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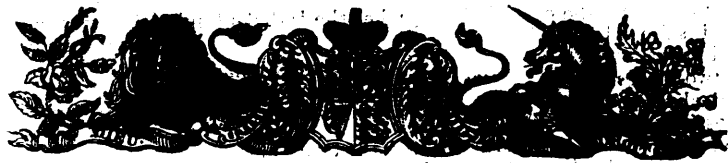
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1868.

No. 24.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

EPISTLE TO MY MOTHER.

BY ———

My mother, in the visions of my sleep,
Thou comest to my couch, and silently
Thou gazest on thy son—wilt ever weep,
And sighs most sorrowful thy grief betray?
Oh! tell me why o'er thy mild spirit creep
The clouds of woe, dear mother, why unsay
The promise, thus in tears, shaped of my infant
day?

Thou speakest in such low and mournful tone,
So sweet, that I would have thee say it o'er,
And yet it rends my soul, for there thine own
Doth lie in sorrow;—sure its woes are sore!
Yet say, kind mother, 'tis not for thy son—
Thy grief is soft and low and silent more,
Than when I kiss'd thee last to seek a distant
shore.

Sweet mother, in this bright and generous land,
Where man has life of life I weep for thee;
Thy voice doth haunt my soul in accents bland,
And softly penitente, as, when o'er the sea,
Sad music's dirge comes from a flowery stand
To mourn the flight of outraged Liberty,
And swells my brain with thoughts of love of life
for thee.

I love thee, Oh! my mother, were my life
In moments made of loves, 'twere less than
mine;
For in my soul thou hold'st an equal strife
With its own being, and dost calmly shine
The blessing of the past—my brain is rife
With thoughts of thee—Oh! what can
thoughts combine.

My love can be express'd but in the depth of
thine.
Much have I wandered since I saw thee last,
And sigh'd and laugh'd in joy and adverse woe;
But are the glimmers of a happy past
Break on my soul, and soften every thro' of
misery. Thy memory is cast
Before me on my path where'er I go
And rests a thing of joy, a blessing here below.

'Tis eve, my mother; in a woodland shade,
Thy son doth rest him—done the weary day;
'Tis grateful still around; my soul hath made
An altar sacred to thy memory—
And thou art with me in this silent glade,
And speakest all that thou wert wont to say
And yet my happy morn had brightened into day.

My soul o'erleaps the distance and the days
Which now divide us; my dear mother; there
I paint me by thy side, and thy soft gaze
Comes on my heart like morn on desert bare,
Which gilds the bleakness with its godly rays,
And elevates it to a thing most fair,
Thou nought of beauty be save what the morn
doth bear.

Farewell, my mother, in my sorrowed state,
Thou art a hope which opens on the view—
Thou art the only hope which may not sate

My disappointed soul with shape untrue.
I'll on no more—else should I falsely rate—
Thine angel love with words of gulling hue—
Thou gav'st my life;—'tis thine—dear mother,
thine—Adieu.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-54.

CHAPTER XII.

Thus ended the action on the Heights of Abraham, by which a final blow was given to the power of France, and the first step towards the ruin of her ancient monarchy perfected—the foundations of new Empires laid, and an impetus given to human progress of which it is impossible, even now, to foresee the ultimate issues.

Townshend's first care was to entrench his camp, perfect his communications with the river, by constructing an entirely new road from the Anse du Foulon to his lines, seize on the abandoned positions of the French troops, and complete the investment of Quebec, by entirely cutting off its communication with the country. The order of the day issued after the action, does no credit to the heart or head of that unprincipled and cold blooded political intriguer. It was as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS.

"PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, Sept. 14, 1759.

"Parole—Wolfe—Countersign—England.

"The remaining General officers fit to act, take the earliest opportunity to express the praise which is due to the conduct and bravery of the troops; and the victory which attended it, sufficiently proves the superiority which this army has over any number of such troops as they engaged yesterday. They wish that the person who lately commanded them had survived so glorious a day, and had this day been able to give the troops their just encomiums. The fatigues which the troops will be obliged to undergo to reap the advantage of their victory will be supported with a true spirit, as this seems to be the period which will determine, in all probability, our American labours."

No orders were issued for the usual mourning on such occasions to either officers or men, and except that the troops were drawn during the removal of his

body on board ship, not the slightest honor was paid to what remained of the Commander-in-Chief of that army whose victory had covered years of defeat and disgrace, redeemed the tarnished honor of British arms, and added an Empire to its Crown.

In England a little more honor was paid; minute guns were fired from the men-of-war, and finally he was laid beside his father, who had died a few months previously, in the family vault under the Parish Church of Greenwich. His bereaved and widowed mother could get no recognition of his services from the Government he had served so well; his pay as Commander-in-Chief was withheld, nor would they even refund the money he actually disbursed in sustaining his rank; but it must be remembered the Hon. Charles Townshend, brother of the Brigadier, was one of the Secretaries of State—So much for public gratitude.

Meanwhile Townshend had nearly perfected his batteries on the summit of the Buttes-a-Neveu, with the intention of breaching the city wall on its western face; he had mounted sixty pieces of heavy and fifty eight of light artillery; Admiral Sanders had moved the fleet into the basin for the purpose of aiding the bombardment, which was to have been opened on the 18th of September. At upon on the 17th, M. de Ramezay despatched an officer to Townshend's Headquarters with proposals for a capitulation. After due consideration these were returned with a message that unless a satisfactory reply was received in four hours he would open fire and listen to no terms. The same officer returned at night with a satisfactory reply, and the next morning the Commanding Officers on both sides signed the following: "Articles of capitulation required by M. de Ramezay, Commander, for his Most Christian Majesty, in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, from His Excellency the General commanding His Britanic Majesty's forces."

"Article I. M. de Ramezay requires the honors of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with its arms, baggage, six piece of brass cannon, two mortars, howitzers, and twelve round

"Answer.—The garrison of the town composed of land forces marines and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, two pieces of cannon and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France."

"Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges. Granted—provided they lay down their arms."

"Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the Colonies of both Crowns to serve as militia. Granted."

"Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants shall not be touched. Granted."

"Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definite treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties. Granted."

"Article VI. That the exercise of the Catholic and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safe guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy and to the Monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who animated with zeal for religion and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise fully, and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion requires, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, or wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties. Granted the free exercise of the Roman religion, and safe guards to all religious persons, as well as the Bishop, who shall be at liberty to command and exercise fully with decency, the functions of his office wherever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties."

"Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof. Granted."

"Article VIII. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759. Granted."

"Article IX. That before delivering up the gate and the entrance of the town to the English forces, their General will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safe guards at the churches, convents and chief inhabitants. Granted."

"Article X. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General, of the reduction of the town, as also that this General shall be allowed to write to the French Ministry to inform them thereof. Granted."

"Article XI. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenure, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of reprisals or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation. Granted."

"The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at

the camp before Quebec the 18th September, 1759."

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,
DE RAMEZAY.

In accordance with the terms of the capitulation, Lieut. Col. Murray, with three companies of Grenadiers, took possession of the Upper Town, and Captain Fallise, of the Navy, with a large body of seamen, of the Lower Town.

The beaten French army was joined at Jacques Cartier by De Levi, on whom the chief command had devolved. Whether with the purpose of retaining the Colonists in his ranks, preventing the defection of the Indians, or really having formed the design of assuming offensive operations, he announced his intentions of advancing on Quebec, and trying the issue of another battle. His project was to occupy the woods in the vicinity of the city, and by well concerted simultaneous attacks compel the British to raise the siege, being numerically superior if he had anything like a proper supply of artillery and munitions of war, the probabilities of success were in his favor, but the precipitate evacuation of the Beauport lines left him destitute of all those necessities, and he was further hampered by want of provisions, thus demonstrating the folly of the caution which placed the magazines at Montreal. Acting on his advice the Governor General dispatched an express to the Governor of Quebec not to surrender; but that officer had already concluded the arrangements for a capitulation, and could not in honor recall it. For this he has been blamed by French writers, but a little consideration will show that he was perfectly justified in the course he took; because the place was untenable and could not stand an assault, there was no shelter for the garrison, provisions had totally failed; he had 500 wounded men in hospital, and not ammunition enough for two days expenditure. The French army was at a distance, the forcing the hostile lines doubtful, it could not be attempted within a week, and the garrison would have succumbed to hunger and fatigue before half that time, without taking into account the fact that a bombardment from 118 pieces of cannon within musket shot range on the landward side, and 300 pieces of heavy artillery from the river would have pounded them into pieces before De Levi's reorganized troops could fire a shot for their relief. De Ramezay therefore did what a prudent General and a gallant soldier should do—grounded arms, when resistance would only lead to useless bloodshed. There was no betrayal of his country's honor or interests, as the capitulation proves, and he retired with the honors of war and the reputation of a gallant and honorable soldier.

Resistance had become impossible, but if the honor of France demanded unlimited slaughter, the retreat of Vaudreuil from the lines at Beauport was a grave mistake. By throwing a powerful garrison into the city, wheeling back his left to Lorette, he could have covered his communications, and as the whole available English troops were concentrated on the Heights, it would have been impossible to have assailed his position without first capturing the city. A prolongation of the siege would have brought on its compulsory termination by the weather, and whether the expedition sailed for Louisburg or England, it is perfectly certain that Canadian soil would be free from their presence till the opening of navigation next year. The battle of the Heights of Abraham did not do half as much mischief as the volun-

tary retreat of the French from their advantageous positions. On the news of the surrender, De Levi's troops fell back to Trois Rivières and Montreal, having erected some fortifications on the Jacques Cartier. The garrison which surrendered did not exceed 600 men, and were embarked on the 19th of September for France, where M. de Ramezay was the only one of the officers acting in the Colony who was, favorably received. During the whole siege 536 houses were burned in the city, and over 1,400 farm houses in the country.

Having repaired and strengthened the batteries and walls of Quebec, Townshend leaving a garrison of 7,300 men under Brigadier General Murray, with Lieut. Col. Burton as Lieutenant Governor, sailed for England with the fleet on the 18th October. The condition of the French population was deplorable in the extreme; Quebec on the East, Crown Point and Ticonderoga in the South, and Niagara in the West, with the whole line of fortresses on the Alleghany and Ohio had passed from their hands in one disastrous campaign. The extremities to which the people were reduced may be imagined when wheat was sold for 30 to 40 livres a bushel, and corn was worth 900 livres; a pair of oxen 1,500 to 2,000, and sheep from 200 to 300 livres a piece. It is no wonder that many miserable wretches died of want, and no money could induce farmers to part with their produce, on which life depended. Still the officers of the French King, with that devotion which has always characterized the soldiers of La belle France, held out for their country and honors cause. If the effete monarchy could have produced able counsellors a blow might yet be struck to redeem her transatlantic dominions, and thus hoping against hope the poverty stricken inhabitants and its doomed but daring army. The lesson taught by this campaign is decisive against the employment of independent expeditions for the purpose of effecting a common object. Between Wolfe's command and Amherst's forces no sort of unity of purpose or movement existed, nor even any means devised by which intelligence of their operations could be communicated to each other. Any accident to the armament the former commanded before Quebec that would have protracted the siege, would have liberated a large part of Montcalm's force and imperilled the army under the command of the latter. If the three ships had succeeded in getting amongst the fleet in June (it was only by the cowardice and want of judgment of their officer they failed) Amherst would have to fight a battle before the intrenchments at Ticonderoga which might have suspended operations for the season and left the Canadian defences and frontier intact. Naturally cautious and circumspect want of knowledge of Wolfe's movements produced in Amherst's operations a slowness which might easily be taken advantage of by an enterprising scientific soldier like Montcalm. Want of concert therefore, was likely to run both armies, and defer the conquest of Canada, if the contest had not drained her of men and material, as it was no effort of genius could have saved her without aid from the Mother Country, which she was not destined to obtain. So glaring were the faults of the plan of campaign that it is a wonder even the small measure of success achieved was secured, and it must forever remain a subject of just pride to Montcalm's countrymen that for three months his genius and ability maintained with 15,000 men of all arms, of whom barely 5,000 were regular soldiers, a line of intrench-

ments and an untenable fortress against 9,000 regular troops, 22 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 18 small vessels—if the seamen and marines are added to the land force it would fall little short of 26,000 men. It is needless enumerating the artillery. Altogether the odds were so great against the French that no higher eulogium can be passed on their soldierly qualities than to say they defended Quebec.

Montcalm has been blamed for undue precipitancy in attacking without waiting for the junction of Bougainville's corps, but he well knew that Wolfe, once having effected a footing on the Heights, there was nothing for it except to fight and *crush* or be crushed. His troops would never stand the attack of heavy artillery in an uncovered position, and it was evident that the first object of attack would be the city, as it commanded his lines. As a soldier, his formation was more in accordance with modern tactics than Wolfe's, he attacked in line, and was by the accident of position resisted by troops drawn up in a similar formation, but Wolfe's favorite mode was in close column. Montcalm's first attempt was to turn the British left. The wheeling back of the 15th Regiment frustrated that object, in which the fire of the captured batteries materially aided. His formation, shaken by the artillery, was prevented from again assuming line from the same cause, and as the English right was formed at an angle with the centre, the heads of his columns were directed diagonally towards where the right of the line apparently terminated, with the hope of turning it; thus his close formation became exposed to a murderous raking fire that never allowed the head of his columns to close the British line, and that mowed down his men in heaps; in fact the first fire had so far reduced his force that a successful rally was out of the question. There can be little doubt if he had lived that much heavy work would have been cut out for the British. By the change in formation, previously described, he might have prolonged the contest, but it was neither recklessness nor an undue value of his opponents resources, which precipitated the action in which his life was sacrificed. He was undoubtedly a soldier of great attainments—an honest and humane man.

The contest up to the capture of Quebec had been carried on with furious barbarity on both sides, as far as the Colonists were concerned. The regular troops, French or English, must be entirely acquitted of all participation in the scalping or tortures inflicted on either side. The reader of the history of this war must shudder at the atrocities perpetrated, and if judged by the received standards of humanity, charity, or morality, the actions must be marked with abhorrence and execration. A just appreciation of the various circumstances connected with the actors will, however modify considerably opinions thereon. The French Canadians, from close intimacy with the Indians—constant intermarriages, and frequently living amongst them for years, had insensibly imbibed a good deal of their habits and customs, hence their value as light troops, and the development of those extraordinary soldier-like qualities which they displayed on every occasion during the contest. The Anglo American backwoods settler had degenerated nearly into savage life; the Indian trader had wholly done so, with the worst vices of civilization exaggerated in a fearful degree. Such scoundrels as the Cresaps, father and son, Paris, *et hoc genus homo*, were types of the ruffians which disgraced their nationality and manhood by crimes at which humanity stands appalled.

As the English Colonies had been for many years the refuge for all the outcasts of the Mother Country, a very cove of Addullam to all the vagabonds and ruffians whose actions had made England, Scotland or Ireland too hot for them, it is not to be wondered at if their deeds were fiendish. Barbarity in warfare was a standard institution amongst the Indians. Scalping and torture partook of a religious solemnity, and were looked on as the rites necessary to consecrate the career of a warrior and an expiatory sacrifice to the manes of the fallen braves. Therefore when a long series of aggressions provoked a contest their fury knew no bounds, kill, burn and destroy appears to have been the only tactics they understood, and as it was not in accordance with the rules of Indian warfare to attain their object by a direct attack, the greatest honor was awarded to that warrior who could plan the most successful ambuscade, and whose blow was swift, sure and secret. The onset filled the minds of the Colonists with dread, to this feeling was added that of exasperation for wrongs inflicted. Both combined, evoked unnecessary and blind revenge, which speedily became more than tinged with absurd and useless cruelty. The murders of the Christian Indians by respectable religious professors in Pennsylvania, the protection the murderers received from the people, the utter inability of either the Legislature or Executive to bring them to justice, and the forcible restraint imposed on the press relative to their personality, are facts of indisputable history.

It is evident that the ultimate effect of this war was to reduce materially the power of the Indian tribes, and lead the way to their final extermination, and it would even appear that they alone, of all the parties committed to the contest, distinctly understood, as far as they were individually concerned, its true issue, during the earlier stages—which is more than can be said of the Duke of Newcastle at St. James, or M. Duc de Choiseul, at Versailles. To the skill of Sir William Johnson and the exhaustless resources of Great Britain (which fact was discovered at an early period of the contest, and had no small share in detaching the wary savages from the French interest) the latter power is indebted in a great measure for Indian neutrality towards the end of the war—the part taken by the French Canadians was visited by a fearful retaliation. The close of the contest let loose on those unfortunate red men, the Indian trader, with bad rum, by whom they were cheated out of their land, peltry and valuables, while under the influence of intoxication; their wives and daughters outraged, and themselves insulted. No wonder then if the untutored savage's revenge was fearful, or that the reprisals were atrocious beyond description.

The adventures of the Colonial troops under such men as Rogers, Bradstreet, and other leaders on the English side is full of murders, scalping, outrages too fearful to record, and of hair breadth escapes during forays with fierce and determined battles against all odds with adventurous marches in which the best and most soldier-like qualities of the race to which they belonged were fairly developed. Therefore as far as the question of cruelty is concerned none of the parties engaged are clear of it, but all share the odium equally.

VOTE TO A BATTALION BAND.—The County Council of Peel, at its last sitting, voted \$200 towards the fund that is being subscribed for the organization of a Band in connection with the Battalion of the County.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE ON SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

At the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, in London, Viscount Hardinge, in acknowledging the toast of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," said that the Abyssinian campaign had illustrated in a remarkable manner the great qualities of foresight, prudence, endurance, and discipline on the part of the officers and men who composed that expedition. It was shortly after the battle of Sobraon that Captain Robert Napier, of the Engineers, was elected to throw a bridge of boats across the the Sutlej, and he did this with so much rapidity that in 24 hours the army was enabled to advance on Lahore and dictate the terms of its surrender. That was the first occasion on which Captain, now Sir Robert, Napier had shown his great ability, and since that service he had gone on advancing in his profession, and securing the good will of all with whom he came into contact, until this last and crowning achievement in Abyssinia has shown that he was one of the greatest generals of the day.—*English paper.*

CONVERSION OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE INTO THE MILITIA.

The desire of certain metropolitan Volunteer commanders to have the control of large numbers in their regiments without regard to the true principles of the volunteering, or of the character of the material of which its members should be composed, has induced a movement which, unless checked, will speedily lead to a most serious evil, perhaps the utter disorganisation of the Volunteer service. The movement to which we refer is a new system of recruiting by offering, as a premium to those who join, their clothes free of expense. If there has been one thing more than another upon which the Volunteer service has prided itself, it has been that every man appears on parade in uniform which is his own or for the payment of which he has made himself pecuniary liable. Commanders of those corps who care more about numbers than respectability propose to admit recruits and give the uniform upon their signing an agreement to make themselves efficient and earn the extra capitation grant, out of which the cost of the uniform is paid, for a period of three years.—*London Observer.*

The Dundas Volunteer company was inspected on Friday night last by Col. Durie, D. A. G., accompanied by Lt. Col. Villiers, B. M., Lt. Col. Skinner, Adj. Henry, and others belonging to the 13th Batt. The company, under the command of Lieut. Gwyn, which turned out 42 rank and file, received the inspecting officers with the usual salute, after which a minute inspection of arms, accoutrements and clothing took place. The company was then put through the manual and platoon exercises by their instructor, Lt. Gwyn, and proved by Ens. Perry. The men were then put through various line and column movements by Lt. Gwyn, which they performed with great accuracy and precision. Col. Durie then addressed the company at some length, expressing himself highly pleased with the proficiency displayed by them, and alluded in flattering terms to one very noticeable feature, the steadiness of the men in the ranks—that great attribute of a soldier. Having warned the men to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and to have their haversacks well filled with cooked provisions, the colonel ordered them to be dismissed.—*Wentworth News.*

13th BATT. V. M.

We take the following letter from the Hamilton (O.) *Times* of the 5th inst.:

To the Editor of the *Evening Times*.

After inspection last evening, Col. Durie, D.A.A.G., addressed the volunteers, not in a "speech," but in a few simple sentences remarkable for terseness and point, while his stern, manly face and soldierly bearing forcibly impressed those upon whom he was looking that he believed the work they were engaged in was no child's play, no show parade, but that he, and all whom he addressed, were "terribly in earnest." His remarks and manner were in striking contrast to the palaver, and spread-eagle style of oratory that the same men, in the same place, have been treated to, on several occasions, when danger at first threatened the country. The volunteers don't want to be told that they are heroes, veterans, and the rest of it. I emphatically insist on every wide mouthed jangler of pretty words under standing, once for all, the volunteers do not feed on *flapdoodle*. They are firm in the belief that they are simply doing their duty in training themselves to the use of arms for the defence of their flag. They do not want soft compliments on one side and gross injustice on the other. All they ask for is fair play both as citizens and as soldiers, and then 'all the rest of it' may safely be left to themselves.

Col. Durie closed by saying: "I feel justified in stating my opinion, that you will, in all likelihood, soon be called upon, perhaps as soon as may be, to put the knowledge you have so well acquired to a practical test. On the occasion of my last official visit here, three months ago, I then told you that when next I inspected this regiment, efficient as you then were, I should be certain to find you still more expert. I foresaw that it would be so, and now you have not disappointed my expectations. I know that, when called upon to take the field, the 13th will do their duty like brave men in the defence of their flag and of all that is dear to them, and in defence of those who now surround us here."

That last sentence must have been a *stunner* to some of those who listened. Let us see who did surround us there. About six hundred people must have been present. Fully one-third were indeed those lovely and loving, tender angels, who are truly near and dear, and as precious to us as our own souls and honor. One-third, perhaps, consisted of men who are exempt from the first call for service on account of age or family obligations. One-third—the remainder! Did they hear? What! Are those men to go on the red field and fight in my defence? Am I to stay at home with the women, and let those manly breasts receive the stroke aimed at my honor and liberties as well as at theirs? Oh, shame! shame! It cannot be! It shall not be! Let us hope that such were the thoughts which filled the minds of those young men who stood aloof from us and listened. It surely cannot be their spirit is so tame that those words did not convey a bitter taunt and a scathing rebuke! Surely if they can withstand such scorching irony, they can stand the hottest fire. A bullet striking their adamant armor would fall with the lightness of a snow-flake; a sabre thrust would be as a stroke from the feather end of a goose quill! Let us ask those young men one question: Some of our present companies are not full, and two additional companies are required to place the 13th on a par with the Queen's

own and the 10th Royals of Toronto; will you fill those gaps as volunteers, and thus do honor to yourselves and to your manhood, or will you wait to be dragged in by the coat collar, and be compelled to fight with the drafted and undisciplined riff-raff of the militia? Take your choice!

No. 2.

OUR DEFENCES.

(From the *Volunteer Service Gazette* [Eng.].)

We hope that the facts which we are about to notice will prove as satisfactory to most of our readers as to ourselves. It may be in the memory of such of them as take any real interest in the matters discussed in this journal, that in our four numbers for December, 1866, under the above heading, we considered in detail the several plans which were just then mooted in the columns of our contemporaries for bringing England up to a level in military power with the great nations of the continent. The discussion was by no means new in these columns. Ever since this journal passed under its present management, we have insisted on the necessity for the effort, and the consequent need of making every adult male citizen capable of bearing arms available in some way for the defence of this country. But at the period we refer to, the recent German campaign and the astounding successes of Prussia had brought the subject prominently forward in all English journals. Each had its own specific plan for the reorganization of the Army and the Reserves; but if we recollect right, our contemporaries without a single exception, declared against enforcing the ballot for the Militia, or any form of conscription or compulsory military service whatever. We, on the other hand, again, maintained in the first of our series of articles that the problem of our national defences could not be satisfactorily solved "by anything short of a method by which, at something like the present cost, the whole youth and manhood of England capable of bearing arms can be made available for military service." We proceeded to sketch out a plan for providing a register of the whole fighting power of the country; for training the boys of all classes, so that they would be conversant with drill and the rifle at eighteen, at which age they should be placed on the register in their own localities, inspected periodically, and bound to serve in the Militia or in a Volunteer corps for a certain number of years. Our plan was scouted in many quarters. We were told over and over again that England would listen to no plan resting on anything like compulsory service, would not even have patience to discuss it. In spite of such discouragement, we said our say, content to bide our time, and feeling sure then that sooner or later, the good sense and patriotic instincts of our fellow-countrymen would come round, if not to our precise plans, at any rate to our cardinal principle. Even at that time we had the encouragement of finding ourselves at one with several of the most eminent Englishmen who had made military matters a subject of serious study. In that same month of December, 1866, Lord Elcho, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the London Scottish, took occasion to say that he "would ballot into the Militia every man who was not an efficient Volunteer," which sentiment was warmly applauded by his corps. And again, in the session of 1867,

in his place in Parliament, he urged the same views on the House of Commons, with the addition of a plan, almost on all points, with that advocated by ourselves, for the formation of a registry of male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty capable of bearing arms, and the enforcement of compulsory service in one form or another on all persons on the register except those holding a certificate of efficiency, or serving as efficient in a Volunteer corps.

Lord Elcho's proposal was received almost in silence by the present House of Commons. That illustrious body has distinguished itself, probably more than any of its predecessors, for its talent of sitting on the fence. To countenance no new ideas, to hold no vigorous belief of any kind, and to keep a sharp look out to windward, to see from what quarter the next puff of the popular breeze is to come, has been its chief care and study.

For the moment, Lord Elcho received as little encouragement as ourselves. The House cautiously avoided the topic; the few speakers who alluded to his proposals contenting themselves with a few of the old commonplaces about the abhorrence of anything in the nature of compulsory military service, which is supposed to overrule all considerations of national honor and security in the minds of Englishmen. The seed, however, fell, as it would appear, not entirely on barren soil. If not at home, at least in the first of our colonies, the principles advocated in these columns so often, and of which Lord Elcho has become the recognized public exponent, have taken root and borne fruit already of the most encouraging kind. In the face of the danger threatening them from the Fenian conspiracy the Canadian Legislature has passed an Act declaring that every man of serviceable age shall be enrolled in the Militia. The Militia is divided into the Regular Militia, into which a fixed proportion of young men are to be balloted every year; and the Reserve, which is liable to service whenever the country thinks fit to call upon it. The only exemptions recognized are in the case of judges, gentry, clergymen, persons incapacitated by physical infirmity, and the only sons of widows, and with these exceptions the whole fighting population is gathered into the ranks of the Militia, unless in the case of men who can produce a certificate of three years' service in a Volunteer corps. The Canadian Act, in short, has frankly adopted the recommendations which have been made in these columns.

So much for the drift of public opinion in that portion of the British Empire where the need is the sorest. Meantime there are distinct signs that the tide is turning at home also. Not only do we find in the ranks of the Volunteers, and in society, a distinct recognition of the worth of the old principle that every man shall be bound to fight as well as pay for the defence, if need be, of the land that gave him birth, but there are marked indications of change in the tone of our leading journals. Last week, for instance, we reprinted an article from the *Naturalist* on "Army Organization," which goes as far in the right direction as we ourselves have ever done. After speaking in terms of high praise of the Act of the Canadian Parliament, the article goes on to say that the Canadians "have in substance adopted the proposal which Lord Elcho brought without much success before the House of Commons, and which we hope he will introduce again and again, if need be, until his efforts are crowned with success." England is then urged to follow the example

of Canada, and to make Militia service compulsory in fact, as it is theory, on all but those who discharge their obligations to the country in the Volunteer ranks. So we say too, and would join in urging Lord Elcho to persevere in his task.

THE ABYSSIANIAN EXPEDITION.

GEN. NAPIER'S GENERAL ORDER.

The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that after the fall of Magdala, Napier issued the following Napoleonic "order of the day:"

Soldiers of the Army of Abyssinia—The Queen and people of England entrusted to you a very arduous and difficult expedition, to release our countrymen from a long and painful captivity and to vindicate the honor of our country, which has been outraged by Theodorus, King of Abyssinia.

I congratulate you with all my heart on the noble way in which you have fulfilled the commands of our sovereign.

You have traversed, often under a tropical sun amid storms of rain and sleet, four hundred miles of mountainous and difficult country.

You have crossed many steep and precipitous ranges of mountains more than ten thousand feet in altitude, where your supplies could not keep pace with you.

When you arrived within reach of your enemy, though with scanty food and some of you for many hours without either food or water, in four days you passed the formidable chasm of the Bashilo and defeated the army of Theodorus, which poured down upon you from their lofty fortress in full confidence of victory.

A host of many thousands have laid down their arms at your feet.

You have captured and destroyed upwards of thirty pieces of artillery, many of great weight and efficiency, with ample stores of ammunition.

You have stormed the almost inaccessible Fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodorus with the remnant of his chiefs and followers.

After you forced the entrance, Theodorus who never showed mercy, distrusted the offer of mercy held out to him and died by his own hand.

You have released not only the British captives, but those of other friendly nations. You have unloosed the chains of more than ninety of the principal chiefs of Abyssinia.

Magdala, on which so many victims have been slaughtered, has been committed to the flames, and remains only a scorched rock.

Our complete and rapid success is due—
First, to the mercy of God, whose hand I feel assured has been over us in a just cause.

Secondly, to the high spirit with which you have been inspired.

Indian soldiers have forgotten the prejudices of race and creed to keep peace with their European comrades.

Never has an army entered on a war with more honorable feelings than yours; this has carried you through many fatigues and difficulties; you have been only eager for the moment when you could close with your enemy.

The remembrances of your privations will pass away quickly, but your gallant exploit will live in history.

The Queen and the people of England will appreciate your services.

On my part, as your commander, I thank you for your devotion to your duty and the good discipline you have maintained. Not a single complaint has been made against a soldier of fields injured or villagers wilfully molested in person or property.

We must not forget what is due to our comrades who have been laboring for us in the sultry climate of Zoola and the pass of Koomaylee, or in the monotony of the posts which have maintained our communications. Each and all would have given all they possessed to be with us. But they deserve our gratitude.

I shall watch over your safety to the moment of your re-embarkation, and to the end of my life remember with pride that I have commanded you.

R. NAPIER,
Lieutenant General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Camp Dalsulo, April 20th, 1868

HOW GENERALSHIP SAVES SOLDIERS' LIVES.

In the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, Grant had three soldiers to Lee's one and 12,000 over, 222,000 to 70,000.

Grant used up six times as many men as Lee and 3,000 over, 117,000 to 19,000.

Grant used up as many men as all Lee had, and 12,000 more than half as many again, 117,000 to 70,000.

Grant used up 53 per cent of his entire force. Lee used up but 27 per cent of his force.

This wasteful butchery being finished, Grant was still far from conquering his antagonist. They had yet to meet in front of Petersburg and Richmond, where the deadly game of swopping off six Northern soldiers for one Southern soldier proceeded till Lee's inferior force was used up. Would that be generalship in checkers?—*New York World*.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The County Council of Fergus has voted the sum of \$400 towards the erection of a drill shed.

The gunboat *Cherub* has been ordered from Lake Huron to Toronto, for the purpose of joining patrol duty on Lake Ontario.

According to the *Leader*, Whelan's trial will be brought on as soon as possible in the Circuit arrangements, which will be determined in a few days.

Richmond is to be a military depot. Detachments of regulars and volunteer artillery are hourly expected. They will camp for the summer in a field belonging to F. Gouin, Esq., near the Railway Station.—*Richmond Guardian*.

The Volunteer Companies of Cornwall, Major Bergin commanding, were reviewed by D. A. Adjutant-General Atcherly and Brigade Major Jackson, last evening, and made a very favorable appearance.—*Cornwall Freeholder*, June 4.

The *Montreal Gazette* says. Her Majesty's gunboat *Minstrel*, M. B. Medlycott, Lieut., R. N., arrived in port on Sunday. She is a solid looking little craft of 240 tons; has a crew of six officers and twenty-four seamen; carries one 17-inch Armstrong midships, and a 40-pounder forward. She is destined for duty on the upper St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Prescott and Cornwall. The *Minstrel* has an ample supply of stores for the other gunboats now on the Upper Lakes, and which will be at once forwarded to their destination.

Several persons have already left Windsor and taken up their residence in Detroit, in anticipation of a Fenian raid. The injury which the constant threat of a Fenian invasion does to persons who live upon the frontier, and the deterioration in the value of property is considerable.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

RIFLE MATCH.—A sharp match came off on the 2nd inst., at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, between two marksmen of the 29th Regiment, and two of the Independent Infantry, which was won by the former by three points. The ranges were 200, 300, 400, 600 yards. Of the 29th, Sergeant Fountain scored 48, and Private Cousins 48—total 96. Independent Infantry, J. Adam, 49; Ald. Farmer, 44—total 93.—*Hamilton Times*.

ANNUAL DRILL.—Capt. Boulton has called out the Barrie Mounted Infantry, for Friday, the 19th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., at their armoury, to commence their annual eight days' drill. All members on the roll, who have not got discharges in writing, will be compelled to drill or be proceeded against, notwithstanding they may have given notice of resignation.—*Barrie Examiner*.

A letter recently received from a Guelphite in Detroit says the Irish Republican recruiting is going on by the wholesale at that place, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails among the brethren. Guns are firing and drums beating the livelong day. The Sunburst flutters overhead in silk and shoddy, and decanters and kegs of double-proof are swilled to the glory of O'Nale. The Detroit corps is under marching orders for the 4th July or thereabouts.

GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.—At the last meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk considerable complaint was made because the manager allowed the employes of the company to drill like the rest of the country, and the *Leader* seemed to agree with the shareholders in this particular. We think Mr. Brydges would have deserved the censure of the public had he not afforded every facility for the employes to acquire a knowledge of military duty. The *Leader* seems to think the English stockholders "have a right to complain that they are called upon to pay towards the defence of Canada." The *Stratford Beacon* replies to the *Leader* in the following unanswerable style:—"Defence of Canada," indeed! The defence of their own property. It is as much an obligation on the proprietors in London to bear their share of the burden in protecting their interest in Canada as it is a duty incumbent on Canadians themselves. Why should employes on the Grand Trunk be exempt from military training any more than the rest of the community. Mr. Brydges has properly recognized the responsibility resting upon him as the administrative head of a company owning a property worth many millions of dollars, by co-operating with his fellow colonists in organizing a force for its defence in time of danger. Had he not acted as he has done, at any moment the men under his direction might have been drafted and taken away for service; but by organizing them as volunteers, he secures their attendance at their regular duties in times of peace, and for the defence of the line in case of invasion.—*Berlin Telegraph*.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th June, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

District Staff Officers will call upon Officers Commanding Battalions in their respective Districts to take steps to fill up the vacancies in the Medical Staff of their Battalions.

No. 2.

District Staff Officers will take immediate steps to supply any deficiency that may exist in the Medical Staff of the Corps or Battalions in their respective Districts, by obtaining the voluntary services of civil practitioners. Such civil practitioners, if employed, to have the temporary rank and pay of Staff Assistant Surgeons. District Staff Officers will send as soon as possible a list of those Gentlemen who are willing to serve as above to the Medical Staff Officer of Militia at Montreal, with a duplicate list to the Head Quarters Department at Ottawa. One medical officer to every 200 men will be a sufficient proportion. The requirements of the Field Brigades to be first provided for.

No. 3.

Guelph Garrison Battery.

The resignation of Capt. Barclay is hereby accepted.

Montreal Light Infantry.

The resignation of Lt.-Colonel J. Moore Ross is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

1st "Prince of Wales Regiment of Rifles," Montreal.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieut. Duncan McFee, M.S., vice David, resigned.

*2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.**No. 1 Company.*

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Quarter Master Sergeant Alexander Brown, vice A. Hagarty, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Charles Allen, vice Clarkson, resigned.

No. 3 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Richard Yates Ellis, vice Whitney, promoted.

No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Albert Augustus Miller vice O'Donoghoe, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieut. George Thomas Whitney, M.S., vice Edwards, resigned.

No. 8 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Samuel B. Harman, M.S., vice O'Reilly, resigned.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Sergeant Duncan Shaw, M.S., vice Harman, promoted.

To be Quarter Master:

Jno. Samuel Grasick, Gentleman, vice Jackson, deceased.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignations of Captain and Adjutant J. H. Routh, and Ensign C. De L. Sache, are hereby accepted, the former officer being allowed to retain his rank on retirement.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment," Kingston.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Alfred Sales Oliver, Esq.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, acting till further orders:

Charles James, Esq.

*29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 6 Company, Ayr.*

The resignation of Lieut. George Wrigley is hereby accepted.

*32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2 Company, Kincardine.*

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Theophilus Francis Buckley, Gentleman, M.S., vice L. Walker, who has left the limits.

*34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 1 Company, Whitby.*

To be Captain:

Lieut. Michael O'Donovan, from No. 4 Co., vice A. Cameron, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Wm. Dow, Gentleman, M.S., vice Jno. McTeague, left the limits.

*35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."**No. 10 Company, Rosemount.*

To be Ensign acting till further orders:

James Shaw, Gentleman, vice Henderson, resigned.

*48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, Napanee.*

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Thos. Dorland Fruyn, Gentleman, M. S., vice, Anderson, promoted.

*52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 4 Company, Waterloo.*

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign C. C. Eldridge, M. S., vice B. Longley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.

Sergeant George Codd, vice Eldridge, promoted.

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.

Major Brock Carter is late of H. M.'s 1st Foot, and not the 18th as was stated in the General Order No. 1, of the 29th ult.

*57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2 Company, Lakesfeld.*

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.

Thomas Q. Dench, Gentleman, vice Sheppee, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Peterborough.

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant James C. Kennedy, M. S., vice J. W. Kennedy, resigned.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Josh. H. Kennedy, M. S., vice J. C. Kennedy, promoted.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:

Color Sergeant Jno. W. Bell, vice Josh. H. Kennedy, promoted.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion.

Ensign and Adjutant Jno. P. McPherson, M. S., to have the rank of Lieutenant.

2nd Infantry Company, Beauharnois.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Joseph Prudhomme, M. S., vice Z. Renaud, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign L. Bisailon, vice Prudhomme, promoted.

Ste. Martine, Infantry Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Louis Turcot, M. S., vice J. Taillefer, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Napoleon Larue, vice Turcot, promoted.

Thurso Infantry Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant W. C. Edwards, M. S., vice Jno. A. Cameron, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

E. H. Cameron, Gentleman, M. S., vice Edwards, promoted.

To be Ensigns (temporary):

A. H. Edwards, Gentleman, M. S., vice Jno. A. Cameron, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant John Peters, London Field Battery.

No. 4.

The undermentioned Officers having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks from the dates of those Certificates, those from the Military School temporarily, viz:

- Lieutenant D'Arcy Edward Boulton, Cobourg Troop of Cavalry, 1st June, 1868.
- Lieut. George Stewart, Mooretown Mounted Infantry, 4th May 1868.
- Ens. Duncan Cunningham, do do
- Captain Alexander R. McDonald, M. S., 16th Battalion, 22nd May, 1868.
- Lieut. Orvil R. Leroy, M. S., 41st Batt. 12th July, 1867.
- Ensign William Cook, M. S., 41st do 3rd September, 1867.
- " Alfred J. Isaacson, M.S., 6th do 8th May, 1868.
- " James Morwood, M.S., 44th do 1st May, 1868.
- " Charles Wilson, M.S., 33rd do 16th May, 1868.

No. 5.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Cavalry have been granted Certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

- Lieutenant George Stewart, Mooretown Mounted Infantry.
- Cornet Duncan Cunningham, Mooretown Mounted Infantry.
- Lieutenant D'Arcy Edward Boulton, Cobourg Troop.
- Lieutenant James Jones Bell, 41st Battalion V. M.
- Sergeant Philip Grobb, St. Catharines Troop.
- Sergeant James Curran Morrow, Barrie Mounted Infantry.
- Sergeant George M. Warren, Queenstown Mounted Infantry.
- Corporal Robert Shellington, Burford Troop.
- Private Edward Wilton, Governor General's Body Guard.

SECOND CLASS.

- Private James A. de la Hooke, Governor General's Body Guard.

SERVICE MILITIA.

No. 6.

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	Joseph B. Walkem, Gent'n.
do	Geoffrey W. Porteous, do.
do	Lt. Col. Robert Lovelace.
Quebec	Alex. Robertson, Gent'n.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

I' Assomption	Thomas Moore, Gentleman,
Carleton P. Ont.	Sidney A. Dunlevie, do
Hochelaga	Charles McLoughlin, do
do	Cornwallis Nichols, do
do	John J. O'Brien, do
do	Arnold G. Fenwick, do
do	John A. Grant, do
do	Lindsay D. Sims, do
do	Ensign Alfred G. Isaacson,
do	John McArthur, Gentle'n.
do	Joseph E. Rouleau, do
do	John W. Shepherd, do
do	John Lord, do
do	Albert J. Glassford, do
do	William J. Harman, do
Kamouraska	G. Dominique Lapointe, do
do	Joseph Miville DeChesne,
do	Louis Lusignan, do
Levis	Ludger Lemieux, do
Quebec	Louis A. Boisvert, do
do	Louis Delisle, do
do	Henri Chouinard, do
do	Almond Lynd, do
do	Charles St. Pierre, do
do	Richard H. Hunter, do
do	Magloire Letourneau, do
do	Joseph Bussiere, do
do	Patrick Horan, Jr. do
do	Thomas Wm. Davis, do
do	Louis Dasila, do
do	James Ellis, do
do	Honore Boilard, do
do	Francis Walsh, do
do	John Jordan, do
do	Napoleon Bussiere, do
Richmond	William Watson, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Frontenac	Richard Almond, Gent'l'n.
Prince Edward	Capt. Alex. R. McDonald,
do	Richard L. Hayes, Gent'n.
Stormont	John Causley, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Durham	George G. Allen, Gent'l'n.
Frontenac	Thomas Graham, do
do	Archibald Strachan, do
do	Charles Graham, do
do	Joseph Bell, do
do	Cornelius Reddin, do
Halton	John Breckou, do
do	Christopher Cusick, do
Huron	Lieut. John McDonald,
do	Ensign Charles Wilson,
Kent	David Bedford, Gentle'n.
Lambton	William G. Willoughby, do

Northumberland	Alexander M. Boyd, do
Ontario	Robert Dillon, do
Peel	James Armstrong, do
Simcoe	Claude Edward Holt, do
do	Sanford R. Smith, do
Victoria	Richard LaTouche Tupper
Wolland	Ensign James Morwood,
do	Melbourne H. Tupper, Gent'n.
Wellington	Robert Swinford, do
do	Robert Scott, do
do	George Allingham, do
do	George Leslie, do
Wentworth	Daniel Murphy, do
York	Edward Oliver Goringe, "
do	David W. Evans, do
do	Alex. M. Muckle, do
do	Godfrey M. Donnelly, do
do	Richard G. Tremain, do
do	Henry A. Williams, do
do	George S. Crawford, do

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

RIFLE MATCH PRIZES.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded at the Drill Shed last Friday evening, to the successful competitors at the rifle match on the 25th ult.:

1 Surgeon Goodman, 19th batt., 32 points, French shawl; 2 Private Winterbottom, No. 1 Co., 32 pts, silver watch; 3 Sergt Bradley, Artillery, 31 pts, silver cup; 4 Sergt A. Mills, No 3 co, 31 pts, \$6; 5 Geo. Wilson, 30 pts, \$4; 6 Mr. Letty, Rifle Club, 30 pts, pipe; 7 Capt. Wilkins, No. 3 co, Mr. Cawker's medal; 8 Lieut. Holmes, Artillery, 29 pts, \$3; 9 Pvt. A. May, No 3 co, 28 pts, picture; 10 Sergt. Gunn, 28 pts, \$3; 11 C Douglas, R C, 28 pts, \$3; 12 Thos Beatty, 28 pts, Journal one year; 13 Sergt W. Sword, No. 3 co, 27 pts, \$2; 14 Pvt. Allanson, No. 1 co, 26 pts, plated cup; 15 Sergt. Holmes, Artillery, 26 pts, pocket flask; 16 J. H. Disher, 26 pts, box cigars; 17 Sergt H. Wilson, No. 2 co, 24 pts, photograph album; 18 Corp Chilleu, Artillery, 24 pts, prize not chosen; 19 Pvt Sherlock, No. 1 co, 24 pts, \$2; 20 Thos. Norton, 24 pts, writing case; 21 W. A Mittleberger, R C, 24 pts, pair vases; 22 J Cawker, R C, 24 pts, bottle Stinson's best; Dr. Jukes, R C, 23 pts, \$2; 24 J. Sisterson, R C, 23 pts, bottle wine; 25 Sergt W. Rogers, No. 2 co, 22 pts, \$1; 26 G. Disher, R C, 22 pts, hat; 27 Pvt. Lynch, No. 1 co, 22 pts, \$1; 28 Pvt. Sandham, No. 1 co, 21 pts, neck tie; 29 J Junkin, R C, 21 pts, hoop skirt; 30 D Ditrick, R. C., 21 pts, prize not chosen; 31 Geo Carlisle, No. 3 co, 19 pts, can oysters; 32 Pvt W. Adley, No. 3 co, 17 pts, set table mats; 33 Pvt W. Kerrigan, No. 3 co, 17 pts, coal oil lantern; 34 Col J. G. Currie, 19th Batt., 16 pts, hat.—St. Catharines Constitutional.

At a recent trial of the Henry repeating rifle at Woolwich, England, thirty shots were fired in forty-four seconds.

General Spoones Butler is to be appointed Minister at Alta Vela, under Grant's administration, and take his pay in guano.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and subscribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorised 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, JUNE 15, 1868.

THE "VOLUNTEER REVIEW" PRIZE.

Battalions, Rifle Clubs, Rifle Associations and Companies which intend holding Rifle Matches during the present season are offered THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW as a prize to be competed for on the following terms.—Every Battalion, Corps, Club, Company, or Association which shall send the names, address and subscription of four new subscribers to the REVIEW, shall be entitled to one copy of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW for one year to be fired for as a prize in any of their matches; and for every additional four another copy.

On another page will be found an article from the English *Volunteer Service Gazette*, which we recommend to the attention of our readers, as it bears reference to the much abused Militia Act passed during the session just closed. The English opinion of the Canadian measure, expressed through the leading journals, is altogether favorable, and a little alteration in the details and it will be found to work admirably, for the principle is the true one and now recognised in every country requiring defensive organisation.

THE THREATENED INVASION.

By private advices which have reached us from different parts of the United States, we learn that the Fenians have thrown off the mask of affected mystery in their movements, and have openly avowed their intention of invading Canada in force at an early date; perhaps, before this paper reaches our subscribers, our Volunteers will be marching to the front. The United States Government, by allowing the collection of money and arms for the purpose of making war upon a friendly and peaceful nation, and neglecting to interpose its authority to prevent the violation of amicable relations, silently acquiesces in the movement, and accepts the dictum of the quasi-General O'Neil, that there shall be war with Great Britain, for such must inevitably be the case if it permits the ruffian hordes to cross its frontier unopposed for the purpose of carrying war and desolation into these Provinces. The exigencies of American politics may compel the mob-ridden Republic to permit this flagrant and unnatural violation of the law of nations, but it must at the same time be prepared to accept the consequences. What these consequences are it is not pleasant to contemplate. Canadians only desire to be left alone to hew out their own destiny; they have chosen for themselves and established such institutions as are most congenial to their habits and ways of thought; they are free in every sense of the term; they have not the most distant connection with those wrongs which the Fenian conspiracy proposes to redress; they abide by laws of their own making, and with singular unanimity combine from one end of the Dominion to the other to repel anything like foreign interference, and are now exasperated almost beyond endurance at these repeated threats of invasion. Therefore, let it be clearly understood that, if the Fenians carry their threat into execution, our population will rise to a man to punish the invaders, and again teach them the terrible lesson taught aforesaid by our fore fathers to such as had the audacity to encroach upon our soil. We have grown sick and tired of this bug-bear Fenianism, and believe that fair open-handed war would be far preferable to this chronic distrust and excitement; we wish those Fenians would come, for we long to punish them for their miserable impertinence, and show them how slender indeed is the chance which they possess of gaining a footing in our country. We cannot think or write upon this subject without feeling that exasperation which rises in the breast of every honest man on being compelled to submit to wrong and insult, and our British blood and training are not calculated to submit to either one or the other with tameness. Fenianism is utterly repugnant to the minds of our upright and independent people, and we feel, in common with our countrymen, that it is high time

this thing was ended. With the lofty minds which have indulged in aspirations for the liberty of all those who are oppressed, Fenianism has no sympathy. What can the ignorant, drunken, degraded and Godless scourings of the lowest class of the Irish population of the United States, *et hoc genus omne*, have in common with the patriots whose names are forever united with the brightest and darkest periods of history. To a vulgar and ignorant mind liberty means license and justice revenge, and power a means for oppression, and who but the ignorant and vulgar, combined with the reckless and degraded could compose such an army as that which glories in following O'Neil? This class of the Irish in the United States have not won from the people among whom they are thrown any exalted opinion of their worth as citizens, and if by coming in a hostile manner into Canada we should be compelled to reward them according to their deserts, they may rest assured that such reward shall be commensurate as far as possible with those deserts, there are willing hearts and ready hands which desire nothing better than to punish these reprobates.

In anticipation of the advent of O'Neil and his followers, it is satisfactory to know that the military preparations to receive him are complete, and he will find that he will not only have to contend with a well-organized army, but also with a hostile and determined population. We are well informed as to the disposal of our means of defence, but think it advisable under present circumstances to withhold information upon this subject; however, we may state, that all necessary arrangements have been made for the transport, victualling and other accommodation of troops in the event of any demonstration being made upon the frontier. The Fenian wisecracks who plan the invasion of Canada are not quite so demented as to suppose that they could conquer the country or even gain possession of any large town, but they assert that if they can obtain and hold ever so small a portion of Canadian territory, the United States Government would accord them belligerent rights in retaliation for England's acknowledgment of similar rights to the Confederates during the late war. Then, the sanguine Irish Republicans say, they could send out iron clads to prey upon British commerce after the style of Semmes in the *Alabama*. If this is their object, and they certainly appear infatuated enough for anything, we would recommend them not to overburden themselves with extra provisions, as we have made ample provision for their entertainment, which will be a short, and, we trust, satisfactory.

Reports from Halifax of the 2nd, state that four regiments are under order to proceed to Canada at an hour's notice. The "Royal Alfred," line of battle ship, is to convey them to Quebec.

LORD ELCHO'S NEW DRILL.

Since the introduction of improved fire arms into the Regular and Volunteer forces the system of Drill practised under the old regime has been found singularly inappropriate for the carrying out of that celerity of movement which must and should accompany the rapidity of breech-loading fire. By the last number of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, which has reached us, we learn that Lord Elcho, Colonel of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, and one of the first promoters and greatest supporters of the English Volunteer movement, has introduced into the corps under his command a new system of battalion and company drill, which is certainly a step in the right direction. In reference to which the journal above mentioned says:—

"It is now some sixty-five years ago since Sir John Moore introduced the Light Infantry movements into the British army. They were attended with marked success, although at the time many looked at them with great distrust, as a startling innovation. The present effort is a fitting compliment to the great change then effected, as it will bring the close formations almost to the simplicity of the Light Infantry movements, and ultimately blend them in one. Indeed, this is the direction, in which, in our opinion, the new drill must eventually take, and ere long will again be simplified by the English soldier fighting in single line, so that even the distinction of front and rear rank will be abolished. With his swift shooting rifle and his resolute self-dependence, he will make the thin line in single rank as respected in Europe as the double line of his forefathers."

During a period extending over eight years in which we had the honor of serving Her Majesty in the Regular Army, we remember three separate editions of the *Field Exercise*, each of which was intended as an improvement on the foregoing; but we need hardly say the improvements made merely related to minor details, leaving untouched the fundamental faults of the system. The drill adopted by Lord Elcho does away with the perplexing paradoxes of the present drill, which inverts the language, to make a man's right his left and his left his right, with an ideal front and rear, liable at any moment to change. For instance, take the movement of a battalion in line changing front to the rear, this as laid down in the drill-book, necessitates an extraordinary amount of countermarching, Lord Elcho simply faces the line right about. The simplification of drill is thus achieved, by doing away with the perplexities of "proper front and proper rear," and always understanding that the direction in which a man faces is his front, his back always his rear, his right hand always his right, and his left always his left. In this way no confusion can arise, for by it clubbing will be impossible.

The following mode of forming square from line will commend itself to all tacticians: a battalion say of four companies,—number 2 stands fast, numbers 1 and 3 face

about and wheel inwards—number 4 forms fours inwards and fills up the rear face. This movement was performed in forty seconds, and, we understand, is the general way of forming square from line now practised at Aldershot. The following memorandum, issued by Lord Elcho to the London Scottish Volunteers, fully explains the new system:—

Memorandum for the Guidance of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, &c. in the Practice of a Simplified System of Drill.

Drill in future will experimentally be practised as follows:

1. The word "front" will no longer be used as a word of command.
2. The faces of the men, or the direction in which they are moving, will, for the time being, be the front of the company or battalion, except in the case of a temporary retirement in line or column with the supernumerary rank leading.
3. The words "proper right" and "proper left" will no longer be used.
4. The right and left hands of the men will always, for the time being, be the right and left of the company or battalion.
5. Companies and the battalion will be drilled without reference to front or rear rank.
6. Thus the rank which at the formation of the parade was in front may in the course of drill frequently find itself acting as a rear rank; while subdivisions, companies, or the wing which at the formation of the parade may have been on the right may frequently be on the left.
7. Under this system there can be no "inversion" or "clubbing" possible.
8. In telling off the battalion the commanding officer—supposing there are six companies on parade—will tell off thus: "Three companies right wing, three companies left."
9. Companies will, during drill, keep the number or letter they had at the formation of the parade, without regard to any subsequent relative changes of position.
10. The captain or officer in command of a company will, in marching past in open column, when on the saluting base, be three paces in front of the centre of his company. He will not salute when marching past.
11. When marching past in quarter-distance or close column, or when in column or in line, the position of the captain will be in rear of his company in the centre of the supernumerary rank. He will, however, when drilling, move, at his discretion, to that flank or part of his company where his presence may for the time being be required or appear most useful.
12. The captain will move out and dress his company when in line as usual.
13. The lieutenant will, on the formation of the parade, be on the right and the ensign on the left of his company. These officers will never change their flank; but will lead, cover, and dress according to the word of command from the captain or commanding officer "by the right" or "by the left." When no flank is named, dressing will be by the right.
14. There being no special pivot flank, "dressing" and "covering" will be by the right or left as ordered.
15. When there is not on parade a sufficient number of subaltern officers for both flanks of companies, vacancies will be temporarily filled by Sergeants.
16. The covering sergeant will in future occupy the same relative position to the lieutenant that he now does to the captain,

and another sergeant will occupy the same relative position to the ensign.

17. When firing, the lieutenant and ensign will stop to the rear, and their places will be filled by their respective sergeants, who will also fire.

18. A change of front to the rear when in column will be made by simply facing or turning to the right about, followed by the word of command "supernumeraries take post," on which the supernumeraries of the then right subdivision and the supernumeraries of the then left subdivision will double round the right and left flanks of their respective subdivisions, and form up in order in their rear.

19. A change of front to the rear when in line will be made in like manner, the supernumeraries of companies forming the then right and left wings doubling round the right flanks of their respective companies.

20. To enable this to be done, the officers and sergeants on the flanks of companies will, where necessary, step two paces to the rear and one to the side towards their companies, to enable the supernumerary rank to pass through. Flanks of wings stand fast.

In all changes of front to the rear, the officers and sergeants on the flanks of companies will relatively change places; that is, the officer will always be in the leading rank for the time being.

21. When marching, or halted in fours, on the word of command "Right, or left, form," companies will be formed two deep to the right or left, as directed, regardless of front or rear rank.

22. In all movements done on the march, the leading company will move at a shortened pace. The leading fours of companies will also move at a shortened pace.

23. In deployments on the march, the officers commanding companies will move their companies diagonally as soon as the company immediately preceding gets the word "Right, or left, form."

Under this system of drill, whilst great celerity and simplicity of movement and formation are obtained, there ought to be no confusion possible, if the men are well practised in the formation of fours and re-formation of companies and line in any direction without reference to the previous front or rear; and if they will also recollect that their face is for the time being the front, and their right hand for the time being the right of the company or battalion, and that they will always have to touch to and dress by the flank named.

By order,
S. FLOOD PAGE, Captain and Adjutant.
May 12, 1868.

THE FALL OF BOKHARA.

While circumstances of more immediate interest directly connected with this portion of the British Empire absorbed our attention, steadily and almost without noise or comment the Czar of Russia has been pushing his conquests in Asia until the world is suddenly aroused to the magnitude of the interests involved by the announcement of the fall of Bokhara and the capture of Samarcand. These places pleasantly associated in our minds with the "Arabian Nights" and the poetry of the East have been considered so far out of the way that but little attention was attracted by the encroachments of Russia in their direction.

The last news which comes to us from Asia is only another startling confirmation of the assertion of the last Nicholas that "Russia in Asia has no frontiers." The magnitude of the conquest just completed after a war of nearly twenty-five years may be judged from the fact that the territory obtained is situated in the very heart of Asia, and comprises an area of about 720,800 square miles or nearly equal in extent to that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river, and reaches from the Caspian Sea on the west to the borders of China on the east; Afghanistan is all that now intervenes between Russia and British India.

Turkistan is a region but little known to modern travellers, principally on account of the fierce fanaticism of the people who are the most intolerant of Mohammedans, unbelievers being considered by them as no better than dogs who should be mercilessly swept off the face of the earth. The inhabitants are principally nomads or wandering tribes which subsist upon their herds, and lead an idle and wandering life, although in some parts the soil is cultivated.

Russian encroachments in Asia which began in the sixteenth century have continued slowly, but with almost uninterrupted success, up to the present time, and it is a problem, to be solved by British policy in the East, where those encroachments shall cease. All intelligence of the great battles and sieges which occurred during this long war were carefully suppressed by the Russian government, and it is not till they have brought the last campaign to a successful conclusion that we obtain reliable information of preceding events. By the fall of Samarcand, the city of Timour, and the possession of "Noble Bokhara," the Russians virtually become lords of the land, and it is supposed they will find in the fierce and desperate tribes of the country allies rather than enemies. If such should be the case, Russia, with an army of about 600,000 men within ten days march of British India, could hold a threatening arm over northern India, and thus prevent England from interfering with her designs upon Turkey. It is asserted that the aim of Russian policy in overcoming the barbarous nations of Asia is to found an Empire grander than Alexander the Great or Napoleon ever dreamed of. British power is far from being consolidated in Hindostan, as was proved by the Sepoy rebellion, and England is now brought to face a power in the east long anticipated, and which may be the source of much future complication.

We would call the attention of Volunteer and Militia officers to the advertisement of N. McEachron, of Toronto, on our last page. Mr. McEachron is the only regular military merchant tailor in the province of Ontario, and is well and favorably known in every battalion for the complete and satisfactory style of his work. We cordially recommend him to the patronage of the Force.

PATRIOTIC.

At a meeting of the County Council of Prince Edward on the 9th inst., the following, which appears in the *Picton New Nation*, speaks volumes for the high spirit and patriotism of the people of that county, and we would like to see so worthy an example followed.

"Mr. Striker moved, that whereas there appears from information received through the newspapers and other sources a probability that our country may be again invaded by a band of marauders called Fenians, therefore be it resolved, that in case our brave Volunteers should again be called out to defend our homes and firesides, that this Council do supplement the Government allowance by paying out of the County Funds for each Volunteer of the 16th Battalion who may be in actual service, the following sums per day, viz:

"1st, To unmarried men, 25 cents.
 "2nd, To married men, 40 "
 "3rd, To married men and widowers with two or more children, 50 "
 "4th, To unmarried men with families of two depending on them, 40 "
 "5th, Do. with three or more, 50 "
 "The above to be paid to the several families where practicable.—Carried unanimously."

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.

"E. W. W.", Toronto.—In the event of the Volunteers being called out for active service. Orders will be issued from the Adjutant General's Department fixing the allowance for mounted officers of Infantry corps. Field and other mounted officers may provide their own horses, but there is no doubt but the requisite allowance for forage and use will be made by the Government.

A VOLUNTEER.—Should your Battalion be called to the front, you would assume your proper rank whatever it may be; you would not be a mounted officer. You would very likely under the circumstances remain as Drill Instructor and draw the allowance as such over and above your regular pay according to the number of companies under your instruction. When a battalion is all together no allowance is made for Assistant Adjutant.

Dr. L., Toronto.—Our agent has notified us of your desire. We would be very happy to give your articles a place in our columns.

G. H. D.—The question of changes in the existing system of drill you will find noticed elsewhere in the present issue, to which we would direct your attention. We need hardly say how acceptable any remarks from you on such a subject would be, especially at the present time.

G. O'H, Toronto.—Enclose the requisite amount in stamps and the paper will be sent.

"CAVALIER," Montreal.—See Militia General orders for last week. The person you mention has ceased to be connected with the Volunteer service for some time.

J. C. R., Waterdown, O.—The size of targets are as follows.—Up to 300 yards 4 feet wide by 6 feet high, centre 2 feet square, and bull's eye 8 inches square. From over 300 yards up to 600, 8 feet wide by 6 feet high, centre 4 feet square, bull's eye 2 feet square.

WHITE SLAVES.

Some years ago we used to hear a great deal from our Republican neighbors about the white slaves of England when the "peculiar institution" was in its glory in the United States remembering which the following is from the *N. Y. World* is a little remarkable:—

"Massachusetts has lately decided, after considerable discussion, that it is inexpedient to discontinue the time honored custom which permits the flogging of females in the public schools of that State, and a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature reported last week that 'one half of the children engaged in the factory service die before they reach the age of eighteen, in consequence of the overwork and long hours,' or, in plain English, they are murdered for the sake of putting more profit into the pockets of Massachusetts manufacturers, who are clamorous for the 'protection' of their own interests, while they seem to have very little regard for the lives of children in their employ. That young ladies should be publicly flogged and factory children slaughtered in a civilized community in this enlightened nineteenth century is indeed frightful, and Senator Sumner should raise his voice against the brutality of female flogging and the barbarism of factory child murder in Massachusetts. Novels of the "Uncle Tom" school, in the most harrowing and high-wrought passages, are tame reading in comparison with a grave official report that one-half of the children in the Massachusetts factories are killed by overwork."

In the current number of the *Westminster Review* we find the following notice of Mr. H. J. Morgan's "Bibliotheca Canadensis" "It is invaluable to all libraries and public institutions. It in fact forms a supplement to Lowndes and Watt, and gives special information, which can be found no where else, on a special subject. It gives not only titles in full of all books written in or by natives of Canada, but of all works which bear upon the history and affairs of the province. The enormous utility of such a work is at once obvious. The book carries its own recommendations. It only requires to be known in order to be appreciated."

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,
 Brockville, 7th June, 1868.

The annual inspection of the undermentioned Volunteer companies, will take place as follows, viz.,—

Merrickville Rifle Co., Capt. Wright,
 Tuesday, 16th inst., at 6:45 p.m.

Burrill's Rapids Infantry Co., Capt. Campbell, Wednesday, 17th inst, at 10:30 a. m.

Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Companies, 56th Battalion Prescott, Captains Armstrong, Reynolds, and Detlor, Wednesday, 17th inst., at 5.30 p. m.

The whole to parade in full marching order.

By order,

W. H. JACKSON, Lt. Col.,
B. M., M.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending June 13th, we have received on subscription as follows:—

TORONTO.—G. M. A., \$2; Capt. B., \$2; W. A., \$2; Major J. S., \$1; Ens. E. M. C., \$2; Major B., \$2; Dr. R., 2; Dr. L., \$2.

PORT HOPE.—Capt. F. A. B., \$2; Lieut. S., \$1; Lt. Col. W., \$2; Major F., \$2.

BELLEVILLE.—Capt. N., \$1; Jas. W., \$2; John K., \$2; E. H., Jr., \$2; Capt. H., \$2; Lt. Col. C., \$2; Lt. Col. S., \$2; T. C. W., \$2; F. R., \$2; Lt. J. A. G. C., \$1; Capt. T. W., \$2; Ensign M., \$2; Jos. M., \$2; W. B., \$1; Lt. Col. B., \$2; Lt. R., \$1; Dr. L., \$2.

NAPANEE.—G. A. H., \$2; Cornet R., \$2.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Put a hundred English and a hundred French soldiers into a walled enclosure with no weapons but their fists, and in half an hour every Frenchman in the place will be flogged; but put a small sword in every man's hand, and in half an hour not an Englishman will be left alive. It is this dangerous and almost shameful unprotectedness of the English before the foreign swordsman that we would like to see remedied. It is a notorious fact that but comparatively few of the Volunteer officers are fully proficient in fencing, true we have some who are expert swordmen, but there are still many who do not give this important branch of their profession the importance it deserves. There is no provision among the Volunteers to make themselves perfect in the art of fencing. Wherever gymnastics, fencing and bodily exercises are generally practised by the men of a regiment and shared by the officers, it exercises a beneficial effect on the soldierly morale of the corps, improving it vastly. I would recommend a thorough system of sword and bayonet drill with occasional public tournaments as tending not only to the physical good of the men, but also to their thorough efficiency as well trained volunteers.

The semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Rifles at the Mechanics' Hall on Monday evening was largely attended. It was announced that the annual inspection would take place on Monday, and that after parade the election for officers would take place. The remarks of Lt. Col. Hutton, their popular commander, were very spirited and warlike, and he was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering, and when he alluded to the probability of the regiment being

ordered out for frontier service again the enthusiasm of the men was very great.

The Hochelaga Light Infantry were last week inspected on the Champ de Mars by Col. Smith, A.A.G. The corps were under command of Major Martin, and mustered in four companies, No. 1 commanded by Capt. Gardener, No. 2 Capt. Sinton, No. 3 Capt. Ross, No. 4 Lieut. Clayton. Capt. Kirkpatrick acted as Senior Major, and Lieut. David as Adjutant. Lieuts. Stanway, Seath, and Ensigns Simpson, Seebold, McIntosh, were also present with Paymaster Bates and Quarter Master Ellis. The muster was small owing to the early hour in the evening. Col. Routh said he could easily have brought up sixty more men had the inspection been at a latter hour. Col. Smith, attended by Brigade Major Bacon, was received with the usual salute. The men were put through battalion movements, and manual and platoon exercises, which were executed in a thorough and complete manner, shewing they were well up in drill. Each company was then called out separately, and put through several movements by its own commanding officer. Lieut. Col. Smith, A.A.G., expressed his satisfaction as to the efficiency of the men in drill, complimenting the sergeants very highly, which they richly deserved, as I believe you will hardly find a finer trained body of sergeants in the whole volunteer force of Canada than those of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, and everybody says so. Col. Smith expressed to the officers his satisfaction at the proficiency in drill, but adverted strongly to the condition of the men's clothing, the pants of several being all hues and colors; some had no balls in their shakoes, and others were without their numbers. It is certainly advisable that some means be taken to insure the better taking care of the uniforms. An old pensioner, a member of the corps, had to take his place without the sign of a uniform on; his explanation was, that having occasion to go out of town for a short while he left his uniform at his boarding house, and on his return he found the parties had left, and the house was in other hands; the gallant veteran, however, promises to replace the uniform shortly.

The inspection of the Royal Light Infantry came off on Thursday last on the Champs de Mars. They were under the command of Lt. Col. Grant. The men mustered at their headquarters about four, after which they were marched to the parade ground, and there were inspected by Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, A.A.G., accompanied by Lt. Col. Bacon, B.M.; the inspection was thorough and complete, the men shewed a fine appearance, and their precision and accuracy in movements were commendable. The Regiment was thrown into open column right in front, and put through such movements as closing on the front and rear companies, deploying to the left, quarter distance column on the right company, changing front on the right company, opening out to wheeling distances, as also the manual and platoon exercises, all of which were done in a manner that must reflect credit on both officers and men. Col. Smith expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which they had manoeuvred. The muster was very good, being about 200 men, including officers and band. About 7 they returned to their armory headed by their band.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the garrison the military bands discourse sweet music in one or more popular resorts of the citizens every evening.

As an act of questionable economy on the part of the government the allowance of

ammunition to the volunteers for ball practice is limited to 30 rounds, the reason given being that it is so much more expensive than the old kind. No hindrances should be given to our worthy volunteers to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the use of their rifles.

My attention has been drawn to a communication to you from the Captain of No. 4 Co., Hochelaga Light Infantry in regard to my statement as to the manner the Hochelagas spent the Queen's birthday. The gallant captain errs when he states that "I drew upon my imagination to an unusual extent," as my information was obtained from what I considered a reliable source, and I regret that I should have been so misinformed. I beg most emphatically to disabuse the worthy captain to any wish "to sneer at the battalion because the rank and file are poor men" for that will not tend to make them any the less good soldiers. I am happy to find that the "drinks" comprised no spirituous liquors. The lunch given at the time was provided at the expense of the officers, and was in every respect a bounteous one. I trust the gallant captain will be satisfied with this explanation.

The Montreal Volunteer Garrison Artillery were inspected this evening on the Champ de Mars by Col. Smith, A.A.G., accompanied by Brigade Major Bacon. They were under the command of Lt. Col. Ferrier, and underwent a thorough inspection, being highly complimented by Col. Smith on their appearance and the precision of their movements. The turn out was large, and the men looked neat and soldier-like. They were accompanied by their new brass band which played very creditably considering they were organized so recently. Owing to this letter having to catch the mail this evening I am unable to give but a brief description of the inspection of this crack and popular regiment.

It is said that Major General Bissett, who will succeed Major General Russell, C.B., in command of a brigade in Canada, has appointed as his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. George William Adolphus FitzGeorge, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

It is understood that a battery of the 3rd Brigade of Garrison Artillery will leave here early next week for Ile aux Noix to strengthen the garrison there.

Tattoo is beaten now every evening on the Champ de Mars (weather permitting), commencing at 9:30 p.m. When the Champ de Mars is occupied by the military for drill, tattoo is beaten on Jacques Cartier Square.

Last week a military school cadet was publicly dismissed for having assaulted his instructor who had previously reported him for insubordination.

COLOURS FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH (ONTARIO) BATTALION.

The Ladies of this County have taken in hand the collection of a fund for the purchase of a "Stand of Colours" for the Battalion. The handsome sum of \$100 has already been collected in Oshawa, and a committee of Ladies have also been active in a like direction in Whitby, as well as in other localities. It is proposed, unless the Battalion be called out in the interim, that the Regiment should be assembled either at Whitby or Oshawa, on Dominion Day, and that the Colours should be presented in the name of the Ladies on that occasion. A monster concert in the Drill Shed in the evening is also spoken of.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(Continued from our last.)

59TH, SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE.

This is the last stall on the left side of the exhibition, and though we confess honestly, we don't know where the South Lincolnshire is stationed, here at least they have "a local habitation and a name." The most prominent of the articles exhibited is the model of a house, in which the bricks are small pieces of wood regularly built up, and the roof genuine shingles. This is the work of Corporal Parkinson; it is a good square house, none of your Elizabethan villas all holes and corners without a good room in them, and we congratulate the corporal on his ideas of comfort. A portrait in crayon of a comrade by Private Bush, is really spirited. The same artist also rejoices in an original design of "The Massacre of the Innocents," in which a mother is passing her child to a nurse through the roof of a house, out of the way of a very ugly Roman soldier. The conception is not a bad one. Sergeant Page shows a fine hearth rug. We have also the regimental colours worked in Berlin wool, and a variety of Indian carving. C. Eligott shows a collection of drawings, etchings, and water colours, the most noticeable of which is the well-known tale of "Napoleon and the English sailor," who attempted to cross the channel in a wicker boat. Mrs. Col. Messiter shews some very clever water colour drawings of Indian natives. The best thing of the collection is the Strada St Giovanni, Malta, with a clerical procession in the foreground. The perspective is excellent. On the other side of this stall, Lady Wyndham exhibits four shawls, presented to her by the Rajah of Cashmere.

30TH REGIMENT.

The first object on entering and proceeding to the right is a collection of pictures, water colours, photographs, crayons, etc., contributed mainly by Mrs. Thackwell. H.S.S. sketches Canadian scenery, showing, "On the Gatineau," "An effect at Montmorenci," and "A Cone at Montmorenci," and on looking at these pictures would feel the strongest inclination to visit those localities. W. S. humourously transfers to canvass, his own experience, we suppose, in tobogganing. First he is tied to the toboggan, and has just started on his way down, trembling apparently in every limb, at the prospect before him. In the next the toboggan at a fearful pace has run against a fence, and the unfortunate performing all kinds of Japanese feats, although he cannot exactly cry out "All Right."

On a stand near by is a Belochee sword, and a pistol from the Crimea taken by Col. Thackwell; the mat being contributed by Mrs. Thackwell, while Miss Thackwell sends a pretty frame as evidence of her tasteful ingenuity and patient industry. At each end of the stand, Colour-Sergeant Dalgetty shows a portable Secretary's table, which contains numerous departments and the whole can be shut up like a box, in very small compass, they are marvels of industry and convenience. Sergeant and Mrs. Cooper exhibit a very neat picture in wool work. Dr. Hooper contributes a large number of tasteful crayons and water colours. Lieut. Goodwin exhibits several pen and ink sketches of Devonshire scenery; if the Lieutenant handles his sword with the same facility and effect with which he uses his pen, he will inevitably "make his mark." Two fancy shirts for gentlemen, excite the admiration of wandering and shirt-buttonless bachelors, and tempt them either to break

the tenth commandment, or pay \$10 down. A beautiful shawl from Delhi, woven by some dark skinned Indian beauty, has a similar effect on the wandering maidens, but the price distracts their beaux, and then exclaim "Not for Joseph." Major and Miss Cassidy show a number of water colours, the subject being Indian life, and among the habitants. The Major also presents for the admiration of spectators, a splendid table cover from Delhi, made by natives. Mr. Watters, the schoolmaster, exhibits two or three fine crayon portraits. A pretty arm chair cover from Mrs. Gibson, so neatly ornamented by red and white roses. Private Yeates evinces great industry, skill and patience in the pretty patch-work quilt, composed of small diamond-like patches of red, green, yellow, white and black cloth, which he exhibits. Private Stokes has an array of small articles, neatly made and well finished, consisting of spur racks, watch stands, cribbage boards, and portable boot-jacks which can be shut up and carried in the pocket. Sergeant O'Sullivan tempts admirers of "Gentle Isaac" by a collection of five dozen flies for fishing in Canadian waters. Another patch-work quilt by Loy Collins was much admired for neatness and taste in its manufacture. A very neat work table is contributed by Sergeant Dalgetty and Private Pearce sends some neat specimens of book-binding. In the centre of the stand is a fragment about five inches square, of the colours of the 30th regiment, carried through the Crimean war, and says the melancholy record, "Under this 13 officers and 427 non-commissioned officers and men fell," fighting for their country. A drum captured from the 105th Regiment of the French army, by the 20th at Waterloo is an interesting memento of that celebrated day, where the 30th won no small share of glory.

The next stand was occupied by contributions of members of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 53rd Regiment and 13th Hussars.

Corporal Wheeler, R.A., presents a well made portable table, neatly ornamented with brass handles and brass corners.

A silk rug, made by Private Rayson, 53rd Regiment, was one of the finest in the Exhibition; the different pieces were so arranged that the rug looked like a number of cubic blocks fastened together, and the colours were tastefully combined. A table cover, by Private Wilson, 53rd Regiment, an artistic production, was highly admired for its variety of colours. The 53rd proudly pointed to the colours captured from the Indian mutineers in 1857 at Chuttra, and another captured standard all torn and blackened with powder and stained with blood.

The penknifesketches of Samuel Fletcher, of the 13th Hussars, were among the wonders of the Exhibition, and called forth many remarks at the faithfulness with which the artist sketched English farm house scenes and other objects. We believe Mr. Fletcher is the only person in the garrison who is proficient in this art.

An humorous artist, by a few strokes of the pen, produced a series of sketches which were decidedly interesting and amusing. We presume he is a crusty old bachelor, as he caricatures three young ladies in the sketch "As they were in 1868;" that he was a "sub" once, we gather from his graphic representations of "Ye liberal supply of furniture to ye British subaltern while in quarters." "The last of the Mohicans" and two owls on a tree, "Says one owl to another owl, you don't often catch me asleep," from the same pen, afford a basis for profound reflection for those so inclined. Lieut.

Murray, R. A., exhibited a neat model of a 12-pounder Armstrong, and Gunner D Stranahan presented a chart of a trigonometrical survey of St. Helen's Island; and diagrams of temperature at Point Levi, observed by Staff Asst. Surgeon Girard, were very interesting.

There was likewise a very creditable display of needlework and the thousand and one articles of feminine manufacture and wear which we will not rashly attempt to describe.

Passing into the open space, near the gallery occupied by the band, we come upon a substantial refrigerator, by Corp. Wheeler, of the D Battery, and trust that the maker will always keep cool under all circumstances.

Sergeant Fanton, of the Royal Engineers, exhibits a young giant—a working model of a portable steam engine made by himself. Though the whole of the model was made under the most disadvantageous circumstances, even to the very castings, it is one of the most accurate we have ever seen, even down to the glass water gauge, in which the water oscillates to the working of the feed pump in the usual perplexing manner. The engine is high pressure, about a foot and a half long, and is placed on wheels, with double shafts, and works a small lathe. When in motion it is never without an admiring circle of spectators.

An artilleryman obligingly explains the last new pattern 12-pounder Armstrong gun, in which the breech block is prevented from blowing out by a circular projection on either side, fitting into the bore of the gun, and the portion screwed up. We believe with the first pattern accidents of this kind were apt to occur. The cartridge is done up in woollen, and is fired by a friction tube withdrawn by a lanyard. The varieties of shot and shell, and infinite number of small articles required about these guns are a study in themselves.

MILITARY STORES.

On a table near are ranged sections of rockets, fuses, and Armstrong shot and shell, the latter as neatly sliced into halves as if they were some delicious species of fruit. Another table containing hand grenades, common shot and shell whole and in sections, showing their construction, also smoke balls and other luxuries. There are also stands of arms formerly used in the service, and also of American arms, rifles, revolvers, &c. On the third table is exhibited the Manby shot, for carrying a rope over vessels in distress; also varieties of grape, solid and case shot, the parts being as neatly painted or polished as if they never meant the slightest harm to anybody. The military store department is in fact one of the most interesting in the exhibition, and affords a rare opportunity of gaining some insight into the modern system of convincing people at a distance against their wills. It is under the charge of Mr. Wm. Short, who is always ready to afford any explanations, and has great faith in his projectiles in connection with Her Majesty's enemies.

16TH OR BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

The first exhibitor, occupies a place on this stall, we suppose on account of his pug-nacity and red coat. The article is a bird's nest with eggs of last year found over the stall, and exhibited by "a robin," under the distinguished patronage of Sergt. Kay.

The next exhibitor is an involuntary one. A Russian soldier contributes his knapsack and kit, also a cap, with a bullet hole in it, which must be taken as a sufficient apology for his absence personally. In connection

with this warrior's rest, bed quilts present a comfortable idea, and two fine ones of cloth patchwork are shown by Private Moor and Corporal Bennett, also some rugs by Private Giles. Private Lee exhibits two beautifully made small chests of drawers, some pipe stands and other articles. The drawers we believe took the first prize. Mary Lehane exhibits a sofa cushion of Berlin Wool of a pretty flower pattern, and Captain Harrison, another of the same style of work, the merits of which must be decided by his lady friends. There is also a variety of other needle work, principally executed by children, the neatness of which is unexceptionable. School-mistress Bramhall shows some curious specimens of that useful but despised accomplishment, formerly known as darning; also a sampler and some other work, among which is a curious card of miniature underclothing. In the centre of the stall is a large patchwork quilt, with a ship in the centre, by the Sergeant in charge, whose name has escaped our memory; another patchwork quilt of elaborate decorations and great size is shown by Private Westwood.

The other side of the stall is occupied by a series of childrens frocks, "small by degrees and beautifully less." An embroidered frock and cape, by Mary Foreman, has been purchased by General Wyndham. Mrs. Cox shows a pretty braided dress; and Sarah Harper, aged 9, a sampler, which is of intricate design.

We must defer a glance at the stalls of the 78th and 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade for another issue.—*Montreal Gazette.*

KORN KOBBA MAKES A SPEECH AT THE FENIAN FAIR AT BUFFALO.

No you don't, gentlemen. No if we understand ourselves. Your way to Ireland doesn't lie through Canada. You can't unfurl your "Sun Burst" on our soil. Our Dominion is "No Throughfare" just at present. We're very much obliged for the interest you take in our affairs, but we prefer remaining in bondage yet a while—we do indeed. You are a very nice lot of people for a small tea party, but we don't appreciate you properly. The tyranny of centuries has bereft us of all spirit. The iron heel of the oppressor has left its mark on our necks. We don't aspire to be the companions of freemen. The halo that surrounds the men who fought and bled and ran away—ahen! who fought and bled at Ridgeway, would dazzle our eyes. We must deny ourselves the honor of being governed by such patriots—we must, indeed.

It's very good of you, gentlemen, to undertake to right the wrong of centuries. You deserve credit—really you do. Do your mothers know you're out? Do they give good grub in the State prisons now? Gentlemen, you are an honor to the Great Republic. No other country on God's footstool could produce such patriots. The bones of the ancient Kings of Ireland are dancing in their urns for joy at your approach. The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall is being tuned for your special benefit. The collar of gold which Malachi won from the proud invader, and unlimited spoons, will be showered at your feet. The hard earned wages of emancipated. Irishwomen throughout the States is a fitting tribute to your worth. You are sweet creatures, gentlemen—so young and so fair.

You have a very pretty flag there—green is a beautiful color, and we admire it very much, but it looks best where it is. It

wouldn't be good for its constitution to transplant it to the north bank of the St. Lawrence. The climate of Canada would have the effect of changing it to an invisible green and that would be disagreeable. No, thank you, we can't accept your kind offer just now. We have a bit of bunting of our own which we have stood by for some years—a thousand or so—and, please God, we'll stand by it for a thousand to come: It suits us, and we are satisfied.

No, gentleman—on the whole, I think you had better not come our way. Canadians have an awkward style of handling the bayonet which might prove unpleasant. Go by way of Mexico, or round by China, or any other short cut you may think of, but don't come through Canada. There are thirty thousand good men and true ready to explain to you why you shouldn't. Behind these are four millions of loyal Canadian people, and behind them is the great British Empire. No, gentlemen, your route doesn't lie that way.

But, gentlemen, if you insist on coming, come prepared. Bring your coffins with you, for times are hard, and we might not be able to give you as decent a burial as you could wish. Confess yourselves before you come, and be ready for another and longer journey. Canada does not forget two years ago. She remembers that the blood of her sons spilt, is yet unavenged. She remembers the cut-throats who, without cause, violated her borders and carried mourning to her hearths, and, so help us Heaven, it will be a short shrift and a long rope for those who try it again.—*Free Press.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF D'ARCY MCGEE.

From a sketch of the deceased in the *New York Tablet* we make the following extract, relating to McGee's marriage and exile:

It was during those memorable days that the gifted young secretary of the Young Irelanders wooed and won the faithful partner of his life, Miss Mary Teresa Caffry, his life-long devotion to whom inspired some of his sweetest lays as all must know who are familiar with his poetical compositions. Bright was the dawning of their married life, but the dark hour came all too soon; the British Government, alarmed at the growing influence of the Confederacy, made a descent on the leaders, several of whom, including Duffy, Meagher and Smith O'Brien were arrested and thrown into prison. Mr. McGee, fortunately for himself, as it then seemed, had been sent on a secret mission to Dumbarton, in Scotland, the duties of which he had faithfully discharged, as Mr. Duffy and others of the party have again and again testified; hearing of the arrest in Dublin, Mr. McGee was enabled by a priest to escape from Scotland, first to the north of Ireland, and thence to America. During his short stay in Ireland on that occasion, he was befriended and sheltered by the late eminent Bishop of Derry, Right Rev. Dr. Maginn, and a reverend gentleman, who is now the esteemed pastor of a New York church, gave him the cassock, in which, disguised as a priest, he was enabled to cross the Atlantic. His young wife journeyed to the far North to see him before his departure; and were it all told in detail, the story of their loves, and their vicissitudes, would make a volume in itself. They parted; the young wife returned to her widowed mother in Dublin and Thomas D'Arcy McGee went a second time to seek his fortune in the New World. Separated from his wife in the first year of

their marriage, his feelings of wounded patriotism and agonized affection were expressed in the well-known stanzas, entitled "Home Memories," with which we shall close this of our brief sketch.

I left two loves on a distant strand,
One young and fond, and fair and bland,
One fair, and old, and sadly grand,—
My wedded wife and my native land.

One tarrieth sad and seriously
Beneath the roof that mine should be;
One sitteth sybil-like, by the sea,
Chanting a grave song mournfully.

A little life I have not seen
Lies by the heart that mine hath been;
A cypress wreath darkness now, I ween,
Upon the brow of my love in green.

The mother and the wife shall pass away,
Her hands be dust, her lips be clay;
But my other love on earth shall stay,
And live in the life of a better day.

Ere we were born my first love was,
My sires were heirs to her holy cause,
And she yet shall sit in the world's applause,
A mother of men and blessed laws.

I hope and strive the while I sigh,
For I know my first love cannot die;
From the chain of woes that loom so high,
Her reign shall reach to eternity.

Major General John McAllister Schofield, the United States Secretary of War, was born in New York on the 28th of September, 1831. At the age of 12 years he removed with his father's family to Illinois, and entered West Point from that State. He graduated in 1853, receiving the usual brevet of second lieutenant. After some years' service in an artillery regiment at the South he was ordered to West Point as instructor in Natural Philosophy, and filled that position for five years. He was, in 1860, granted leave of absence to occupy the chair of Natural Philosophy in Washington University, St. Louis. When the war broke out he then Lieutenant Schofield was appointed Major in the 1st Missouri Infantry, and in May, 1861, he was made a Captain in the Regular Service. From that time he rose rapidly until in the following November he was commissioned Brigade-General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of the Missouri militia. In November, 1862, he was commissioned a Major General of Volunteers, in 1864 a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and in 1865 a Brevet Major General, subsequently being elevated to the full rank. After the close of the war Major General Schofield was sent to the Southern States on a tour of inquiry, and after a short absence returned to Washington. In May, 1867, an Act of Congress divided the South into military districts, the first of which, comprising the State of Virginia, was assigned to Major Gen. Schofield. After the resignation of Gen. Grant, President Johnson nominated Gen. Schofield for the portfolio of war, which nomination has now been confirmed.

The breech loading rifles in use in the United States regular army do not appear to be worth much, if a description of them which appears in the *New York World* is to be believed. It is said that they are "very heavy and very liable to derangement." "You lift one spring and the cartridge goes in; you lift another and you are almost ready to fire; you pull out this and you are quite ready, and then you touch the trigger and off she goes and the ball strikes about four feet from the thing you aim at."

REMINISCENCES OF THE "ALABAMA."

Many of the sailors loitering near the groggeries of West and South streets, formed part of the crew of Rebel war steamers or blockade runners during the war. Those who served on board the *Alabama* say that they shipped for a year only, but that when their time expired Semmes showed them the articles they had signed, to which had been added the words, "or till close of the war." This clause was not read to the men when they signed the articles. The *Alabama* cruised for twenty-three months, and captured sixty-four vessels. Two of these, the steamer *Ariel*, bound to Aspinwall, and the ship *Tonawanda*, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia with five hundred emigrants, were ransomed by Semmes, on condition of their officers giving bonds for payment at the close of the war.

The wages of Semmes's crew were £4 10s. a month and were regularly paid till near the close of the *Alabama's* career, but no prize money was promised until the independence of the Confederacy was acknowledged by the North. As the prizes taken were usually burned and afforded no profit, the Rebel government was to estimate their value, and make appropriation for the captors. As the men shipped for prize money more than for fighting, their hopes were disappointed. Semmes disappointed them, also, in regard to food. The cabin delicacies of all captured vessels were reserved for the officers, and were never distributed among the crew, whose only variation from a salt meat diet was when some captured vessel had an unusually large supply of pigs. The treatment of the men were otherwise good. As they were all experienced seamen, they were not required to drill at the guns more than once a month; and no floggings took place, though Semmes often threatened them. Before the fight with the *Kearsarge* all but thirty of the original crew had run away, and their places were chiefly filled by Spaniards and Frenchmen, who knew no language but their own.

Semmes lived on board the *Alabama* in great seclusion, and had little communication with his officers, who were either Americans of the Southern States, or Englishmen and Germans who had settled there. He kept his own counsel, and his movements were mysterious. At times he cruised under sail, and at times with steam. He hovered around ports, and sometimes ran in, especially when coal was required, which happened at least once in every three months.

The *Alabama* sailed under the United States flag, and signalled all passing vessels to heave to. Foreign captains who refused to stop were stopped by a shot across their bows; but American vessels usually bore down at once, only to find, as they drew near, that the stars and stripes were suddenly displaced by the Rebel colors. Semmes would then send a boat, which left a boarding officer on board of the prize, and brought back the captain and papers. The chronometer, provisions, cargo, or rigging needed by the pirate were then taken, and finally the mates and sailors were brought to the *Alabama* and quartered with her crew. The captain messed with the officers. The captured vessel was fired before abandonment. If several crews of vessels happened to be prisoners at one time they were ironed together at night to prevent insurrection.

The *Alabama* cruised in the North and South Atlantic, and the Pacific, and in the China Sea.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given by the Act passed in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic. Cap. 8, intitled "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and by the "Act respecting Raw Tobacco, 31 Vic. Cap. 51," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations respecting the granting of Licenses and Permits to Tobacco dealers, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. Licenses to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco and to enter the same ex-warehouse for consumption on payment of duty, may be granted by any of the undermentioned Officers on application being made in the proper form, namely:

All Collectors and deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue.

Such Postmasters, not exceeding one in each Parish, Township or Municipality wherein there is no officer of Inland Revenue, as may be from time to time appointed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

2nd. Application for a License shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information as may be required by departmental regulation, and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

3rd. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner; and any License may be forfeited by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or assisted in evading the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any part thereof.

4th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farm or premises where it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers and persons hereby authorized to issue licenses, on application being made in the form approved by the Department, and payment of the duty to which the Tobacco would be liable if manufactured, that is to say: on Raw Leaf Tobacco, the growth of Canada, five 51, sec. 4. cents per pound, being the duty 31 Vic. Cap. to which it would be liable if manufactured into Common Canadian Twist, and on Raw Leaf Tobacco not the growth of Canada, ten cents per pound.

5th. Every permit shall be valid only when the form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue and signed by the person issuing it—And every such Permit shall be delivered to and retained by the importer or grower of the Tobacco as evidence that the Tobacco to which it relates was lawfully removed, and the said Permit shall be produced by him whenever demanded by any officer of Inland Revenue for the purpose of taking an account thereof.

6. All persons issuing Licenses or Permits under these Regulations or who receive any duty on Raw Leaf Tobacco entered for consumption, shall transmit all money so received to the Receiver General at least once in each week or oftener should the amount collected in one week exceed fifty dollars, and they shall account to the Department of Inland Revenue in such manner, at such times and in such form as may be from time to time determined by Departmental Regulations in that behalf.

7. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

JAGGER & LEDYARD,

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the Act passed during the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 50, intitled: "An Act to increase the Excise Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise Duty on Refined Petroleum and to provide for the Inspection thereof," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Inspection and Branding of Petroleum, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

1st. Refined Petroleum shall be tested by Tagliabue's Pyrometer or by such other similar instrument as may be approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and all such Instruments shall be distributed under the Supervision of the Department of Inland Revenue, and shall be used in accordance with instructions sanctioned by the said Department.

2nd. Refined Petroleum which was on the 27th of May, 1868, in possession of parties who were not Refiners, may be allowed to pass inspection provided it bears a fire test of one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit Thermometer, without giving off vapor that will explode or ignite on the application of fire.

3rd. All Barrels, Casks, or Packages containing Petroleum which has been inspected shall be branded with the date of the Inspection.

Sec. 17. The name of the inspecting officer. The degree of heat at which the vapor produced by it ignited.

The name of the refiner, or if imported the name of the importer.

4th. Refined Petroleum may be warehoused and removed in Bond under the regulations made by an order in Council on the 27th day of April, 1868.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY
(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mall, 9:00 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mall, 5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

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

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

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

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS,
Superintendent, Managing Director

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal. Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-11

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.

TO PUBLISHERS.

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Our future relations with the Press of Canada, we have every reason to hope, will prove mutually pleasant, profitable and satisfactory.

In the beginning of May we shall issue the first number of "THE CANADIAN PRESS," which we shall publish monthly thereafter...

Any Publisher desirous of authorizing us to take advertisements and subscriptions for him, will please send a copy of his paper as an exchange, addressed to

The Canadian Press, Box 335 1/2, MONTREAL,

and also insert, under his editorial heading, the notice hereto attached. He will further advise us by letter of the subscription price of his paper and his LOWEST RATES for advertising...

GEORGE MOSS & CO., Advertising Agents. Box 335 1/2, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

- ALONZO WRIGHT, M. P., Hull. J. M. CURRIER, M. P., Ottawa. R. LYON, M. P., Carleton. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.) Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.) I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.) DAWSON KERR, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.) A. MACLEAN, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Cornwall Freeholder.)

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181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collar Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-17.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

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

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Printers and Publishers. Ottawa, Oct. 12

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

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J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London, and Paris House, Toronto. 19-17.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-17

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PHOTOGRAPHS IN EVERY STYLE AT MISS A. LOCKWOOD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES. THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Burrelled Guns, &c., &c. Descriptive and Illustrative Price Lists furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Agents, Montreal.

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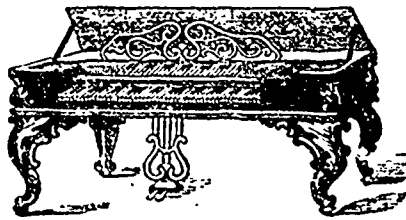


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