and Commander in-Chief of the troops of his Most Christian Majesty in North America."

Article 1. The garrison shall surrender prisoners of war, and shall be conducted from hence to Montreal, where they shall be treated with humanity, and everyone in a manner suitable to his rank, according to the customs of war.

2. The officers, soldiers and others, shall have their baggage and clothes, belonging to them as individuals—and shall be allowed to carry away these, their effects, with them.

3. They shall remain prisoners of war till exchanged.

To these proposals Montcalm gave the following answer:

"I agree to the above articles in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, on condition that the besieged shall give up faithfully the fortifications, artillery, ammunition, magazines, barques and boats, with their appurtenances. I give full power to M. de la Paure, Major General, to reduce this capitulation into form, and settle the manner in which our troops are to be put in possession of the forts, and the proper step for securing the English from any insult.

"Given, at the Camp before Oswego, the 14th day (at eleven o'clock in the morning) of the month of August, 1756."

MONTCALM.

M. de la Paure having performed the task assigned him, the garrison laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Their loss during the siege has never been ascertained; that of the French was so inconsiderable as scarce to deserve the name, it consisted of one engineer, one gunner one regular soldier, and one Canadian, killed, with about twenty wounded.

As the sentinels on the hospital had not been removed, and the Indians being disappointed in plunder, they attacked and scalped the inmates, with a number of isolated prisoners, and only desisted when Montcalm shot one of them with his own hands, and six others were killed by the fire of a guard he brought up on this occasion. By this disgraceful capitulation, 1,708 officers and men, 100 women and children, fell into the hands of the French. They also obtained 135 pieces of artillery of different kinds, a large quantity of small arms, 23,000 lbs of powder, 8,000 lbs. of bullets, (lead) 150 bomb shells, with other stores in proportion, and twelve months provisions for 4,000 men.

The fleet which had been built with so much labour and put afloat on Lake Ontario, consisting of the *Halifax*, (sloop) 18 guns, armed *en flute* the *London*, (brig) 16 guns; two sloops, the *Yahawk*, 10, and *Oswego*, 6 guns; a schooner of six 4 pounders, and a small schooner of 12 swivels, with a number

of boats and a great quantity of naval stores, five stands of colours, the military chest, containing about £700 in specie. The French state the whole English loss to be 150 killed and won, dead, including those massacred in the hospital said to be over 100, and those cut down trying to escape, so that their loss during the siege must have been small indeed.

Immediately after the capitulation the fortifications were raised, much to the satisfaction of the Indians whose standard grievance it was: but the policy which dictated it on Montcalm's part is to be traced to the fact that he could not spare soldiers to maintain his conquest, its demolition having secured the mastery of the Lake to him and laid the English province of New York open to the stroke of Albany. A great blow had been inflicted on the British, their arms had been disgraced: their principal depot and magazine of warlike materials, which formed the basis of operations against Fort Niagara and the fastnesses on the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers, had been destroyed almost in the presence of a force of 10,000 men, with less loss to the conquerors than would be inflicted in a petty riot, the richest part of the Province devastated with fire and sword, and yet no means were devised to meet an evil of growing magnitude or ward off a succession of similar blows.

Meantime the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania and Maryland were ravaged by bands of Indians and French who committed the most frightful atrocities. In the month of August they surprised and captured Fort Grenville on the Pennsylvania frontier, but had such a glut of English scalps that they preferred loading the garrison with flour and driving them into captivity; however over 1000 inhabitants were killed during the various raids in this campaign.

Colonel Armstrong marched from Fort Shirley on the Juniata to Kittatinny, the chief Indian town at the head of 280 men; he surprised the town only on the 8th of September, and put every soul to the sword amounting to between 300 and 400. A fort was built at Winchester called Fort Loudon, and other unimportant affairs transacted. The season being now far advanced the Canadians having gone home to reap their harvests after the splendid success at Oswego, the sapient English commander distributed his troops into Winter quarters having reinforced Forts Edward and William Henry; a portion was put into Barrack's at Albany and the remainder sent to New York.

If Lord Loudon was a very pacific warrior in the field, he showed an entirely different disposition in Winter quarters: he billeted his officers and men at free quarters on the people of New York, and when the Mayor, Mr. Conger, remonstrated against this infraction of the Bill of Rights and Common Law, his Lordship replied: "G—d—n my blood if you do not billet my officers on free quarters this day I'll order all the troops in North America under my command and billet them myself upon this city." All arguments being thus at an end a subscription was raised for quartering the officers at the expense of the city, while Loudon retired to Boston to breathe the same threats and talk of what he would do in the next Campaign. Thus ended that of 1756, disastrous to the interests of Great Britain in every respect.

The French papers state that two more Papal Zouaves will be enlisted in Canada.

The Township Council of Beverly have resolved to build a Drill Shed for the use of the Volunteers of that township.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ZOUAVES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR, -In your issue of the 23rd of March, you kindly gave me permission to take up the defense of the Pontifical Zouaves, and in commenting on my letter you make the following remarks: "We are well convinced of the correctness of our remarks, but would be very glad if our correspondent would show wherein we were wrong, which he failed to do in his letter." I now accept your invitation, and will strive to be more explicit than in my first letter, although as concise as possible. You assert in your issue of the 2nd of March, that the departure of the Zouaves "presents, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of this extraordinary age." The rest of your article clearly shows the sense which you attach to the word "extraordinary," and I must say it is nothing to their credit. On their side you can see nothing but ridicule, and you cover them with the most acid epithets. However, let us see your own language: "They have embarked upon an enterprise of the real consequences of which they can have no very clear idea. It is a lofty spirit of religious fanaticism which animates them. As among their predecessors, all this loyalty to a system of which they as yet know nothing, will soon make room for altogether different feelings, owing to the sufferings, and the humiliations which they will have to endure. All such foreign interference is a great absurdity, and fails to be of any use to the cause. This movement is very much to be deplored for many reasons, and among others, because it carries with it the loss to the country of so many able and promising young men."

Such is, I presume, a true resume of your complaints against our modern crusaders. At this moment there is no question of intention or motives, we are only called on to judge words and facts. Far from me, the idea of accusing you of any malicious intention. You have even no need of informing us that it is through "a desire for the public good," because no one entertains a doubt on this subject, and the generous assistance which you give to the military cause, is a convincing proof of your loyalty and patriotism. But the extremes are always dangerous, and it often happens that enthusiasm for the public good leads to injustice towards private individuals. More over, it sometimes occurs that we labor under a false impression with respect to the "real public good."

Let us now examine briefly each of your assertions, and see if they do not contain some of the defects that I have just pointed out. If you accuse the Canadian Zouaves of not understanding the task which they have undertaken, you at the same time accuse the thousands of distinguished citizens, who encouraged their noble ardor, of having acted with imprudence; and you tell them that they do not know anything about men and events, and that you alone possess the

necessary qualities to be enabled to judge and appreciate. This assertion is full of pretention, and moreover is highly unjust. Let us ask each one of our young countrymen why they have left their families, and they will answer without hesitation "Our country does not require our services at the present moment; a principle which is dear to us has been attacked, and at the risk of our lives and of the greatest sacrifices of all kinds, we are going to defend it. We shall acquire a practical knowledge of the military art, and should Canada recall us we shall gratuitously give to her service what we shall have acquired by a deal of hard work." If, notwithstanding all this, you still pretend that they do not understand what they are doing, you shall have to show where their fault lies, or else take a position which you cannot hold. You reproach me with having first brought forward the religious question, but you alone induced me to it, by making use of the words "religious fanaticism." I did my efforts to show that their action was not the effect of fanaticism (for this word implies an idea of error and of passion) but simply the effect of a sincere and well calculated devotedness. As you now declare that you have not "the slightest hostility to the movement referred to, that you are glad to see such an evidence of devotedness and generosity," I will abstain from any further remarks. Nevertheless, it is still true that you were the first to bring on the question of religion, and that you made use of most unjust terms while speaking about the modern crusaders.

With respect to the malicious accusations which certain newspapers have been pleased to indulge in against the Pontifical King, although I have not been able to procure the necessary information, I am convinced that they are but pure calumnies. Several attacks of this kind have been made, but the day will come when truth will shine forth. You have appealed to the tribunal of the future, and I repeat it once more that I accept it with confidence. But I cannot admit with you that those pretended privations will alter the convictions of our young Zouaves, for were I to do so, would be to admit that they are not men of heart, that they are actuated by ideas of making money, that they only seek for their own welfare, and I am sure that nothing in their conduct justifies us in fringing such an accusation.

We have nothing to do with the result of this crusade, whatever it may be, since you affirm that you only consider the practical benefit for Canada. However, I consider that I proved clearly enough in my first letter that their interference is far from being a "great absurdity and perfectly useless." As for the loss to the country, I maintain that instead of suffering by this departure, Canada can but profit by it. Of course the Canadian Government attaches much importance to the services of those men who have experience in the military line, and hoping to soon make use of their knowledge, it smiled at their noble decision. Far from considering it a "loss" they consider it as a profit and an advantage.

In concluding, I will remark; you tried to throw ridicule on the Canadian Zouaves, by making them out despised by those that they are going to defend, by showing them fasting on bread and water; and deprived of everything; you accused them of fanaticism and of being duped to such an extent as not to know nor understand what they are doing; you assert that they would be cowardly enough to change their conviction in presence of their sufferings;

further to take all merit from their cause, you show that of Garibaldi as being still more meritorious; you have affirmed that their undertaking is absurd, because it will have no effect, and that it is to be blamed because Canada will suffer by it. I have tried to prove that not one of those assertions is well founded. In answer to my first letter you fall back to your good intentions. As I have already told you, I believe them to be good, but in presence of so many unjust accusations against our absent countrymen. I must say that the knowledge of your past history was necessary so as to prevent me from finding therein a hostile spirit.

I remain Sir,

Yours, truly,

G. AMYOT,

Capt. aux "Voltigeurs de Quebec."

[We insert the above letter because to a certain extent what it contains may give the public an opportunity of judging both sides of the question. A portion of it, however, being purely personal and irrelevant, we have for that reason omitted.—Ed. Vol Rev.]

## OTTAWA RIFLES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Last Thursday the officers and men of the Ottawa Prov. Batt. Rifles assembled for the third time this year for annual drill. No. 1 Company mustered 25 non-commissioned officers and men under Captain May, Lieutenant Mowatt and Ensign Browne. No. 2 Company mustered 17 non-commissioned officers and men, under Captain MacGillivray. Both companies commenced with squad drill and will keep at it until well understood. They present a neat and tidy appearance, and are an example in the way of cleanliness.

Captain May deserves credit for the manner in which he has recruited his Company. When he took command it was composed of much of boys as to earn the appellation of infantry Rifles, but now presents as fine physique as can be found. Too much praise cannot be granted to Lieutenant Mowatt for the masterly manner in which he has brought them up in drill.

No. 2 Company has not succeeded as well as expected under Captain MacGillivray, owing to the fact that he has received no assistance from Subalterns, Lieut. Cherry having been dangerously ill, and no Ensign as yet appointed. During drill Lieutenant Cherry entered the room and received the warm congratulations of his men on his convalescence. Captain MacGillivray is a most energetic officer and a favorite with his men; and it is hoped he will now push along the recruiting and bring up the company to its required strength. There are a large number of promotions to be made in this Battalion, among the rest a Quarter Sergeant who will act as Sergeant Major.

Now sir after telling so much I think it is only fair to ask where is our Adjutant and Instructor? Trusting this will receive a corner in your invaluable sheet,

I am, dear Sir,

yours respectfully,  
RIFLEMAN.



BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OAK RIDGE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Enclosed I send you the score made by a squad of No. 1 Troop York Squadron, which was made at the carbine practice held last Saturday week. The men appeared to be very much pleased with the new weapon furnished by the authorities, and exhibited a great deal of emulation in striving to make the best shooting. This being the first practice with the new arm, I think the score made is decidedly above the average of practice under the same circumstances.

Table with columns: Rank & Name, Tl., Tl. G.Tl. Lists names like Lt.-Col. MacLeod, Sgt. Livingstone, Corp. Elliott, etc.

FROM ST. ANDREWS.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

One of those sad events which sometimes, though rarely, come under one's notice has lately taken place here. Mr. Archibald McDonald of Glencoe, St. Andrews, left Montreal on the eighth of February on his way to this place; he came by the Grand Trunk Railway as far as Vaudrieul, and left that place on snow shoes, thus to complete his journey. The distance not being very great, and Mr. McDonald being an experienced snow-shoer, no one for a moment thought that anything could happen him; but the event proved sadly otherwise. The poor fellow, as night came on, must have lost his way, and after wandering about he became bewildered, and, stupified by the intense cold, at last sat down to rest himself; the drowsiness produced by the cold proved fatal, and he slept his last sleep, with the cold white snow for a winding sheet. The body was only found on the morning of last month, and all went to show that Mr. McD. had laid himself down to rest for a while, for everything about him was placed systematically within reach.

The deceased was a civil engineer, and a son of the late Archibald McDonald, a partner and chief factor in the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company service. He was born in British Columbia, and was about forty years of age when he died. Mr. McDonald served as a private in the first Volunteer company raised in the county, and remained so until his appointment to the Paymaster-ship of the Battalion now known as the "Argenteuil Rangers." As a matter of course such a strong supporter of the Volunteers was buried by Volunteers with

military honors, and detachments of Companies I and O fired over the dead soldier, who would, we feel certain, have done his duty as a soldier and a Briton, did his country require his services.

Every mark of respect was shown by the inhabitants. On the day of the funeral every shop was closed, and each one of the villagers met his neighbor with expressions of sorrow for the loss of a friend, and of sympathy for the bereaved ones.

RIFLE MATCH AT QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A shooting match between a portion of the 8th Battalion and the Royal Engineers, came off on the 28th ult., on the Beauport flats. The weather was as propitious as could be desired, and quite a number of interesting spectators were present on the occasion. Our Quebec Volunteers added new laurels to their already well earned reputation of being good marksmen, beating their gallant opponents by 92 points. The following was the score made at this friendly contest of skill:

Table with columns: Names, 200 Yds. Tl., 300 Yds. Tl., 400 Yds. Tl., 500 Yds. Tl., Grand Total. Lists names like 8th Batt. - 1st Squad, R. Engineers. - 1st do., etc.

A private match between Sergeant Major Horton, R. A., and Sergeant McMillan, V. G. A., was afterwards made up and fired, resulting in Sergeant Major Horton, of the Royal Artillery, winning by 14 points. Fifteen rounds at 200 yards:—McMillan, V. G. A.—200432333430244—37. Sgt. Major Horton, R. A.—234434334444342—51. Sergeant Major Horton won by 14 points.

This report was unavoidably crowded out last week.

Since receiving the above our Quebec correspondent has favored us with the following report of another match which came off on Beauport Flats on last Saturday week, between H. M. 60th Rifles and the 8th V. M. R., which resulted in favor of the Volunteers. The gallant 8th is fast acquiring a reputation for first class shooting.

60th Regiment—1st Squad.

Table with columns: Names, 200 Yds, 300 Yds, 400 Yds, 500 Yds, Total. Lists names like Capt. Worsley, C. Sgt. Kelly, etc.

8th Battalion—1st Squad.

Table with columns: Names, 200 Yds, 300 Yds, 400 Yds, 500 Yds, Total. Lists names like Sgt. Frow, Q. Mst. Morgan, etc.

60th Regiment—2nd Squad.

Table with columns: Names, 200 Yds, 300 Yds, 400 Yds, 500 Yds, Total. Lists names like Sgt. Underhill, Sgt. Moorish, etc.

8th Battalion 2nd Squad.

Table with columns: Names, 200 Yds, 300 Yds, 400 Yds, 500 Yds, Total. Lists names like Ensign O'Neill, Dr. Parke, etc.

VOLUNTEER DRILL.

The Prescott Rifle Companies have commenced putting in their annual Drill. They meet twice a week in the New Drill Shed, which appears to answer the purpose for which it is erected remarkably well. It is a capacious and convenient structure, and is capable of being turned on an emergency like that of the Fenian Invasion of 1866, into a barracks for the temporary occupation of several companies of volunteers. At the rear or north side of the building there are several rooms opening into the drill shed, which are used for purposes of storage, armoury, &c. Some of them are fitted up as a comfortable dwelling for the accommodation of the care-taker of the premises, Sgt. O'Halloran, who keeps everything in apple pie order. The style and workmanship of the building reflect much credit on the contractor, Mr. George Fraser, who, we are sorry to learn, did not find the job as remunerative as it ought to have been.

The Prescott Companies are armed with the Snider Rifle, and go through the new exercise with this admirable weapon in most excellent style. Those who see a body of men go through the exercises with the Snider Rifle for the first time, cannot fail to be forcibly struck with the greater simplicity and rapidity of the new movements as compared with those of the old manual. The ramrod part of the exercise is entirely dispensed with, and the work of loading is reduced to two or three simple and easy movements which consume only a few seconds of time. Verily they are formidable instruments of destruction, and in the hands of men who know how to use them, must prove terribly effective against an enemy.

The instruction of the companies is now in the hands of Captain J. M. Welch, who is thoroughly qualified for the task by a complete course of training in the Military School and by a natural aptitude for military affairs. He is smart and active and seems to inspire the men with the same soldierly qualities which distinguish himself.

The men on Friday night, though not mustered in strong force, went through the manual, platoon and battalion drill with much precision and steadiness.—Telegraph.

## FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Absence from town last week has caused a break in my correspondence, otherwise I should have given an earlier account of a presentation and address to Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, Thursday before last. It was got up by the Volunteer Officers in this city as a tribute of their regard for him as a citizen and Volunteer officer. The presentation took place before the usual weekly drill of the 10th Royals, when Capt. Patterson, of the Field Battery and the following officers of the 10th officiated for the donors, viz.: Major Stollery, Capt. Rogers and Gowan, Lieut. Dudley and Ensign Bryant and Flemming. The testimonial was in the form of a splendid full size oil painting of the gallant Colonel himself, enclosed in a massive gilt frame, valued altogether at over \$200.

This useful officer must indeed feel proud of such an exhibition of esteem from those whose interests he has long striven to advance. It would be a difficult matter to find a more zealous and disinterested family in the Volunteer movement than the Denisons. Colonel G. T. Denison, Commandant, one of the four full Colonels in Canada, has been a Volunteer for over thirty years, and raised and equipped, what is now termed the "Governor-General's Body Guard," at his own expense. I am told that seven of that name either held, or now hold commissions in this city.

Dr. McCaul has very properly refused a testimonial at the expense of the Volunteer Fund. It is expected that this gentleman's admirers, who are numerous and wealthy, will see that he does not retire with the mere compliment.

Riflemen, and Volunteers generally, in this section are delighted that the Dominion Rifle Association is really at last *un fait accompli*, although some dissatisfaction is expressed at the choice of delegates, whom they contend should have been selected at a public meeting. More satisfaction would have likewise resulted had a few practical and experienced prominent rifle shots been placed on the Council, which appears very reasonable. A year's experience will prove the advisability of such a choice, and the immense benefit of such an association.

No. 5 Company of the Queen's Own, which it was reported had resigned *en masse*, are still in a very unsettled condition, the reasons whereof, I am not fully acquainted with.

As the new Militia Bill has reached but few as yet, no general idea can be had of the popularity of its intended improvement. In conversation with some who have read it, the opinion prevailed that Volunteers would derive no special advantage therefrom. Those who have served receive no consideration for past services. The fifty cents per day to officers, is merely nothing, and it

seems that a Volunteer has to serve for three years and the regular Militiaman only two. What will become of the Volunteers if they can resign at any time by giving six months notice. The proposition to give two cannon to each corps of artillery, is certainly a step in the right direction.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

We take the following from our able contemporary, the *Hamilton Spectator*, as showing the value of the articles contributed to THE REVIEW by our able correspondent S. W.:

"A number of well written articles have lately appeared in the *Volunteer Review* in reference to the Royal Navy, which are calculated to correct the erroneous notions which some persons have been led to form in consequence of the misrepresentations which they have read in American papers, and been foolish enough to believe. A correspondent of the *Review*, referring to the articles in question, says: 'It has occurred to me that a writer of such ability and general knowledge of nautical matters might be induced to perform a very necessary, and to him, I presume, not ungenial task of dissipating much of the halo of glory which America claimed to have crowned her frigate actions in 1812-13. All I can glean from English accounts and what I have heard from naval officers engaged in these actions, so decidedly conflicts with American Naval history, that there cannot be a doubt that a fair statement of the relative power of the ships engaged, in men, guns and scantling, would pale our neighbor's laurels, and give your readers a proper estimation of Yankee invincibility. The spread eagleism which permeates more or less everything American, has of course taken its wildest and most lofty flight on the wings of a mendacious literature, and that literature has for years overshadowed and inundated this country.'"

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

INFANTRY's letter will appear next week.

"G. W."—Your letter only reached us on Saturday; too late for this number.

"A. H. J." QUEBEC.—Many thanks; you will see by the present issue that we have received the score from another party. We would be greatly obliged if you would let us have early accounts of future matches in your district.

The commissioners sent abroad to select the best model for a rifle wherewith to arm the Pope's troops have just returned to Rome, having decided (in spite of the marvellous performance of the Chassepot at Mentana) for the American Remington rifle as modified in England, a simple but solid model. Some objections to the form of the cartouche have led to an improvement in it. Ten thousand of these weapons have been ordered, and in six months they are to be in the hands of Pio Nono's soldiers.

THE POET LAUREATE contributes one poem a month to *Good Words* for which he receives £100 each. His last which appears in the March number is such wretched doggerel that very few papers could be found to publish the lines were they sent by an ordinary person. Here they are:

1867-1866.

I stood on a tower in the wet,  
And New Year and Old Year met,  
And winds were roaring and blowing;  
And I said, "Oh years that met in tears,  
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?  
Science enough and exploring  
Wanderers coming and going,  
Matter enough for deploring,  
But aught that is worth the knowing?  
Seas at my feet were flowing,  
Waves on the shingle pouring,  
Old year roaring and blowing,  
And New year blowing and roaring."

ALFRED TENNYSON.

Which is parodied as follows by a correspondent of the *London Star*, who thinks it rather an improvement on Tennyson.

1867-1868.

I sat in a 'bus in the wet,  
"Good Words" I had happened to get,  
With Tennyson's last bestowing;  
And I said, "Oh bard! who works so hard,  
Have you aught that is worth the knowing?  
Verses enough, and so boring—  
'T would be quite overflowing,  
Rubbish enough for deploring,  
But aught that is worth the knowing?  
Placards on walls were glowing,  
Puffs in the papers pouring,  
"Good Words" roaring and blowing,  
"Once a Week" blowing and roaring."

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th April, 1868

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

*Iroquois Garrison Battery.*

With reference to the General Order No. 3 of the 20th July, 1866, 1st Lieutenant Samuel J. Boyd, is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

11th Battalion "*Argenteuil Rangers*," *St. Andrews.*

*No. 7 Company, Grenville.*

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Allan Williamson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Neve, Promoted.

31st "*Grey*" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major J. Creasor is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire with the rank of Captain.

*Nicolet Infantry Company.*

To be Lieutenant (Temporary):

Ensign Benjamin Bourgeois, M. S., vice de Chatillon, promoted.  
 To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
 Fabion Vnasso, Gentleman, vice Bourgeois, promoted.

*Bobcaygeon Infantry Company.*

The resignation of Lieutenant G. Boyd, is hereby accepted.

No. 2.

CAVALRY CERTIFICATES.

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the "Volunteer Cavalry," have received Certificates from the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Sergeant Stephon Scott, Gov. Gen'l's Body Guard,  
 Corporal William C. Jones, Gov. Gen'l's Body Guard.  
 Corporal James Tagus Shout, Gov. Gen'l's Body Guard.  
 Norton Miller, Markham Troop,  
 Captain Eli Gregory, St. Catharines Troop,  
 Lieut. Johnson Gregory, do do  
 Sergeant. Geo. Purcell, Kingston, do  
 " Robert Scott, do do  
 " John Stratton do do  
 " John Sloan, Napanee do  
 " David Griffith, do do  
 Corpl. Francis Edw. Bartlett, Napanee, do  
 Sergeant Charles Weir, Burford, do  
 " George Tisdale do do  
 Captain Robert John Campbell, 27th Batt. Vol. Militia.

SECOND CLASS.

Cornet Joseph Grobb, St. Catharines Troop.  
 Corporal Eli Eddy, Burford, do.

The undermentioned Acting Officers having obtained the necessary Certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, from the dates of those Certificates, viz. :

Captain Eli Gregory, St. Catharines Troop of Cavalry, 31st March, 1868.  
 Lieutenant J. Gregory, St. Catharines Troop of Cavalry, 31st March, 1868.  
 Cornet Joseph Grobb, St. Catharines Troop of Cavalry, 31st March, 1868.  
 Captain W. G. Mack, M. S., temporary, 54th Batt., Infantry, 23th March, 1868.  
 Lieutenant Charles Anderson, M. S., temporary, 49th Batt. Infantry, 4th March, 1868.

Lieutenant Jean M. Prudhomme, M. S., temporary, Beauharnois Infantry Company, 2nd March, 1868.

No. 3.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Hochelaga.	John Young, Gentleman,
do	Forbes Torrance, do
do	William M. Andrews, do
Quebec	N. Antoine Raymond, do
do	Francis Hays, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Argenteuil.	Duncan G. Cumming, Gentleman,
do	Ensign. William Hoy, do
Beauharnois.	Lieut. Jean M. Prudhomme,
Carlton(On)	Felix M. Hamel, Gentleman,
Hochelaga.	William Windham do
do	Cyriac Gadona, do
do	Robert Lovlace, do
do	John Cameron, do
do	Andrew Wm. Hood, do
do	Joseph B. Walkem, do
do	William Geo. Ibbittson, do
do	Henry Innis Harvey, do
do	Charles Arthur Jaques, do
do	Geoffroy Wm. Porteous, do
do	James Alex. Stevenson, do
do	William H. Robinson, do
Haut'gd'n.	William Willson do
do	Alexander A. McDiarmid, do
Levis	Peter McKenzie, do
do	Charles Duquet, do
do	Francois Lavalliere, do
Lotbiniere.	Homere Fraser, do
do	Joseph H. Filteau, do
Megantic.	Brock Carter, do
Missisquoi.	Elwin Welch, do
do	John F. Whitwell, do
do	Norman A. Smith, M. D. do
Quebec	Alfred Michaud, Gentleman,
do	Joseph Desbonville, do
do	George Hamilton, do
do	John McKendry, do
do	Edouard Petutclere, do
do	Thomas Potvin, do
do	John B. Hogan, do
do	J. R. H. White, do
Richmond.	Captain Wm. Gordan Mack.
Saguenay.	William Whiteley, Gentleman,
do	William Buckle, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Essex	John Gray, Gentleman,
Frontenac	Richard Young, do
do	Thomas Tweed, do
do	James Galloway, do
Glengarry	Murdoch W. Murchison, do
Hastings	George James Spencer, do
Middlesex	Captain Henry Bruce.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant	Angus Bowey, Gentleman,
do	Alfred Cotton, do
Durham	John Hughes, do
do	John W. Wallace, do
do	Thomas Caswell, do
Elgin	Thomas A. Silcox, do
Frontenac	Robert Brownloy do
do	Richard McOwen, do
do	Charles L. Fortier, do
do	George F. Armstrong, do
do	John W. Brown, do
do	John R. Brown, do
do	John Donnelly, do
do	William Fraser, do
do	John Langwith, do
do	Peter Reid, do
Hastings	Lieut. Charles Anderson,
Huron	Robert Russell, Gentleman,
Norfolk	Walter McMichael, do
do	John Beal, do
Peel	Joseph Alexander, do
P. Edward	William C. Williams, do
Simcoe	George Leach, do
do	William J. M. Paine, do
do	Thomas H. Baker, do
do	Lieut James Quinn,
Welland	James Morin, Gentleman,
do	William Buchne, do
York	Wallis Dunn, do
do	Wellington C. Jeffers, do
do	Thomas H. Nottage, do
do	Joseph Doupe, do
do	John James, do
do	Henry A. David, Jr., do

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.  
 P. J. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
 Adjutant General of Militia,  
 Canada

WANTED

AN AGENT who can furnish satisfactory reference, to canvass for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A liberal percentage will be allowed. Ottawa, April 13, 1868.



**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS :**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OUR AGENT.**

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

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

**THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. MCGEE.**

Never in the history of Canada did an  
event transpire which caused such an uni-  
versal thrill of horror and indignation, as  
the foul and deliberate murder of one of the  
best of men, brightest of statesmen and  
purest of patriots. A man who, whatever  
may have been the faults of his youth,  
amply redeemed them, and by a career un-  
exampled in the annals of our country made  
his name and fame dear to every Canadian.  
The particulars of the terrible tragedy which  
closed the life of the best and truest Irish-  
man in America, or in the world, are doubt-  
less well known to our readers. How in the  
 stillest hour of night, in the solitary street,  
with no one nigh, he was brutally, coldly  
murdered on the doorstep of his dwelling.  
Indeed it is impossible to think or write  
upon this subject with any degree of calm-  
ness. Fenianism, that most odious monster,  
accursed of God and men, has laid another  
bloody victim upon our hearthstone. Among  
all our public men there is not one whose  
violent removal would be more calculated  
to exasperate the people of Canada than

that of the Hon. T. D. MCGEE, and in striking  
him Fenianism struck less at the individual  
than the principles he represented. By his  
upright, loyal and courageous conduct he  
won the esteem of all classes, which was  
only equalled by admiration for his tower-  
ing and comprehensive genius. Those who  
hated and reviled him were of that portion  
of the community who form the very lowest  
strata of society in our large cities, and  
those (of whom there are notorious living  
instances in Montreal and elsewhere) who  
batten upon the evil passions they are fain  
to direct, that their blindly infatuated tools  
may be made stepping stones for their own  
paltry ambition. For those and such as  
those Canada has no room, and the sooner  
they relieve the country of their hateful and  
pestilential presence the better it will be for  
us and for themselves. Detestable beyond  
naming as is the wretch who perpetrated  
this most cruel murder, he is not a whit  
more to be execrated than those who by  
their countenance and support, nay, by their  
openly expressed sentiments, paved the  
way for the assassin to the accomplishment  
of his diabolical purpose. Every one who  
has in any way aided either by word or deed  
the miscreants banded under the name of  
Fenians are as guilty of this murder, and  
have the blood of this innocent man upon  
their heads and souls, as clearly as he who  
fired the fatal ball. D'ARCY MCGEE has been  
shot because he was a brave, true, loyal  
Irishman and Canadian, as distinguished  
from that other class who in the name of  
their country have committed deeds which  
have thrilled with horror the whole civilized  
world. But this last act crowns the horrible  
catalogue for deliberate, cold blooded atro-  
city, and affixes a stain upon their name  
which ages will not efface. Of all the blood  
that has ever been shed for Ireland there  
never yet was a more precious libation than  
that poured upon the streets of our young  
Capital. And not the lives of ten thousand  
of the mock patriots of Ireland, whom the  
Fenians delight to honor, can or could atone  
for one drop of that precious blood.

Fenianism both in England and Canada  
has been treated with a leniency as unmer-  
ited as its crimes were flagrant, and this is  
the result; murder and outrage of the black-  
est kind perpetrated in the very heart of  
our country: surely it is time that another  
policy were pursued. Surely it is time for  
us to awaken to a true and proper sense of  
the nature of the danger that menaces us.  
Mercy to the merciless is folly and imbecility.

MCGEE the poet, the orator, the statesman  
and the Christian, whose career since he  
came amongst us furnishes the brightest  
example of how much one man of pure  
principle and high intellect can accomplish,  
died by the hand of an obscure and cowardly  
assassin, simply because he had the courage  
and manliness to expose falsehood and  
villainy and oppose the giant powers of his  
mind against the detestable objects of a de-

graded and wretched faction of his coun-  
trymen. In him Canada has suffered an  
enduring loss, for to him more than all  
others we owe that kindly feeling and cor-  
diality which unites those portions of our  
people once so bitterly hostile; and a bet-  
ter martyr never died in a better cause.  
There were few men who occupied a more  
prominent position before the public of  
America, and none who used that position  
and its influence to the accomplishment of  
more worthy ends. The Dominion owes  
much to the memory of Mr. MCGEE, but the  
Irishmen of the land owe a debt the full  
extent of which it is impossible to  
calculate, and which they can never repay.  
Sad was it for us, who but a few moments  
before hung enraptured upon his elo-  
quence, exorted as usual in the cause of  
truth and justice, to see him lying in his  
blood, brutally slaughtered by an unknown  
and miscreant hand. Well did Sir JOHN  
A. MACDONALD remark that no hero ever  
perished more gloriously on the field of  
battle than did THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE in  
the streets of Ottawa; for he died as truly  
for his country as those who fell at Ridge-  
way. His fearless and continued denuncia-  
tions of that detestable brotherhood, the ex-  
istence of which is a disgrace to the civiliza-  
tion of the century, have been the direct  
cause of his violent death, and it has doubt-  
less been long premeditated and arranged;  
for Mr. CARTIER observed in the House of  
Commons that for a long time previous Mr.  
MCGEE had received many anonymous  
letters threatening his life if he persisted in  
opposing the abominable designs of Fenian  
ism. But on one possessing his fearless  
temperment, and sense of right and jus-  
tice, such threats could have no effect;  
and he persisted in his righteous efforts  
until his enemies, exasperated by his noble  
and determined conduct, performed the  
crowning act of their own infamy and his  
everlasting honor.

Whatever chance Fenianism might before  
have had among certain classes in Canada,  
the death of THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE has  
swept that chance away forever; but it is a  
proud satisfaction for his countrymen  
among us to-day, to know that they imi-  
tated his noble example, and followed his  
wise advice, by never allowing the foul stain  
of Fenianism to attach to them in the happy  
land of their adoption. As an orator, he  
was unequalled in the wide extent of our  
land; as a politician, none possessed a  
more far reaching intellect; as a scholar and  
historian, he ranks with the most illustrious  
names of his country; as a poet, his songs  
will last as long as the language in which  
they were written; and as a man, none pos-  
sessed qualities more kindly or endearing.

Perhaps the most impressive spectacle  
connected with this sad affair, was presented  
in the House of Commons on last Tuesday  
afternoon, on the occasion of the motion of  
adjournment; all the members present in

the Capital were in their seats, while the vast capacity of galleries barely gave room to the multitude that thronged them, and over all reigned a silence profound as unusual, as speaker after speaker arose to pay the poor tribute of words to the memory of their late illustrious colleague, and whatever might be their differences at other times, but one feeling swayed them upon that sad occasion. Long indeed will it be before they will again be called upon to pay such a tribute to such a man, and never again we hope will such a tragedy be known amongst us.

On Wednesday his remains were followed by an immense concourse of people to the Roman Catholic Cathedral where the impressive offices for the dead were performed by the clergy and a full choir, and from thence conveyed to the Railway Station where a special train was in waiting to carry them to Montreal. Despite the earliness of the hour, 8 a.m., and the stormy state of the weather, all Ottawa turned out to pay this last tribute of respect to our lamented countryman. All the shops along the streets where the cortege passed were closed and lined with sorrowing spectators. It will be some time before the gloom which this sad event has cast upon the community will pass away, but the memory will last forever.

THE NEW MILITIA ACT.

In the last issue of VOLUNTEER REVIEW the provisions of the Militia Bill now before Parliament were, as far as they could be gathered from the speech of the Hon. G. E. Cartier, laid before the public; the Bill has been since printed, and its details are now open for discussion. It is undoubtedly the very best considered measure of the kind ever laid before the Legislative Assemblies of those Provinces; simple, and without unnecessary complexity in its provisions, it enables the Commander-in-Chief to place the whole military force which the Dominion is capable of furnishing, under arms in case of emergency, and provides that such training as the social condition of the people will permit, without detriment to their interests, shall be acquired.

The main features of the Bill are: the enrolment of "all the male inhabitants" from 18 to 60 years of age, the classification of the force so enrolled, into four classes, indicating the order in which they will be called on to serve; the division into Active and Reserve, and the component parts of each as that "the Active Militia shall consist of Volunteer Militia, the Regular Militia, and the Marine Militia." The first of these are required to retain their distinctive character as Volunteers; the second are allowed the option of voluntarily tendering their services, but will be balloted (if they don't) from the Reserve; the third is to be composed of Seamen, while "the Reserve Militia shall consist of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia of the time being.

This arrangement will have the effect of keeping the Volunteer ranks full, the regular Militia service being so far compulsory, that there is no choice of corps or service, while such men as serve three years in a Volunteer Corps and are discharged, "shall not be liable to be balloted for any period of drill or training of the Active Militia until all the men on the first, second and third classes of Militiamen in the company division within which they reside have volunteered or been balloted to serve," and this exemption extends to those Volunteers which shall have completed their period of service within the year immediately preceding the day on which this Act comes into force.

The period of service for the regular Militia will be two years, or till other men are balloted to serve in their stead, or they are relieved by order of Her Majesty, after completing their period, however, they are exempt from service in a similar manner to Volunteers; in other words, these men return to the Reserve force in which they were originally enrolled. It is also provided that Canada shall be divided into nine Military Districts—one for Nova Scotia, one for New Brunswick, three for Quebec, and four for Ontario, each district is to be divided into Regimental Divisions, which are again to be sub-divided into Company Divisions, and for each such Division there shall be appointed from the residents therein, one Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors, and for each Company Division one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign of Reserve Militia from the residents therein. This last is undoubtedly the distinguishing feature of the Bill, as it at once simplifies the whole machinery of the enrolment of the force being made annually by the Captain of each Company Division, preventing all possible evasions of the law, and brings every available man into service; the administration being confided to residents, the whole measure will be thereby popularized; there is only one amendment wanted, and that is to make the resident Captains Magistrates ex-officio.

The exemptions are: "The Judges of all Courts of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada.

"The Clergy and Ministers of all religious denominations.

"The Professors in any College or University, and all Teachers in religious orders.

"The Wardens, Keepers and Guards of the Penitentiaries, and the Officers, Keepers and Guards of all Public Lunatic Asylums.

"Persons disabled by bodily infirmities.

"The only son of a widow being her only support."

And the following though enrolled, shall be exempt from active service at any time except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection:—

"Half-pay and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's Army or Navy.

"Seafaring men and Sailors actually employed in their calling.

"Pilots and Apprentice Pilots during the season of Navigation.

"Masters of Public and Common Schools actually engaged in teaching.

"Any person having a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Menonists, or Tunkers, or any inhabitant of Canada of any religious denomination otherwise subject to military duty, but who, from doctrines of his religion is averse to bearing arms, and refuses personal military service, shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace or war upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe."

It is intended that the Active Militia shall consist of Troops of Cavalry, Field Batteries of Artillery, Companies of Mounted Infantry, of Engineers; Battalions and Companies of Garrison Artillery, of Infantry, Naval and Marine Corps, and a Military Train; Commissariat, Hospital and Ambulance corps may be formed when necessary. The oath prescribed to be as follows: "I, A. B., do solemnly promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty for the defence of her Dominion of Canada against all her enemies."

Volunteer Corps are supposed to fill the position which should be held by the regular Militia in such Military or Regimental Division. In the event of such Corps ceasing to exist it may be made good by organizing the Company or Companies of regular Militia to replace the same. The Active Militia are to act in aid of the civil power, and shall be special constables without taking oath therefor.

It is intended that the command of the Militia shall be intrusted to an Adjutant General who shall hold the rank of Colonel in the Militia, must be an officer of the Regular Service holding rank as a field officer; a Deputy Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and one Deputy Adjutant General for each of the nine military Districts, who shall hold the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia and command the same. Commissions shall be granted during pleasure, and all officers holding rank at present in the Militia when this Act comes into force may retire with a stop of honorary rank, to all below that of Lieutenant Colonel, and they shall not be compelled to serve at a lower grade than that of their retired rank. No person shall be appointed an Officer in the Active Militia except provisionally without having obtained certificates of fitness from the Military Schools or a Board of Officers of the Active Militia. No higher rank than Lieut. Colonel to be held under this Act, but Colonels holding commissions as such shall retain the same, but when the Militia is called out Colonels and officers of superior rank up to Major General may be appointed. Relative rank of officers to be the same as

those in the Regular service, the officers of which are to command those of equal rank in the Militia no matter what the date of commission.

The officers commanding Corps are held accountable for wear and tear of clothing, other than legal, but they can recover from the men, and also for arms, with other regulations relative to furnishing new leggings, clothing, arms or ammunition. All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Volunteer Militia and Regular Militia with the officers of the Reserve may be called out for drill for 16 days in each year, for which each shall receive 50 cents per diem, and if mounted Corps 75 cents per diem for officers and men.

The remainder of the Act provides for penalties for refusing oath, desertion and other crimes, Rifle Ranges, Drill Sheds, Armories, Schools of Military Instruction, Rifle and Drill Associations and other matters of detail, and power is given to the Governor General by order in Council to carry out any measure not covered by the provisions of the Act or which are covered thereby.

Such is the synopsis of one of the most important Bills ever laid before a Legislature, and it is to be hoped it will be passed without any material amendment, its best features are its elasticity, it provides equally for a levy *en masse* by which 700,000 can be placed under arms, or 7,000 can be called out in aid of the civil power with the same facility.

In fact it is the only comprehensive Militia Bill ever proposed in the Empire, and only equal in effect to that militia law which was established in Canada during the French regime, any one who has studied the Campaign of 1754-64, will easily understand how effective that organization must be which set the power of Great Britain and her Colonies at defiance, and through four bloody campaigns won victories with defective means against overwhelming numbers. Both measures were distinguished by their localisation, comprising divisions, formed the basis of the old system, and deservedly the foundation of this, both have been skillfully adapted to the social condition of the people, but the present measure is calculated to supply a want long felt, and will subserve the best utility of the Dominion. The Hon. the Minister of Militia deserves the best thanks of the people of Canada for this well considered and judicious Militia law.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending April 11th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, the following:—

St. JOHN, N. B.—Capt. J. B. U., \$2.  
СНАТНАМ, МИРАМШИН, N. B.—Lieut. Col. C. McC., \$2.  
CORNWALL, ONT.—Lt. Col. D. \$2.  
RICHMOND.—Capt. Wm G., \$2.  
BROCKVILLE.—J. S. L., \$2.  
St. MARY'S.—Capt. W. S., \$2.

#### THE DEFEAT OF THE D'ISRAELI GOVERNMENT.

The British Parliament has at last shown its determination to face the old and difficult question of Irish grievances. We do not wonder at the unwillingness of Ministers to meddle with the Church establishment of Ireland, and their desire to stave off the question is only natural under the circumstances; but the people of England through their representatives have signified in the most unmistakable manner that they consider the time has come when the wrong should cease to exist, a canker in the heart of the Empire, endangering its peace and happiness, and giving its enemies a constant means for creating discontent and disturbance. There can be no doubt some of these inequalities of which the people of Ireland complain are of a nature that require redress, and the British Parliament never better displayed its wisdom than by showing its willingness to place the one unfortunate portion of the Empire on an equal footing with the other parts. The presence of a foreign Church must be an endless source of disaffection to a proud and sensitive people, who can only see in it a symbol of subjection and oppression, and its abolition is a necessity required by the country for its peace and well being. In America, where such a thing as a national Church is unknown, we find all denominations flourishing, and everyone satisfied to support their own, without reference to, or interference with their neighbors. Self-supporting piety is the best in every country, and we hardly think Ireland is an exception to the rule. As members of the British Empire, we are heartily glad, not for the defeat of the Government, but for the action taken by Parliament upon a subject which for years has been shirked by the long finger of procrastination. The evils which have afflicted Ireland are the natural offspring of the inequalities established at a time when the British Empire was vastly different from what it is to-day, and while the rest of the nation has been advancing on the path of progress, this unhappy land was neglected, till now the evils perpetuated for so many generations, call aloud for immediate redress. Irish wrongs are doubtless, to a great extent, of Irish creation, but they are nevertheless pressing and dangerous; therefore in boldly facing the difficulty the British Parliament has given a pledge of its sincerity in desiring to do away with those grievances which have so long distracted that unhappy country; and we hope the work thus begun will be carried to completion in such a manner as will leave nothing to be desired by the most ardent advocate of Irish relief and improvement.

Correspondents who furnish us with reports of Rifle Matches will please insert state of atmosphere; strength and direction of wind; position of firing, and regulations of the competition, as these facts are necessary to be known, to form a just idea of the merit of the scoring.

#### THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Mr. McGee did not succeed in eliciting any evidence of a nature to implicate any person in the murder; and returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The police have been very active, and have made a number of arrests, the principal of which are Slattery and Whelan, the former is a schoolmaster well known in the city, and the latter a tailor, for some time in the employ of P. A. Eagleson; his habits and social relations since he came to the city were such as to render him an object of suspicion to the police for some time past. When arrested he showed signs of great trepidation. A revolver was found upon his person, a Weston-Richards, one barrel of which had but lately been discharged. The bullet found in the door of Mrs. Trotter's house corresponded exactly with those in the pistol. This Whelan is known to some of the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade among whom he was employed in Quebec, fitting the regimental clothing. He is just the kind of character capable of the foul deed on suspicion of which he is arrested. On Thursday he was examined before the Police Magistrate when it was clearly proved that he was connected with Fenianism, and his conduct previous to the murder was such as strongly to implicate him in it. At the request of Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C., further examination is postponed for eight days. Since his arrest, Whelan, who by the way was known by the name of Sullivan in Quebec, where he was a corporal in the Volunteer Cavalry, has endeavored to support his trying position by the assumption of a mock bravado. He is a man apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age, light reddish hair and red whiskers, slightly built, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and possessing that peculiarly knowing and vulgar look often observable in those of his class in this country. Circumstances at present strongly point to him as the assassin, but whether he be guilty of that or not, there can be no doubt of his Fenian proclivities and for that alone there is no punishment too great. Among other papers found on the prisoner was a valentine with the following suggestive lines inscribed under the picture of a man hanging:

"This is the shadow of what should be  
The fate of all such unworthy beings as thee,  
A log of wood and piece of twine  
Would suit you better than me for a Valentine."

#### REWARDS.

The following rewards are offered any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection of the murderer of the Hon. Mr. McGee. The Dominion Government \$5,000; the Ontario and Quebec Legislatures each \$2,500, and the City of Ottawa \$2,000. The City of Montreal also offers \$5,000. In all 17,000.

We are happy to inform our friends in Montreal that we have secured the services of a regular and competent correspondent in the Commercial Metropolis, who will furnish us regularly with full accounts of every thing connected with military, naval and volunteer matters in that city.

## RECEPTION OF THE BODY OF THE LATE MR. MCGEE AT MONTREAL.

Speaking of the removal of the remains of this lamented statesman from Ottawa to Montreal, the *Montreal Gazette* says:

"At all the stations from Prescott downwards flags were at half-mast high and other tokens of mourning exhibited, and crowds gathered who stood silent and uncovered as the special funeral train passed. At Matilda the station was properly decorated with funeral ornaments, and a large number of persons assembled. At Cornwall the Mayor and Common Council, Judges and principal citizens were assembled, and the bells were tolled. Here again the plate was removed and his friends allowed a last look at the departed. At Lancaster, besides the principal citizens, Captain McLennan's Company of Volunteers turned out and lined the platform. Everywhere were tokens that the people felt how grievous was the loss which the country had suffered.

Precisely at 5 o'clock, the remains of the lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee arrived in this city. A great crowd of the people he had so worthily represented assembled to receive the remains and by their presence illustrate their grief at the event, and their indignation at the dastardly act.

The station was appropriately draped in mourning, and at the entrance were hung heavy festoons of crape. In the interior of the station a large number of our leading citizens attired in mourning awaited the arrival of the body.

The special train from Ottawa came in at 5.15, a train from Montreal having previously gone out to meet it at Lachine Junction with a large number of gentlemen. When the Ottawa train arrived at the station, the body, which was placed in a metallic coffin, was immediately removed to a hearse. The body was accompanied on the train by Messrs. W. O'Brien, W. P. Bartlow, W. McFarlane, W. McNaughton, Brown Chamberlin, James Donnelly, Luke More, together with James Goodwin, D. Lanegan and others.

The cortege was headed by the City Police, under Chief Penton; the hearse was followed by Messrs. W. O'Brien, W. McNaughton and Walter McFarlane, after which came His Worship the Mayor, W. S. Smith, Esq., Mayor of London, Mr. Foote, of Quebec, and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, with the Members of the Committee, a number of the City Council and friends and admirers of the late lamented statesman, forming as far as the eye could reach, a procession of all nationalities, creeds and stations. The sidewalks were also occupied by a large number of people who accompanied the procession in sterner silence.

The procession moved along Bonaventure street, up Beaver Hill, and to the residence of the deceased in St. Catharine street. Here the entrance had been heavily draped in black, and the body was received by Mr. Joseph Daly. It was immediately placed in the dining room, which was draped in black and white hanging, and dimly illuminated by large tapers. The public were soon afterwards kindly admitted, and in limited numbers at a time, permitted to pass round the coffin and look on the face of the deceased, which was exposed by means of a glass in the lid of the coffin. In spite of the great change, the features of the departed statesman, though exceedingly pale, were easily recognizable, and wore that air of calm repose which death alone can give."

In reply to a telegram requesting the necessary formal permission for the Volun-

teer force to appear under arms at the funeral of the Hon. T. D. McGee, in Montreal to-day, the following reply was received by the District Staff Officer from the Adjutant General:

"By all means—the Volunteers honor themselves, in honoring the memory of the patriot and martyr."

Signed, P. L. McDougall,  
A. G. Militia.

At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, Mr. Davlin, the President, referred to the assassination as an act of savage butchery, unsurpassed in the annals of crime. A resolution was passed expressing profound sorrow and indignation at the atrocious deed, and sympathy with the bereaved family.

It is proposed to erect a monument over Mr. McGee's grave by public subscription

We take the following sketch of the early career of the Hon. Mr. McGee from *Portraits of British Americans* by Mr. Fenning's Taylor:—

"Ardent by temperament, and enthusiastic by disposition, it was impossible for Mr. McGee to keep within the bounds of moral force which Mr. O'Connell had prescribed, and which the newspaper he served was instructed to advocate. Mr. McGee felt that such fetters galled him, and he became impatient under their restraint. The habit of maintaining his own convictions, was, and is, a necessity of his condition. Following the lead of his feelings, he determined at all hazards to associate himself with the more advanced and enthusiastic of the liberal party, then known by the name of "Young Ireland". This section or *coterie*, for it was scarcely a party, possessed many attractions for such an adherent. Besides the name, and the bright, alluring, misleading quality of youth, which that name symbolized and expressed, the *coterie* was made up of those many hued forms of intellectual mosaic work which men generally admire and rarely trust; very charming in our sight and very perishable in our service. It was composed, at least at first, almost altogether of young barristers, young doctors, young college men and young journalists, most of them under thirty, and many under twenty-five years of age. Mr. McGee was probably their most youthful member, for when his association with them commenced he was not of age. Of such hot blood was the "Young Ireland" party compounded that little surprise was occasioned, and none was expressed, when its mischievous revels were broken up by the riot act. If we understand the history of those times aright, the policy of moral force which had guided O'Connell was not, in the first instance, discarded by his younger and more ardent disciples. They wished to accomplish the purpose of "The Liberator," only they desired to shorten the time and accelerate the speed of the operation. They thought that O'Connell was old and slow. They felt that they were young and active. In their minds the rivalry between age and youth was renewed, provoking the old issue and re-enacting the old results. Keeping in view the great end which they had set themselves to accomplish, they nevertheless sought, in the first instance, to move by literary, rather than by political appliances. Accordingly they planned among other works, a series of stirring shilling volumes for the people, entitled the "Library of Ireland." The famine of 1847 extinguished the enterprise, but not

until twenty volumes of this new National Library had been published. Of the above number Mr. McGee was the author of two. One, a series of biographies of illustrious Irishmen of the seventeenth century, and the other a memoir of 'Art. McMurrugh,' a half forgotten Irish King of the fourteenth century. Of course, works published under such circumstances, and forming parts of such series, would at first at all events, be well received and widely circulated; but their merits could not have been of a more evanescent character, for we are credibly informed that now, after a period of about 20 years, the books we have mentioned still retain their popularity.

"Mr. McGee, if we remember aright, has somewhere said, with respect to the transaction of those times, "Young Ireland," not content to restore the past, endeavored to re-enact it; not content to write history, tried, to use a familiar phrase of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, to "make it," and we have little doubt, could we see the intellectual machinery which preceded those events, we should discover that none more than Mr. McGee have assiduously labored to manufacture history. The *coterie* grew into a confederation of which Mr. McGee was, we believe, the chief promoter and chosen secretary. It was not without adherents, neither was it without attraction, and especially to the class, a by no means inconsiderable one, whose judgment is controlled by their imagination, and who seem to think that feeling and wisdom are identical qualities. We decline to indicate those transactions by any particular name. We all know that they were failures, and since time tempers judgment, we venture to believe that the actors of that day concur with the critics of the present time in thinking that they were follies."

## THE EIGHTH BATTALION AND OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The 8th Battalion has accepted a challenge from the Ottawa P. B. G. Artillery to fire a friendly Rifle Match. Each corps to fire at its own Head Quarters. The preliminary arrangements with regard to time &c., have yet to be arranged. The match will probably come off about the end of the present month. Sergt. Major Wolff, C. S. R., represents the 8th in Ottawa. We will give the scores of each when it comes off. We understand that 15 men a side is the number of competitors agreed upon.

## NEW MILITARY WORK.

We have been favored by a view of the proof sheets of a new work on Campaigning, shortly to be published by Messrs. Rowsell, of Toronto, from the pen of MAJOR SCOBLE, Inspector of Drill Sheds. From the cursory glance we have given the sheets, we must say that the book promises to be a most valuable addition to our military knowledge, as it gives a most thorough and complete idea of the requirements and details of campaigning in Canada; and shows considerable care and study on the part of the author. Every Volunteer should possess a copy, which would inform him upon many subjects not easily obtained elsewhere. As it is issued under the sanction of the Militia Authorities, and has been thoroughly revised and carefully edited, we have no doubt of its success. As we are pressed for space, we will defer further remarks upon this work till another issue.



## THE BRITISH ARMY.

A writer in the *Moniteur du Soir* gives us his notions of the character of the British army, not, however, we must say, in an ill-natured spirit, and with, perhaps, as much knowledge of the subject as foreigners generally have. The writer had previously given an account of the manner in which the English army is recruited, and shows from its constitution the necessity it always has of large convoys. In the present paper he speaks of the different elements that compose the army. The English troops do not bivouac—at any rate, they never lie down in the open air, except in case of absolute necessity; and on the other hand, to avoid overloading the soldier, he carries no blankets or rugs, and no tent. The result is that the columns are followed by waggons, or mules laden with large tents for the whole of the army, which is the primary cause of the length of the convoys. The care of the baggage animals requires the organization of a distinct corps, or of auxiliary civil conductors, who do not appear on the field in action. The men and animals employed in the transport of baggage feed abundantly, and the provisions have to be augmented accordingly. But there is one very curious fact which gives a good idea of the national character of the Englishman—a soldier would blush at the thought of washing his own linen, of mending it, or of taking care of his necessaries. This invincible repugnance necessitates the permitting soldiers to marry, and when they are about to enter into campaign, a considerable number of women are allowed to follow their husbands. They are chosen by lot, and those whom chance has favored receive a fixed pay, and become washer-women and seamstresses to the army. They are to the French canteen women in the proportion of 100 to 1; but they bear no resemblance whatever to them. The French *vivandière* is, in point of fact, a soldier in petticoats, who serves out the *equ-de-rie* to her comrades, and who also fights occasionally. The French *cantinières* count in line, and there have been more than one who have taken their turn of the musket. Assuredly the wives of the English soldiers would fight bravely; but habit, general opinion, and something impossible to explain prevent them from taking any part in the fighting. "They would hear on all sides, 'shocking!'" This is another cause of the number of useless mouths in the English army. Then they hate the children and the relations. This necessity for the English generals to enter on campaign with large convoys is a sufficient answer to the charge unjustly made against them of never knowing how to get rid of the *impedimenta*, and which those only bring forward who do not know the wants nor the character of the British army. An English general must observe extreme prudence; and must not move forward without securing his rear, and protecting his convoys. As he has a crowd of non-combatants he cannot establish himself anywhere but in excellent positions, difficult to turn; otherwise, a handful of men would suffice to throw his immense convoys into complete disorder. It must be admitted that with this system he moves on surely, though slowly; nothing is left to chance, and disasters are of rare occurrence. One peculiar feature in the English soldier's habits is worthy of note, though in this and other respects changes

have been made since the Crimea war. The English soldier lives too much apart, and he does not like to mingle his interests, his fatigues, or his pleasures with those of his neighbor. This does not arise from selfishness. Nobody in the world is more generous than the English soldier—his hand is ever open. It is rather a question of reserve, a sort of jealous independence, the fear of being put out of his way or of putting others out of their way. But the consequence is that the inner life of an English infantry soldier in active service is as different as can be conceived from that of a Frenchman. In the French army, the soldiers live in little groups of ten or twelve, who share in common their fatigues and privations, and share also in the windfalls; help and protect each other mutually. That companionship gives a French regiment a moral cohesion which constitutes an enormous force; an *esprit du corps* is generated by Fraternity, and it is one of the most powerful levers that can be brought to bear in the hour of battle. In the English regiments each man lives separately. He gets his rations, lights his fire himself, prepares his meal in a little kettle belonging to himself, and burns uselessly the rest of his firewood. His neighbor would deem it beneath him to make use of this fuel, and would feel affronted if it were offered to him. The baggage train gets stuck in the mud, but that is the affair of the men in charge of it. The writer gives the "physiology" of the divers types in the British army: the English (properly so-called), the Irish, and the Scotch. He says:

"The Englishman, properly so-called, has but little taste for the profession of arms; but he soon gets into the habit; and for the Englishman, above all others, habit soon becomes a second nature. Once drilled and instructed, he does admirably whatever he does. He marches with perfect regularity, almost like an automaton; and he manoeuvres with wonderful precision. As a marksman he is astonishing—true, powder is abundantly supplied to him for practice. He obeys with remarkable punctuality; he is actually nailed to the post where he is put; he never stirs from it. With respect to intrepidity—that is, the courage of remaining stationary, he is one of the finest military types, and of him it may be said that if the field of battle were swallowed up before him he would stand still unmoved on the ruins. But he has, too, the defects of his qualities. He is somewhat slow on the offensive. He requires to be commanded and directed. He has no sudden inspiration under fire. He must get precise orders, which he will execute punctually. He is somewhat of a grumbler, which, by the way, is no great fault. He is not expansive, yet he is more noisy and bustling than one would suppose. In a word, he is a solid combatant, and one of the good soldiers of Europe, though it is not his vocation that has brought him under the colours."

So much for the Englishman. Now for the Irishman:

"The Irishman is more warm, more impulsive in his intercourse with others than the Englishman. He is quite as brave, but a little too fond of whiskey; he is very ignorant, consequently superstitious, fantastic, and rough. But he has an excellent heart, he is devoted, and does not want a certain ardour which the general temperment of the army prevents utilizing. Moreover, he has the intelligence of the combat, and gets quite impassioned in it. It is to the Irish soldier that are owing certain fiery charges which nobody expected, so little are they in the British character."

The sketch would not be complete without the Scotchman. Here is what M. Noir says of him:

"The Scotch soldiers form, without contradiction, the cream of the British troops. The Highlander is the prototype of the excellent soldier. He has all the requisite qualities, and not one defect. Unluckily for Great Britain, the population of Scotland is not numerous. Saving, it is true, to the point of putting by penny after penny, the Scotchman, for all that, is honest, steadfast, amiable in his intercourse with others, enthusiastic and proud; chivalrous when the question is about shedding his blood. The old traditions of clanship subsist; each company is grouped round an illustrious name, all and every man in it is sure to be the captain's cousin. The Highlanders have a strange sort of bravery, which partakes at once of French fire and of English calm. They rush on with impetuosity; they charge with vigour, but they are not hurried away by anger. In the very hottest moment of an attack a simple order suffices to stop them. Formed in square, one would take them for Englishmen; in charging with the bayonet you would swear they were French. For the rest they are of Celtic origin, and the blood of our fathers flow in their veins; but the blood has a little cooled down by the severity of their climate. "In the eyes of the Turks the Scotch had one enormous fault, that of showing their legs. In our eyes they have but one defect, a slight one, but still excessively annoying—their depraved taste for the screaming of the bagpipes. We know that the Highlanders would not get under fire without being excited by their national airs, played on this discordant instrument. One of their generals having put down this piercing music, they attacked the enemy on one occasion so languidly that the bagpipes had to be restored to them, and they then took the position. In a word, we repeat, the Scotch are magnificent soldiers."

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON.—It is agreeable news to hear that the success of the efforts of the Ordnance Select Committee to provide the country with cheap guns, in order to arm as rapidly as possible the forts and batteries at home and in the colonies with rifled cannon, promises to be complete. A cast iron 32 pounder, converted by Sir W. Armstrong & Co. for the Victoria Government, on Major Palliser's plan, fired some seventy-six heavy charges at Shoeburyness, as much, we believe as 16 lbs. of powder and 80 lb. shot. The gun was afterwards condemned by the Woolwich authorities, and submitted to the Ordnance Select Committee to the trying test of 2000 rounds of service charges. It has just completed its task having got through 2076 rounds without injury, beyond a few scratches in the bore to the depth of an inch. This result is a proof of the extraordinary pitch of excellence to which the Elswick Ordnance Company have brought their coiled barrels. It is stated indeed, that their converted 65 pounders have been firing battering charges at Shoeburyness usually allotted to much heavier ordnance. Colonel Clark's strengthened carriage answers admirably, one of the converted 68 pounders having fired 100 rounds from it with 22 lbs. of powder and 115 lb shot. Nothing could be better than the way the carriage behaved. Altogether, the country is to be congratulated on the results of the efforts of General Jeffrey and the officers of the Ordnance Select Committee.—*Army and Navy Gaz.* &c.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Desertions from the Pontifical Army continue, but are not numerous.

The Royal Horse Artillery takes precedence of every other corps in the British Army.

The *Hellenic Independence* states that the number of Cretans who have taken refuge in Greece is 70,000.

A Bill abolishing flogging in the army, has recently passed the British House of Commons.

The base of the Abyssinian expedition has been established at Senafo, which place is 365 miles from Magdala.

The Admiralty have given orders for the construction, at Chatham of another powerful armour clad war ship of the Hercules class.

The Pope has accepted the offer of three squadrons of Hungarians made to His Holiness by the Primate and Clergy of Hungary.

We understand that the civil appointment accepted at Constantinople by Captain the Hon. A. Hobart, R. N., is Inspector of Naval Schools.

The Navy estimates for 1868-9 have been issued, and they amount to £11,177,260—being an increase on the previous year of £201,037.

One hundred pikes were found by the Police on Tuesday under the floor of the Roman Catholic chapel of Kiltcealy, county of Limerick.

The Admiralty have ordered 300 old 8-inch guns, of 65 cwt., to be immediately converted into 64-pounder Pellissier rifled guns, for the use of the navy.

We hear that an active system of a rattening is going on at the Foreign Office, the diplomatic service being called upon to declare that they are in favour of agencies.

THE GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT EASTER.—It is rumored, says a Hampshire paper, that the coming review, will be held on Portsdown Hill, and not, as formerly, at Brighton.

The Canadian Volunteers, who arrived at Rome on the 10th. were received on the same day by the Pope who expressed his satisfaction at their devotion and gave them his benediction.

Ex-Governor Eyre is one of the committee lately appointed to consider the working of courts martial. John Stuart Mill and other of his prosecutors are very much disquieted in consequence.

A sergeant in the 1st Battalion of the 9th Foot has been sentenced by court-martial at Pembroke to five years' penal servitude, and to be branded with the letters B. C., for insubordination and an avowal of Fenianism.

Earl Fortescue has threatened to withdraw his support from the Devon County Volunteers Association if the extravagance of holding field days is not discontinued. During eight years the Association has spent £2,000 in rifle prize meetings, and £1000 in brigade field days.

DUEL IN PARIS.—A duel took place on Monday between two South Americans, M. de Lajara, an attaché of the Peruvian Legation, and M. Calvo, the son of the Paraguayan Envoy. M. de Lajara was wounded in the arm.

The cost of the British Army in India, for the year 1867, was \$65,000,000, showing a net increase over the previous year over a million and a half, which is to be accounted for, in a large part, by the increased pay to private soldiers.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL.—The *Gazette* nominates Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the constitution and practice of courts-martial, and the present system of punishment for military offences.

THE ELEPHANT BRIGADE WITH THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—It is some time since we have heard anything of Sir R. Napier's heavy brigade of elephants in Abyssinia. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that a great many more of those huge beasts have arrived from India, and that much is expected from the moral effect they will produce upon the Abyssinians, who must naturally feel great respect for a people able to tame elephants and to make them work. The Correspondent of the *Telegraph* hopes that the elephants' feet will not suffer from the sharp block of stones that cover the Abyssinian roads, and that proper and sufficient food may be obtainable for them. He says that if an elephant cuts his feet, or does not approve of the quality or the quantity of his food, the animal simply strikes work, and declines to make himself useful till his feet are healed and his meals appropriate and regular. In India the feet of hunting elephants, which have to pass over rocky places, are usually coated with pitch to protect them from injury, but this expedient has not yet been adopted in Abyssinia. The *Times*' correspondence from Abyssinia makes no mention of the elephant brigade.

WILLIAM IV'S HABIT OF SWEARING.—In her "Recollections," the Hon. Amelia Murray relates the following anecdote of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.):—"The Princes frequently visited their sisters at my mother's: and enjoyed being received into what, for the time, was a family circle. My youngest brother was then a child. The Duke of Clarence came to spend a few days. It was too much the fashion then for gentlemen to use language which would not now be tolerated in any society. My mother asked as a favor of the Duke that he would avoid making use of some explosive words, which her little boy would certainly copy, and think himself justified after such an example, in making use of. The Duke took this hint most amiably; and, before leaving Weymouth, he said, 'Lady George have I not been very careful? I am sure your boy has not learned any naughty words from me.' 'I do feel very grateful, sir,' was her reply; 'but if your Royal Highness could refrain for a week, why not give up a bad habit altogether?' I have understood that Queen Adelaide, after her marriage, induced King William to relinquish this practice; and that in the latter days of the Sailor Monarch's life he was never known to utter an oath."

THE WAR OFFICE.—The *Erhoes* from the *Clubs* understands that the scheme for the new central department, as prepared by Sir Henry Storks and General Belfour, has been forwarded for the approval of the Treasury. The Controller-in-Chief at the War Office, and his assistant, have completed their tour of inspection round the department in Pall Mall, and there is every reason to believe that they will be prepared with a plan for reorganising the War Office by the first of April.

TORPEDOS AT TOULON.—A Toulon letter says:—"The attention of the war Department appears to be seriously directed to the subject of torpedos, and a school for the theoretical and practical study of their manufacture and use has been founded on board the gunboat *Louis XIV*. This class is placed under the direction of Captain Lefort, and is intended to form a staff of instructors who will be afterwards charged to propagate, throughout the navy, the knowledge of those terrible instruments of destruction. As the apprentice gunners and sailing masters, as well as a portion of the chief engineers, will attend the lessons to be given by Captain Lefort, and experiments will take place in the anchorage off the Isles of Hyeres; the Minister of Marine has ordered three tons of gunpowder to be placed at the disposal of the school, and in order to further improve the manufacture, a superior officer is to be sent to Vienna to study the electrical matches, which may be usefully employed to render the explosion more rapid, and protect the incendiary mechanism from deterioration."

PADDY'S DELICACY.—A Southern Journal, during the late "onpleasantness," told the following:—"The wounds inflicted upon the enemy are nearly always on the head and breast, the remainder generally in the rear. Frequently the Irish are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but oftener from curiosity than sympathy. An incident is told of an encounter between several of them and an Irishman. It had become a habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural inquiry, 'Where are you wounded?' and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day approached the cell, they launched out in the usual way. Paddy made believe that he didn't hear distinctly and replied, 'Pretty well, I thank yez.' 'Where are you wounded?' again fired away one of the ladies. 'Faith, I am not badly hurt, at all. I'll be travelling to Richmond in a wake,' replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look, as if he was in a tight place. Thinking that he was deaf, one of the ladies in in the back ground put her mouth down to his ear and shouted again, 'we want to know where you are hurt.' Pat, evidently finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag anyhow, concluded to do so at once, and, accordingly, with a face as rosy as a boiled lobster, and with an angry kind of energy, he replied:—"Sure leddies it isn't safe that I am; but, since you are determined to know where I have been wounded, it's on my sate. The bullet entered behind my breeches. Please do excuse me feelings and ax me no more questions." I leave you to imagine the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the crinoline out of the front door."



**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has \$100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster General to transfer this sum to a special account and will then receive a certificate of such special \$100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

Smith's Falls.....	Lanark.
Sorel.....	Richelieu.
Stratford.....	Perth.
Thorold.....	Welland.
Three Rivers.....	St. Maurice.
Toronto.....	York.
Trenton.....	Hastings.
Waterloo, East.....	Shefford.
Whitby.....	Ontario.
Windsor.....	Essex.
Woodstock.....	Oxford.
Wyoming.....	Lambton.

A. CAMPBELL,  
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,  
Ottawa, March 20th, 1868. 13-6111.

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**TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

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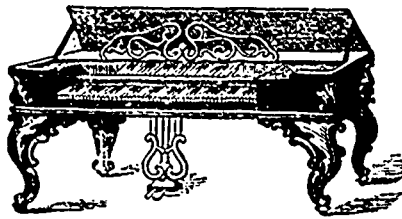


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