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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868.

No. 51.

For "THE REVIEW."

LINES.

BY F. G. O'BAGAN.

The midnight hour is fast approaching—slowly
falls the leaden sky;
While the bald, and wistful pine-tops make
are on it dark, and high—
Strive I through th' unbroken snow-drift—pray-
ing that some hut is high

The pines are dead, and deep the snow-drift—
Weary miles untrod before;
The hour is reckoned every minute—memory soon
unfolds her store
Of thought which are my dear companions—snow-
drift cease I to deplore.

A shape, and face loved in my fargone dreaming
of my boyhood's prime.
Are rising 'mid the blasted pine-trees. Reaching
back, the tide of time
Enraps me in its flood of glory—makes the
woodland all sublime

Now haste I on with quickened measure—on-
ward lift the form, and face,
That bright, as maiden's guileless musing, gather
hourly fresher grace—
Lo! faintly through the pines a foud light tells
me of a resting place.

Now rushing images of boy-love—touch more
cherished than caress
Of riper years—the coyish glancing—smile that
heaven gave to bless;
The broken tale, and anxious breathing of a light
heart could not repress

Were full upon my wearied slumber, making lone-
ly miles forget—
Oh! hope—oh! mem'ry, be ye blessed—sink ye
human grief to nought—
And teaching man the sacred lesson—ne'er to
murmur o'er his lot.

Ottawa, Nov., 1868.

BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY.

CANADIAN ACCOUNT.

On the 55th Anniversary of the Battle of Chateaugay, the Montreal *Moniteur* published the following account of the battle, by an eye witness, a translation of which we take from the Montreal *Gazette*.

The American army, stationed at Four Corners, under General Hampton, after having engaged the attention of our troops for so long a time, began at length to draw near the frontier on the 21st Oct. The same day, at 1 p. m., their advance guard drove in our picket, stationed at Piper's Road, to within 30 miles of Chateaugay. As soon as Major Henry, of the Beauharnois Militia

commanding on English River, had received notice of the enemy's approach, he informed Major-Gen. De Watterville, and immediately advanced Captains Levesque and Debartsch with the flank companies of the five battalions of incorporated militia and about two hundred men from the Beauharnois division. This force advanced six miles that night, and halted at the entrance of a wood, through which it was not prudent to pass. Early next morning they were joined by Lieut.-Colonel DeSalaberry, with his Voltigeurs. At the sight of the Canadian regiment under Capt. Ferguson, Lieut.-Col. DeSalaberry marched up nearly three miles on the left bank of the river, and a patrol of the enemy having showed itself at some distance, he halted his little force. The Lieut. Colonel having the advantage of reconnoitering the country above Chateaugay during an expedition he had made several weeks previous on the American frontier, knew that the banks of the river could not furnish a better position. The wood being filled with deep ravines, upon which he established four lines of defence, one in rear of the other. The first three lines were at distances of two hundred paces apart, the fourth was nearly half a mile behind, and on the right bank of the river commanded on the left side a ford, which it was very important to guard. They threw up on each of these lines a species of breast-work, which extended to some distance in the wood, to cover his right. The breast-work on the first line formed an obtuse angle to the right of the road and ran along the course of the ditch. The first day was passed in strengthening their position, which was not inferior to any that could have been chosen. It had also the advantage of forcing the enemy, if he was disposed to attack, to cross a great space of unsettled country, and to remove himself from his resources, while on the contrary, our troops had all they wished for, and were well supported in the rear. The right branch of the river was covered by a thick wood: and care was taken to place a guard at the ford, and a picket of sixty men of the Beauharnois militia was posted in front of the other.

The Lieutenant Colonel did not confine his attention to the above works. In order to secure his position still further, he ordered a party of thirty men of the Beauharnois militia to go in front of the first line, to destroy the bridges and make an *abbatis*. Consequently all the bridges within the space of four miles and a half were destroyed, and he made a formidable *abbatis* in front of the first line, which ran from the bank of the river for three or four acres into the wood whereit joined his right which cre-

on an impassible swamp. The four lines were then completely covered. It was well known the enemy had a dozen guns, and that it was impossible for him to bring them up. It was the strength of the position chosen, joined to the heroism of our little army, that obtained for us a brilliant victory.

After Colonel DeSalaberry had made these judicious dispositions, Major-General De Watterville came to see the camp and approved of all he had done.

Although the *abbatis* had been finished the second day, the party of axe-men were kept there to render it formidable; a covering party was posted in front to protect them; there was also in rear a strong picket. At 10 a. m., on the 26th October, an advance guard of the enemy came within musket range of the *abbatis*, and Lieutenant Gray, of the Voltigeurs, who was in front with twenty of his men, was forced to retire after having exchanged shots with the enemy, and he was supported by Lieutenant Johnson of the same corps, who commanded the picket in rear of the axe-men, who were obliged to retreat and could not return to work for the remainder of the day.

The moment that Lieutenant-Colonel DeSalaberry heard the firing, he went to the front of the first line. He took with him three companies of Captain Ferguson's Canadian Regiment, which he deployed to the right in front of the *abbatis*, those of Captain J. B. Duchesnay, he ordered to take post on the left, and that of Captain Taschereau Duchesnay, who, with about fifty or sixty militiamen of Beauharnois, was placed *en reserve* to the left of the *abbatis*. In such a manner as to take the enemy in flank, if he advanced against the Beauharnois Militia upon the right of the river. There were also twenty Indians, with Captain Ferguson's company, on the right. The Lieutenant Colonel took post in front of the centre. Between the *abbatis* and the first line were placed Captain Ecuyer's company of Voltigeurs, and Captain Desbartsch's light company of the fifth battalion of incorporated militia. A large body of Indians, under Captain Lamothe, were distributed through the wood, to the right of Captain Debartsch. Lieutenant Colonel McDonnell, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, marched with a body of his light brigade from the third and fourth lines, to the first and second. All these movements were executed with rapidity.

In the meantime the enemy began to form in a large plain, bordering the *abbatis*. General Hampton commanded in person on the left bank of the river, he had with him

the Tenth and Thirty-first, and other regiments, making about three thousand five hundred men, with three squadrons of cavalry and four guns. Nevertheless, the artillery was not much in the action. A large body of the enemy amounting to about fifteen hundred men, crossed the wood upon the left bank of the river; it was composed of the Fourth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and some battalions of volunteer infantry. The rest of the American army was formed behind the force, which was on the left bank. A little while after Colonel De Salaberry had made the dispositions described, a large column of infantry marched over the plain in front, and the Colonel seeing that this column was exposed to be taken in flank, an advantage which he had expected for some time, he fired the first shot, and it was perceived that it took effect on a mounted officer—a good augury. Then he ordered the bugles to sound commence fire, and immediately the companies in front opened a brisk and well directed fire, which arrested for several moments the advance of the enemy. He remained several minutes at a rest; then facing to the left, formed line and delivered several volleys. Nevertheless, by this manoeuvre, the fire from the left of this line was entirely directed upon that part of the woods which was not occupied by our troops; but the fire from the right was sufficiently heavy to oblige our pickets to seek cover behind the *abbatis*. The enemy took this movement as the commencement of a retreat, but were deceived, for they could not gain one inch of the *abbatis*. Cheers rose from one end to the other of his army, which shouts our troops returned, and the hurrahs were taken up by those in the rear. Lieut. Col. McDonnell, on the first line, ordered the bugles to be sounded in all directions, in order to make the enemy believe we had a large force. This ruse had the desired effect, for we afterwards learned from the prisoners that they estimated our force at 6000 or 7000 men. After this clamour on both sides, several volleys were exchanged. The enemy did not once attempt to penetrate into the *abbatis*. They continued, however, their fire, which was promptly returned by our left. A little while after the enemy began to relax their efforts, as if their attention had been directed to the other side of the lines. There the bugles at the front gave the signal to advance, and Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell, anxious to add more laurels to those which he had already won at Ogdensburg, came from the first and second line, with Captain Levesque's company and another.

Towards the end of the engagement upon the left bank, the enemy, who upon the right had forced back the militia of Beauharnois, commenced a brisk fire upon our left, which was returned by the left of Captain J. B. Duchesney and the right of Captain Taschereau Duchesnay. Then Lieut. Colonel DeSalaberry ordered Lieut. Colonel McDonnell to check the advance of the enemy. Captain Daly who was chosen for this service, crossed the ford, taking with him the remainder of the sedentary militia from the other side, and advanced with rapidity along the river. The fire of the enemy having almost ceased at the *abbatis*, and Lieut. Col. DeSalaberry, seeing that the action was becoming serious on the right, left his position in the centre of the front and went to the left with troops thrown behind *en potence*. There he mounted on a large trunk of a tree, and although exposed to the enemy's fire, examined coolly the state of things. Then, he gave his orders to Captain Daly in French, and

enjoined him to answer in the same language, in order not to be understood by the enemy. Capt. Daly drove the enemy before him for some time; but rallying on their troops in rear, who were nearly in line with the force upon the left bank, they awaited his approach, and received him with a well directed fire. He was wounded on this attack, but notwithstanding his wound, he pushed on with his company, and at that time, while encouraging his men by word and example, was wounded for the second time and fell. Captain Bruyere, of the Beauharnois Militia, was slightly wounded at the same time. Their men, being no longer in a condition to resist so superior a force, were obliged to fall back, which was done in good order, under the command of Lieutenant Schillier; and the joyous cries of the enemy were again heard, but they were momentary; for the enemy had only come as far as the line *en potence*, which, by order of Lieutenant Colonel DeSalaberry, opened upon them a brisk and well directed fire, which arrested their bold movement, and put them into great confusion. Vainly they tried to resist; they broke ranks and retreated precipitately. It was then about two p. m.; and General Hampton, seeing that his troops upon the right bank could not succeed any better than those on the left bank, ordered the latter to retreat, after having been inactive for an hour, though they were from time to time fired upon by our skirmishers, who were perfectly under cover in the *abbatis*. Our troops rested in their position, and slept that night upon the ground they had occupied during the day. The next day, at dawn, they were reinforced by Captain Rouville's company of Voltigeurs and Captain Levesque's Grenadiers of the Fifth Battalion of incorporated militia, and sixty men from the division of Beauharnois, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McDonnell. They advanced their pickets two miles further than they had already done. The day passed quietly on both sides. Their pickets were posted in such a way, that twenty of their men fell into our hands on the right bank of the river. We found also on this bank a large number of muskets, drums, haversacks, rations, &c. This showed in what disorder the enemy retreated. Our troops buried forty of their men, besides those they had buried themselves, and among others, found several officers of rank. They found two dead horses upon the left bank, and the enemy carried away many of their wounded from this side of the river.

On the 28th October, Captain Lamothe, with about 150 Indians, went to reconnoitre the enemy, who, according to Colonel Hughes, of the Engineers, had abandoned their camp the previous day. A party of the Beauharnois Militia, supported by Captain Debartsch, burnt and destroyed the new bridges made within a mile of the enemy, who had pitched their camp about a mile and a half from Piper's Road, that is to say, six miles from his first position.

Captain Lamothe penetrated into the woods with his Indians, and notwithstanding the inferiority of his force, engaged in a skirmish with the enemy, who had one man killed and seven wounded.

On the 30th Oct., a party of Indian chasseurs, under Captain Ducharme, gave information that the enemy had abandoned their camp at Piper's Road on the 29th, in great disorder, and retreated to the cross roads.

From all the information obtained from the prisoners, it appears that the intention of the enemy was to advance by the Chateauguay river to the banks of the St. Law-

rence, to wait there for the co operation of Gen. Wilkinson, who had taken Kingston in his downward march.

"*Rusticus expectat dum deficiat armis.*"

It was learned from the prisoners that the force of the enemy amounted to 7000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 10 or 12 guns. The Canadian force engaged did not exceed 500 men, the remainder of the army being in reserve.

It may here be observed that the whole of the American force was not engaged, not more than 100 men being under fire.

SOLDIERS' MARRIAGES.

I have waited at the church on five several days for a bridegroom who was detained "on duty," and the misery of the intended bride was inconceivable. What magic is there in the hour of twelve o'clock? Should not a marriage celebrated at the hour of one, two or three in the afternoon be as legitimate as one celebrated before twelve? I fear my clerk's watch is sometimes not quite up to time—no one thinks of looking at the dial in the church tower—and I fancy that many a marriage would have been celebrated not within canonical hours if our parish watches were always regulated by the time-ball at Greenwich. A sergeant's especially a color-sergeant's wedding is often a grand affair. I married a beautiful young girl, recently, to a fine stalwart fellow, who had seen much service, and who has a claim upon the Kirwee prize money, should it be fully distributed during his life. The bride was dressed for the occasion by the officers ladies of her father's regiment. He was a bronzed old soldier, and had his left breast covered with medals. The bride was attended to the altar by six bridesmaids attired alike. This wedding was remarkable in a parish celebrated for its marriages. There are not many like it. Often only a pair who are to walk together through life appear before the chancel rails and the sexton and clerk must be the attesting witnesses. I have frequently regretted my inability to dissuade girls from marrying soldiers "without leave," but they will persist in entertaining a confident hope that they will be taken "on the strength" very soon. The wives, in these cases, are not recognised by the officers' ladies or by the regiment. They must rent a room or share a lodging with four or five others, who may be reputable characters or the reverse. The husband can visit his wife only by "starts," and she is wholly unprotected at night. What can a private save, even from his increased pay to enable him to support a wife without some assistance from the state? As long as her little savings last, her position is tolerable; when those are exhausted, she tries—steadily and laboriously tries—to earn something by needlework, by weeding or binding in the field or by selling fruit and vegetables. But it is a hard life at best, and exposed to wrong and sore temptation. How often has my interference been entreated by some young weeping wife whose husband has committed a trifling breach of military discipline, and is removed far from her for many days! But when the regiment to which her husband belongs has got the route, then comes the real misery. She is not on the strength. She must be left behind, perhaps with a baby at the breast, and another at her knees. It is almost as bad as death, a separation now; but she will be with him to the last upon his way.

You may see them, women of all ages, tramping by the flanks of the marching regiment. One hand of the soldier in his wife's the other holds his musket; the sergeant kindly, never minds, and martinetts are for once short sighted. The band plays cheerily "The girl we left behind us," until the ship receives its living freight, and the women wretchedly pace the pier—a mournful company. Still there is a struggle: they work and work incessantly. They live on next to nothing. They scrape and save, in a manner all but incredible. Many of them is some way—I never can ascertain how—find means to join their husbands aboard. I have known them make their way to Gibraltar, Malta, India, apparently without means. A few of those who are left, return to their parents or their friends. They may be received, for their manual services are valuable; at the worst, there is the poorhouse. But some hover about the precincts of the camp, and gradually sink step by step. Nor, until the circular of Lord Longford was issued last week, could the condition even of the women "married with leave" be deemed desirable. They were "on the strength," to be sure. The ladies of the regiment looked after them; there were schools for their children, medical assistance, and opportunities of adding to their husbands' scanty means, by such labor as willing hands and anxious hearts can execute. Yet how were they housed? From four to six men, with their wives and children, stowed away in a narrow hut, without means for privacy or even for decency. A little curtain, when it could be obtained, nominally screened off bed from bed. Efforts were made to alleviate the shames and discomforts of the married soldiers' life, but in vain. The want of a separate room for each family frustrated the most zealous Christian interference. But the Horse Guards' circular makes marriage a prize for service and good conduct. Seven men out of every hundred, rank and file, can now obtain permission to marry provided they have each served in the army for seven years, and obtained at least one good conduct badge. Seven in every hundred is about the proportion of those who at present marry; with and without leave, together. The wife will have, if possible, a separate room in the camp or barracks; she will receive light, fuel, and rations at the cost of the state; but what may be more important than all, she will be under the eye of the ladies of the garrison. By this arrangement they will be a help rather than an encumbrance to their husbands. Marriage becomes a reward, not a military crime, and marriage "without leave," and all its attendant miseries, will be to a great extent prevented. More than one-half of the sergeants in a regiment may at once marry with leave, and become entitled to these privileges.—*Soldier's Weddings, in all the Year Round.*

GRANT'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

A Hartford correspondent, who has been on a trip with Gen. Grant, writes:

"Gen. Grant's personal appearance has been so fully and so often given by both pen and pencil that nearly every one seeing him for the first time says: 'Just as I expected.' At first you cannot, of course, disconnect his presence from the valorous deeds with which his name is identified, and therefore you behold him surrounded with victorious garlands, and he is a hero on the spot. Then you scrutinize his person—see him smaller in stature, perhaps, than you expected, yet

compactly built, a man of iron constitution, with a balanced compound of the nervous, sanguine, and bilious temperaments. every nerve under strict control. The most remarkable thing about him—that which impresses you to reflection—is the almost entire absence of facial expression. Most people have ways of enforcing or illustrating thought fully as much by the muscles of the face as by verbal expression, and many, we all know, will talk louder and say more with a smile or a wink of the eyes than by the fiercest declamation. But Gen. Grant appears to have none of this expressive utterance, so to speak, except sometimes the wave of a smile pass over his face only to be lost in a moment in the fixed rigidity of his countenance. There is nothing of glumness or stupidity, or fierceness, in his looks: rather, he wears an expression of calmness, repose, and child-like simplicity, entirely devoid of all cunning. You find it difficult to tell what his immovable features, which by the way are never unpleasantly ruffled, are more impressive than the conviction you have that he is a man entirely above and free from anything that borders upon affectation—for, in this, he is a wonder."

SHALL THE COLONIES GO?

The subject of withdrawing the British forces from the colonies, has attracted considerable attention, both at home and in different outlying dependencies. The *Broad Arrow*, a paper by no means partial to the miserable policy of the Manchester party, under the influence of the prevailing feeling, thus refers to the subject:

Looking the question fairly in the face the interpretation seems to be simply this, that the Imperial government (and we are not now alluding to this or the other party) would thank God if only they could get rid of those troublesome appendages which hang on the skirts of the national robe, like burrs on the train of a fashionable lady promenading on a common. It is not quite consistent with what remains of national dignity to offer them for sale; if they should be attacked, we could not for very shame abstain from striking at the assailant—but if only some dark night, and during a heavy gale, they would only "cut the painter!"

And yet there has been the time when "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" was a standing toast at every festival: when Englishmen felt proud of their brethren, who swarmed from the parent hive to scatter abroad the seeds of British institutions, British energy and British perseverance, and when communities so founded were regarded, not as the parasite extracting the strength and vigor of the trunk, but as those shoots which strike the ground, and raise up trees forming a guard and bulwark around the central stem. It was not then supposed that the British soldier was incapable of enduring risks which his civilian brother voluntarily encountered; but then there was a tingling of gratified pride in the breast of every Englishman, that the echo of his country's roll call was heard around the circumference of the habitable globe.

We are, however, encouraged to anticipate halcyon days of universal peace, for are not "Peace Congresses" in almost permanent session? Are we not straining every nerve to acquire new customers for our productions, even if they require, like ignorant and obstinate fools as they are, for application of the *argumentum baculicum*, to

make them comprehend and appreciate the purity and benevolence of our motives? And, above all, is not John Bright tapping at the door of the Cabinet—standing on the tip toe of expectation—with strained attention, listening for the welcome sound, Come in?

Let the colonies go?

The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—

We are happy to learn that the volunteer movement has taken root in some of our country districts. During the past ten days six companies have been organized in the County of Dorchester, and one in the parish of Lotbiniere. Several of the *cures* explained to their parishioners the principal features of the Militia Act, which may be looked upon as a reason for the present excitement.

The Muster.—On Wednesday evening fortnight the companies of Capt. Burk and Michael mustered at the Town Hall for re-enlistment. The muster, owing to various circumstances, was not a full one. Besides the company officers, Lt. Col. Fairbanks, Major Warren, Capt. and Adjutant Jones, and Capt. Dartnell, were present. They addressed the men, and explained the provisions of the new Act, after which about fifty men, nearly every member of the old companies present amongst the number, signed the service roll. These, with the men whose time is not out nearly fills the companies. There will not be much difficulty here to keep up the force.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

PROSECUTION UNDER THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

One of the provisions of the new Militia Law, was called into operation, on Monday last, upon the information of Captain McCeneghan. The complaint was that a resident of the town named Smart, had worn a pair of military trowsers unlawfully. It was proved by Sergt. Adams, of No. 7 Co. 22nd Battalion, that on two separate occasions Smart had worn the trowsers in question. In defence, a pair of old trowsers were produced to show the valuelessness of the article; and it was contended that as clothing was not specially mentioned in Sec. 81 of the Act, conviction could not follow. The magistrate took the proper view of the case and imposed the penalty, stated in the Act, \$20 with costs. It is but right, where the country has to submit to an expence of \$75,000 annually, for the clothing of Volunteers that some respect should be had to the law. The case of Smart, will be a warning to others who possess themselves improperly of military clothing. The public will do well to bear in mind that any breach of this law inflicts, on detection, a fine of \$20; and the offender may be still further punished, if the magistrate, in his discretion may proceed.—*Woodstock Times.*

The *London Times*, speaking of the six new Baronets lately created says:—"Sir G. Etienne Cartier, of Montreal, Canada, who has also been recently raised to the honor of a baronetcy in recognition of his services as Minister of Militia in the Privy Council of Canada, is a gentleman of French Canadian extraction. He is a son of the late Jacques Cartier, of St. Antoine, by Marguarite, daughter of Mr. Joseph Paradis, and was born in 1814; he is a member of the Bar of Quebec, and a member of the Local House of Commons. He married in 1846 Hortense, daughter of Mr. Edouard Raymond Fabre, of Montreal.

DRILL REFORM.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Service Gazette.

Sir,—I have trespassed so freely on your patience and that of your readers lately that I would not have done so again had not so able an officer as Colonel Macdonald, of the 1st Surrey Rifles, written you on the subject of drill reform, and commented unfavourably upon Colonel Brunel's little book, which you noticed lately. I agree with Colonel Macdonald in some of his objections to Colonel Brunel's book. Colonel Brunel has made a selection of some points from Lord Elcho's memorandum, in which it differs from my system. Thus he speaks: "No pivot" drill, and gives his book that title. He also, in common with others, uses expressions which imply "No front." This, I think, is a great mistake. To have no fixed front, and to have no front at all are quite different things. I object very strongly to what seems to be implied in Lord Elcho's memorandum, viz., that the word "front" is to be cut out of the drill book altogether. Front is most important in its proper place, and what I and those who think with me object to, is front being made a hindrance to manœuvring, which it need not be. A corps should have a front, but it should be the front fixed by the commanding officer, not an artificial front. I agree with Colonel Macdonald when he says that "we can never do away with front in manœuvring, so long as we have a supposed enemy before us," but I object to that front being arbitrarily fixed so that the commanding officer cannot alter it. It is one thing to say that the front towards the enemy must be preserved, and another to contend that this shall only be done by always placing the two ranks in exactly the same relative position in which they stood when the battalion was formed. Under the present system, the captain of each company fixes the front and rear of his company, and the battalion commander is tied to that inflexibly; under the system I propose the commanding officer of the battalion has the control of the front. I am decidedly in favour of the word front being retained, but I desiderate a change, by which the commanding officer of the battalion shall be able to move his corps on one principle to effect one end, and not be placed, as he now is, in the position of having to take different modes of doing the same thing, according to the relative position of ranks at a particular moment. For example, if a battalion is marching along a road in fours, I desiderate a change by which it shall not matter to its forming up into battalion to the right or left, whether the fours are right in front or left in front, according to the language at present in use. I have seen one of the best regiments in Her Majesty's service, entering a parade ground, compelled by the nature of the ground to perform three separate manœuvres to get into a particular position when it was marching in fours right, while, if it had happened to come on the ground left in front, one movement would have sufficed. Now, in that case, if the commanding officer of the battalion had the power of fixing his own front as he chose, the single movement would have sufficed, no matter how the fours happened to be marching. Colonel Macdonald asks what can be done better or quicker upon a "no front" system than upon the present? Reiterating my objection to being considered an advocate of "no front" drill, and taking him to mean a system by which the front is under the commanding officer's control, and

does not control him, I may say that, among other things, it enables you to get rid of all countermarches; it enables you to form squares without breaking up your companies; it enables you to make changes of position with far greater freedom as regards the nature of the ground you are manœuvring in; and it further enables all generals of division and brigadiers to give their orders without any reference whatever to the existing position of particular corps. I have seen a corps on a field day put into that position so snooking to the votary of the present drill book, of being clubbed, because the result of two orders given by the brigadier at an interval of time was inconsistent with the requirements of that tyrant "Front" If the Battalion commander had the control of the front, he would have been able to carry out the brigadier's orders without becoming clubbed. In a word, it is quite plain that if it is feasible to give the control of the front to the commanding officer of the battalion, he will be much less trammelled in his movements than he is at present, while the drill would not lose one whit in steadiness, nor the position of the enemy be ignored.

Colonel Macdonald approves of the present system of deploying, and prefers it to a file by file mode, because he prefers volleys to file-firing. Be it so; but they will be sooner placed for volley firing by a file by file formation than by a mode which makes companies take the longest way to reach their position, and gives the company that forms "last" the longest exposure. He makes the same observation as to a file by file wheel; but the advantages of a file by file wheel are immense—quite independent of the question of firing. I have already noticed them in my system as published by you. Further, on this question firing, file firing with breech-loaders will have very little to distinguish it from volley firing, except that the volley will be continuous. It will not be "loose and scattered," as your correspondent says. I do not understand Colonel Macdonald when he says that file-firing could be commenced on the present system before the wheel was half completed, because "the men of the inner subdivision would, of course, be in line before those of the outer." I always thought it was a fundamental principle of the present wheel that no man could complete it before another—that those next the pivot, must "look outwards," and bring the out flank round till the wheel was entirely completed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. A. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel, Queen's E. R. V. Brigade. Edinburgh, Nov. 23, 1868.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CHATHAM, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annual Rifle Tournament of the 24th Kent Battalion, V. M., took place at their Rifle Range Head Quarters, Chatham, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October 1868. Present Lieut. Colonel D. Smith, and Major A. B. Baxter, when the following matches were fired viz:

1st MATCH.—Open to the Battalion but confined to 5 men per company. Distance 200, 300, and 400 yards, long or short Rifle (Snider), 5 shots at each range. If the position.

1st Prize—The Battalion Medal and \$8, added was won by Private Ledster, No. 8 Company,..... 48 pts
2nd Prize—A Concertina and \$3, won by Lieut. Livingston 46 pts
3rd Prize—A pair morning Slippers and \$2, won by Captain Martin. 41 pts
4th Prize—Pair Vases, and \$2, won by Sergt. Nelson, No. 1 Co. . . . 14 pts
5th Prize—\$2, won by Lance Corp'l. Reed. 43 pts
The Medal in this match is to become the property of the Volunteer who wins it 3 years in succession.

2ND MATCH.—A company match. 5 men per company.

The following prizes for the best score company, distance 300 and 400 yards, Snider Rifle, 5 shots per man at each range.

1st Prize—The McKellar Medal (presented by Major McKellar, M.P., of the Battalion), with \$8 added, was won by Capt. Martin's Company or No. 7 Tillbury 132 pts
2nd Prize—Marseilles Quilt with \$4, won by Capt. Morris' Company or No. 5, Florence. 130 pts
3rd Prize—A Silver Butter Knife and \$2.50 won by Capt Walker's Company, or No. 8, Bothwell. 98 pts
4th Prize—A Carpet Bag, and \$3, was won by Capt. W. Smith's Company Dawn 92 pts
5th Prize—\$3, was won by Captain Stevenson's Company, or No. 2 Chatham 80 pts.

3RD MATCH.—Open to all corners of the Battalion who had not gained a prize in the two former matches. Distance 200, and 300 yards, 5 shots at each distance. Snider Rifle long or short.

1st Prize—A Gold Ring, and \$3, won by Pvt. Scarlet, No. 5 Company 28
2nd Prize—A Clock, and \$3, won by Adjutant Reilly 25 pts
3rd Prize—A Fur Cap, and \$2.50 won by Ensign Jackman 24 pts
4th Prize—A Cloth Cap, and \$2, won by Capt. Morris 24 pts
5th \$3, won by Pvt. C. Adman No. 5 company.

There being 3 ties. They shot off, and resulted as above stated.

4TH MATCH.—Open to Non-Commissioned Officers of the Battalion. Distance 200 and 300 yards, 5 shot at each distance, Snider Rifle.

1st Prize—A Gold Scarf Pin, and \$4, won by Corporal Greenwood, No. 5 Company. 31 pts
2nd Prize—A Photograph Album and \$2, won by Corporal Reed No. 5 Company. 30 pts
3rd Prize—A Pocket Knife, and \$2, won by Sergeant Nelson, No. 1 Company. 28 pts
4th Prize—\$3, won by Corp'l. Campbell, No. 6 Company. 27 pts.

5TH MARCH.—Open to all Officers of the Battalion. Distance 200, and 400 yards, 5 shots at each distance, Snider Rifle, long or short, Hythe position.

1st Prize—A Gold Pen, and \$3, won by Ensign Clarkman. 33 pts.
 2nd Prize—A Leather Satchel, and \$2 won by Captain W. Smith 32 pts.
 3rd Prize—A Dram Flask, and \$1.50 won by Captain H Morris. 29 pts.
 4th Prize—\$3, won by Lieut. Livingstone. 29 pts.
 5th Prize—\$2, won by Capt. Stevenson, M.P. 27 pts.
 6th Prize—A Pair of Gold wrist Buttons, won by Capt. Martin. 27 pts.
 These ties were also shot off resulting as stated.

6TH MARCH.—Open to all comers with any rifle. Distance 300, and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range, Hythe position, but some misunderstanding happened so that there was no Civilians contested these prizes and the Volunteers had the field to themselves and took off the prizes as follows :

1st Prize—\$5, won by Corporal Dockorell, No. 5 Company. 32 pts.
 2nd Prize—\$4, won by Corporal Mifflin, No. 7 Company. 28 pts.
 3rd Prize—\$3, won by Private Mifflin, No. 7 Company. 26 pts.
 4th Prize—\$2, won by Capt. Stevenson, M.P. 26 pts.

This closed the Rifle Tournament of the Battalion for this year. Lieut. Colonel Smith having had to leave before the winding up, the duty devolved on Major A. B. Baxter, who in a very neat and appropriate speech addressed the officers and men, and then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, who after giving three hearty cheers for the Queen, and three for the Officers of the Battalion, dispersed to their respective homes.

Lieut. Colonel J. Moffat, B. M., attended the range the whole of the first day, and a greater part of the second day, but owing to his appointment to inspect the Bothwell Company, he was obliged to leave by the 1.05 p. m., train. The gallant Colonel has made his semi-annual inspection of the Battalion, and has done a great deal of service to Captains of the detached companies in getting their men to re-engage. One company in particular, the Florence company, re-engaged to a man, all that was on parade that day about 30 men. The other companies are getting on with it pretty well. I think the 24th Kent Battalion will not be behind hand with their quota.

I very near forgot to tell you there is a match to come off between Captain Martin's company of Tillbury, and Captain H Morris' company of Florence, for \$100 aside, to take place in the spring at the Head Quarters range at Chatham.

A LOOKER ON.

December 11, 1868.

THE REVOLVER VS. THE SABRE.

TORONTO, 14TH DEC., 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I desire to make a few remarks upon a letter which appeared in your issue of the 7th inst., at, from one signing himself "Sabreur" which finds fault with the proposition I enunciate in my book on Modern Cavalry, that the Revolver has asserted its superiority as a cavalry weapon over the Sabre. "Sabreur" apparently has only read your very able and friendly critique of the work and not the work itself, or he would not charge me with having without giving good reasons proved recreant to my old favorite the Sabre.

I am pleased to see discussion on these points, because my propositions are novel in their character, and based upon very recent experiences. The more light therefore that is thrown upon them from different points of view the better; but I do not agree with the doctrines of "Sabreur." We cannot ignore the teachings of the great American War, fought as it was in a country having the same natural features as our own, by people sprung from the similar habits, and similar peculiarities, and with much the same military organization. Again the experience of the American War is the only experience we have of the extensive use of the Revolver.

The only fact which your correspondent brings forward in support of his views is the Report of the Federal Surgeon General of the number of sword and bayonet wounds during the war being only 103. This is an example that argues both ways, for I conclude from it, that it only proves that in a war a. owedly a most bloody one, the loss was occasioned by firearms and not by sabres.

Your correspondent evidently thinks that I ignore the necessity of "Celerity, mobility and momentum" in cavalry attacks. If he reads my book he will find I am as strong an advocate of dash and impetuosity as he can possibly be, but I think that with good cavalry this will be obtained without reference to the weapon; or at all events the better the weapon the greater the dash or momentum will be. In this view I am strongly supported by Lieut.-General Stephen D. Lee, a distinguished officer of the Army of the South West. In speaking of the sabre he says, "It has lost much of its effectiveness by the improved revolver with which the Cavalryman will make the dashing charge with more confidence." Again he says that in every instance under my observation the Revolver replaced the Sabre, with the morale, with the trooper, and against the enemy." And again, "The momentum with good cavalry is as readily obtained with the Revolver as with the Sabre."

No man understood the necessity for dash in the cavalry charge better than the great Gustavus Adolphus, yet he directed his

horsemen to fire their pistols upon the foe in advancing and then to play their sabres; which latter he considered the chief weapon.

Your correspondent makes me to say that with the Revolver as a weapon the "Horse's impetus is unnecessary." This way of putting it gives a different idea than the original sentence would justify. In comparing the Revolver with the Lance, I stated that the revolver's bullet "Did not require the speed and weight of the horse to give it impetus as did the lance." But in the *melee* immediately after the shock when the impetus must be to a great extent checked, the lance is useless, while the revolver is not. This I casually mentioned as a point in favor of the revolver. I still think the impetus, clash or momentum, is necessary, but I hold it can be gained as well with the revolver and the result be greater. I certainly do not find objection to your correspondent for advocating recklessness in Cavalry. When once the order to charge is given, and reserves are provided and the flanks guarded, then there should be no such words as caution or prudence in the horseman's vocabulary. Then recklessness becomes the highest type of wisdom, because it is the dash, the momentum alone that ensures success. But the time for such a charge must be well chosen and the circumstances must be suitable or the cavalry will suffer for it.

I do not deny that there are some instances in which the sabre and land must yet be employed viz: in cavalry charges in mass against cavalry. But even then the moment the order gets broken and the *shock* of the men and horses has been given, (which after all is the real weapon in cavalry charges) and the fighting becomes hand to hand, then the pistol is the most deadly arm.

In charging Infantry it is also the momentum of the horses and men which really must break the square. I account the lance, sword or pistol as being mere accessories and minor ones. In the most successful attack on a square that we have record of viz: at Kooshab, Adjutant Moore jumped his horse to the bayonets first man, holding a rein in each hand, his sword dangling by his sword knot. At Garcia Hernandez, a wounded horse plunging among them was what really broke the square. The weapons in each case exercised no influence on the result. If therefore a few pistol shots drop in a square, they will create confusion, may open a gap (and a road to the advancing horsemen, and there is no reason why the firing should lessen the shock, especially if the men are taught that the pistol firing is merely accessory, and that success really depends on the momentum. In the Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava, Col. Shewell of the 5th Hussars charged several squadrons of Russian Horse at the head of his men, with his sword in his scabbard, a rein in each hand, and his head down, and at full speed dashed clear through the Russian ranks. H.

fully appreciated the real power in a cavalry charge, although perhaps he underrated the value of the Sabre.

The Sabre is not deadly enough in its effect for modern warfare. Look at Kinglake's account of Scarlett's charge of the Three Hundred at Balaclava. Here the men by sheer dash and speed broke into the centre of a dense mass of Russian Cavalry, and after close hand to hand fighting, at length drove them back. They found it almost impossible, however, to use the sabres with much effect for the Russian great coats of thick woolen cloth were sufficient armor to protect their wearers. An instance is mentioned of a sword being bent back in the effort of the sabreur to thrust it through one of these heavy coats. The losses were very slight on both sides, although a great many wounds were received. Lieutenant Elliot received fourteen wounds and got over them.

Had those three hundred broken into that Russian mass with revolvers or had they been able to revert to them after getting in, it would have scattered as if a bomb shell had fallen among them and the losses in the pursuit would have been frightful.

Stern experience alone will decide these points, and I sincerely hope that my late comrades in the Force, if ever put on active service, will not be sacrificed through a too close adherence to the obsolete traditions and tactics of by gone wars.

am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEW ACT.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In the REVIEW of the 7th inst., you reproduce from the correspondence of the *Spectator*, an extremely one sided attack on the new "Act" and its supporters," with your permission I think it fair to present the other question, and consider the columns of the REVIEW the proper channel.

A reference to your "Files," shew that several companies have re-entered under the "Act;" before the time expires, several more will have completed their reorganization, and some are now complete, of which you have not been advised; on the other hand whole companies will doubtless be mustered out on the 1st proximo. But in both cases the result has been, and will be attained without any reference to the merits of the "Act" whatever. Confidence in their "Company Officers" or the reverse being the touchstone of the movement in both directions. For while I agree with your excellent correspondent, "G. W." that every man should have the liberty of a choice of leaders (REVIEW, Nov., 30.) It is certain that there are some companies (not many I hope but some) who decline to re-enter, not on account of the "Militia Act," nor because they are weary of the good work, but simply as the easiest

way to get rid of unpopular or incapable officers. Your readers are well aware that the "Seniority System" unqualified by any other test has in some instances placed gentlemen in command with neither ability or claim, save that of steadily rising by "Seniority" from "Junior Corporal." I know of one such officer who when the vacancy occurred which gave him his company, mustered his men and requested them to choose a captain pledging himself to abide by their choice. The company did so, and he sent in the recommendations. Arms and Stores, were transferred to the Captain *elect*, but in the meantime, without acquainting anyone of his intention, he wrote again to say he had changed his mind and was "Gazetted" himself. Now his Company refuse to re-enter, and he throws the responsibility on the "New Militia Act" while the fact is the men are anxious to serve, but hope for justice only under a new "Regime."

This Mr Editor, may be an extreme case, but Volunteer Officers in Ontario failing to fill up must in most cases be personally responsible whether their short coming be of "Commission or of Omission" only.

In any case as the opportunity is now created of appointing approved officers (now to be counted by the thousand) it would be simply suicidal to re appoint *any* man who having served five or six years, knows no more to-day than he did at first. In fact, there is sufficient military leaven in the country for almost every man to know the difference, and if the "Act" is to work well either as Volunteers or under the Ballot the bone and muscle of the force will certainly expect to be commanded by men who know a little more than themselves.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A COUNTRY VOLUNTEER.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Lieut. Russell, Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club, has received from the Militia Department, \$100—"Government Grant in aid of affiliated Associations." When to this is added the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association appropriation, there will remain quite a snug little sum for this enterprising club to lay out on the range. In view of this liberality being continued we may expect to see a number of new associations formed during the ensuing year who will affiliate with the Dominion association. I see nothing in our estimates for Rifle Associations in Ontario although both President and Secretary of the Provincial Association, have been lobbying for that purpose. However, the non appearance in the estimates does not denote failure for the "Unprovided items" amount is quite adequate for such purposes.

The remains of the late Captain Murray, of Moffat, Murray & Co., who was for many years an energetic officer of the Queen's Own

Rifles, were buried last Friday with military honors; besides the present members of the regiment, many of the former members of his company attended the funeral, which was a very large one.

This morning's *Dailies* report the re-enrollment to a man, of the "Governor General's Body Guard, for Ontario." Captain Patterson's Field Batterymen, are likewise rapidly re-joining under the provision of the new Militia Act. Ontario as a whole, and Toronto in particular, I fancy, need have no special fears of resorting to the draft. Many who are re-joining do so under the impression that at the spring meeting of the Dominion Parliament, better things are in store for those who volunteer.

Among the list of names of those who have passed the Cavalry School, in the past few days. I see that of Major Irvine of the Megantic (Quebec) Battalion. The advantage of the school are evident when zealous officers will take the trouble of coming this far to secure the benefits of instruction.

The Non-Commissioned Officers of the G. T. Battalion, had a most successful ball at the Music Hall, on Thursday last. Several of the Field Officers were present and the whole affair was most creditable to this splendid corps. Refreshments of a choice description were bountifully provided by the Committee.

The Queen's Own Band Fund Concert last Monday was not quite so successful as that which took place last month, owing no doubt to the inability of the Prima Donna, to attend in consequence of fatal illness in the family. The Volunteer songs and choruses by Gustave Smith, and Col. Hassard, R. E., assisted by several of the Queen's Own and the Cathedral Choir were quite a treat. Mr. T. White (Hamilton "Spectator") was the favorite of the evening reading with great feeling and effect "Molly Muldoon" (comic) and the "Charge of the Light Brigade." The Band performed in their usual excellent manner under Bandmaster Robinson.

THE LAST PARADE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE REGIMENT.

As will be noticed from the General Orders, published in another part of our issue, the Civil Service Rifle Regiment has been disbanded—In obedience to a Regimental Order to that effect, the Regiment paraded at one o'clock this day, in the Parliament Square to have the orders promulgated, as directed by the Order in Council which conveyed the decision of the Government in the matter. After the General Order had been read by Captain and Adjutant Ross, he read the following Regimental Orders:

Ottawa, 19th December, 1868.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

With reference to the Gazette of this day's

date, the Civil Service Rifle Regiment is now declared disbanded. The Lt.-Colonel commanding in taking leave of a Corps, that he has had the honor to command for the past two years, desires to convey to the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men, his best thanks for the cordial co operation they have offered him, in the discharge of his duties, duties rendered the more onerous, from the compulsory character of the service. He feels grateful for that support, and the ready obedience to orders, he has always received, and in bidding his late comrades farewell, desires to convey to them, his earnest wishes, for their future welfare and happiness.

No. 2.

Officers Commanding Companies will take immediate steps to collect and return into store, the whole of the Government property now in their charge, consisting of the arms, accoutrements and clothing, delivered to them for the service of their respective Companies.

After the orders had been read Lt. Colonel Wily addressed the Regiment as follows:

Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men, before we part, permit me to repeat to you the thanks that I have attempted but feebly to express to you in Orders. It is but two years since, on our first parade, the 31st October, 1866, that I asked you to accord me a generous support, in the duty that then devolved upon me, of carrying out the wishes of the Government, to organise the Regiment, that it had then called into existence. From this task I did not shrink, although I will frankly confess, that I undertook it with a certain amount of fear and trembling, for the fact stared me in the face at starting, that the service you were called upon to render, was an enforced one, and not therefore generally popular—Against this feeling I felt I should have to contend, and if possible to overcome, in my endeavours to make the Regiment, what I conceived was expected of me, a reliable, and well disciplined one. An armed body without discipline is naught and "discipline means a high form of physical and moral education, based on the beautiful principle of obedience" now obedience is not a lesson easily learned, in fact it is one of the hardest, and to enforce it properly, many things are said, and done, that are not individually pleasant, for to cover the iron hand with a three piled velvet glove if you will, it is still an iron hand, whose pressure is often felt to be irksome. I am happy however to say, that you did give me that support, cheerfully and cordially, which I entreated you to afford me, and when we stood on parade after our first winter's drill, it was with a soldierly bearing, that drew forth the highest encomiums, from those best qualified to judge. To attain this standard, required much abnegation, and self denial, but you had your reward for it, in the high character

that the Regiment has always borne for appearance and discipline. As for myself personally, I may say to you truly and sincerely, that I have ever endeavoured to perform the duties devolving on me, as your Commanding Officer, fairly and impartially, without fear, favor, or affection, and if I have not established a reputation amongst you for so doing, it would add to the regret which I now feel in parting from you. If in the discharge of duties, and responsibilities, somewhat onerous, I have at any time unwittingly, seemed to bear hard upon any member of the Corps, so that he felt individually aggrieved thereby, I now take this opportunity of publicly expressing my regret therefor, and trust that in the break up which now separates us, we shall part with such feelings of friendship and regard, as comrades should feel for each other, and that we shall look back hereafter with pleasurable reminiscences to our short service together. To those, who exempt under the provisions of the Order in Council, as being beyond the age, but who still took service in the Regiment, I am specially thankful, as their example was for good, and tended much towards producing that *Esprit de Corps*, which prevailed throughout. On our first public parade, before dismissing you, I called upon you to join me in three hearty cheers to Her Most Gracious Majesty. I am sure that in calling upon you now for a repetition of those cheers, they will be none the less hearty, and sincere, now that she has no further need of our service.

After three cheers were given most heartily and loyally, came the last command "Right Face. Break Off"—and the Civil Service Regiment ceased to exist. Just after the dismissal three cheers were given for Col. Wily in such a manner as sufficiently indicated the great popularity of that excellent Officer.

In Walker's "Analysis of Beauty" we find the following remarks upon the manliness of wearing a beard, which will prove interesting to such of our readers as are in favor of allowing both soldiers and sailors on their face the ornament which nature gave them:

Shaving the beard has especially been the case in degenerate and effeminate times, and this has sometimes been accompanied by remarkable consequences.

One of the greatest misfortunes, says a French writer, which France ever had to lament—the divorce of Liou le Jeune from Elinor of Guienne—resulted from the fashion, which this prince wished to introduced, of shaving his chin and cropping his hair. The Queen, his wife, who appears to have possessed with a masculine beauty considerable acuteness of intellect, observed with some displeasure, that she imagined herself to have espoused a monarch, not a monk. The obstinacy of Liou in shaving himself, and the horror conceived by Elinor at the sight of a beardless chin, occasioned France the loss of those fine provinces which constituted the dowry of this princess, and

which, devolving to England by a second marriage, became the source of wars which desolated France during four hundred years.

The habit of wearing the beard is a manly and noble one. Nature made it distinctive of the male and female; and its abandonment has been commonly accompanied not only by periods of general effeminacy, but even by the decline and fall of States. They were bearded Romans who then conquered the then beardless Greeks; they were bearded Goths who vanquished the then beardless Romans; and they are bearded Tartars who now promise, once more, to inundate the regions occupied by the shaven and effeminate people of Western Europe.

In further illustration of the manliness of this habit, we may observe that throughout Europe wars have generally led to its temporary and partial introduction, as at the present day. Those assuredly blunder who ridicule the wearing of the beard. Silly affectation on the contrary, is imputable only to those who, by removing the beard, take the trouble so far as to emasculate themselves, and who think themselves, beautiful by the unnatural imitation of the smoother face of woman.

NOTICE

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

A GENTLEMAN, of some experience in writing for the PRESS, is desirous of an engagement on the Staff of a

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at Ottawa, who will also receive any communications.

December 11, 1868.

WHITWORTH RIFLE FOR SALE.

A WHITWORTH RIFLE, warranted in perfect order, with back apparatus, centre ventier, and five fore sights, of best English make, with

BULLET-MOULD AND RIFLE CASE,

will be sold cheap on application before the 1st February, 1869. Address

LT.-COL. JACKSON,
Brockville, Ont.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 9th day of December, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehousing Ports, in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

Province of Nova Scotia,
The Port of Parrsboro'.

Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

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.

WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"

IN EVERY

CITY, TOWN,

AND

BATTALION

IN THE DOMINION,

TO WHOM

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

On application to the PROPRIETOR of

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,
OTTAWA.

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**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868.

MR. GEORGE C. HOLLAND is authorised to act as travelling Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in the Province of Ontario, and will visit the principal cities and towns during the present month.

In another column will be found an advertisement from a gentleman of considerable experience, acquirements and ability as a writer, who desires to obtain a situation on the Staff of a Prominent Newspaper in Canada. From our personal knowledge of this gentleman we are fully satisfied that he is everyway qualified for the position which he aims to fill and we can confidently recommend him to our brethren of the Press.

The miscarriage of the REVIEW, to some of our Montreal Subscribers is altogether owing to the bad management of the Post Office in that city. We would be obliged if our subscribers would inform us of any irregularity in the delivery of their paper.

On another page we copy a letter from Colonel J. H. A. Macdonald, of Edinburgh, from the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, which is particularly worthy of perusal as giving that officers views on the no-front system adopted by Colonel Brunel and opposed by Colonel Macdonald, of the Surrey Rifles, whose letter we gave last week. We think with the first named gentleman that the arbitrary front is what should be abolished, because, actually, the front or point where the enemy is supposed to be, cannot be abolished. However we will not enter upon this subject at present but allow our readers to form their own conclusions.

The corrected copy of Colonel Ferrier's speech to his Regiment in Montreal came to us too late on Saturday to make the necessary corrections. "That bugbear of Volunteer Soldiers" should read "Worthless Soldiers." A. C. Hooper, instead of H. C. Hooper, G. S. Brush, for G. S. Bruste, R. J. Weekstead, instead of Wickked, Captain J. Lulham, instead of Sulham.

Our contemporary the *Ottawa Times*, who is generally stupid, occasionally funny, but never brilliant, with an assumption of lofty virtue which we are sorry to say has not always characterized it, came out last Tuesday with an article in which it presumed to read us a lecture upon a well merited rebuke which we thought proper to administer to one of its former staff. The assumption of virtue however, does not argue its possession, and although nothing could give us greater pleasure than to see a reformation in our contemporary, we sadly fear that such a "Consumation devoutly to be wished" is yet very distant. Our memory is not so defective but we can recollect reading, in the columns of the *Times*, remarks which any journal having a regard for decency would scorn to publish. However we congratulate "Jenkins" upon having so able a defender, but, as we have matters of higher moment to attend to, we will merely remark, in conclusion, granting the *Times* to possess all the virtue it claims, that good morals may palliate stupidity but are no excuse for bad grammar. *Salve et Vale.*

The Report of General Schofield the American Secretary of War, is a very lengthy document, and gives us a good idea of the military organization and force of the Republic at the present time. By it we learn the strength of the Army on the 30th September last was 48,081 which by the 1st January next will be reduced to about 43,000. The strength of all companies, with some slight exceptions has been reduced to 50 men, and all Volunteer Officers, with one exception, have been mustered out of the service. It is further hoped that a considerable reduction will be made during the coming year without detriment to the country. The proposed reductions are recommended to be made by the ordinary casualties and the discharge of the incompetent and unworthy. He also proposes the term of enlistment to be increased to five years. One paragraph in this report sounds odd to us who are accustomed to regular inspections; it reads as follows:—

"Both here and abroad inspections have come to be regarded indispensable to successful management of a military establishment, and the conviction of their usefulness is everywhere gaining ground." The Corps of Inspectors for the whole army numbers nine officers, who, in addition to their other duties, have to review and register all reports, and the proceedings of Courts Martial.

A system of field telegraph has been adopted and a course of instruction in this necessary branch of modern warfare has been carried on successfully at West Point. The total expenses of the American Army for the past fiscal year amounts to \$60,669,611 and 65 cents. This includes, besides the regular army, the Military Academy and Volunteers. Curious statistics are given by the defalcations in the Paymaster General's Department, during the three wars of the republic that of 1812, the Mexican War, and the war for southern independence.

In 1812 these amounted to over seven per cent on the total amount disbursed. During the Mexican war not a dollar was lost, and during the late contest the defalcations amounted to less than three fourths of one per cent. The additional bounty claims amount in round numbers to \$54,000,000, but it is recommended that no more such be received after the 4th March next. Three millions of dollars cover the expenses of the Ordnance department for the year. There are twenty-seven military arsenals in the union. We also find the reports concerning the converted Springfield rifle are very favorable from those troops to whom they have been distributed; but it seems they have not yet decided what guns of heavy calibre are the best for arming fortifications. We are glad to observe that great reductions have been made in the Staff of the Freedman's bureau, and that it is in contemplation to close it up by the first of January, with the exception of the branches relating to claims and education

The sanitary condition of the freed people has improved; and the subsistence supplies issued amount to a daily average of 16,000 persons. The attendance at schools is of small average which may be accounted for by the disturbed state of some portions of the "unroconstructed" states. The cost of supporting the schools under the Freedman's bureau was to the government \$942,523 and 66 cents and from benevolent societies \$100,000; and from Freedmen \$360,000 in all \$1,942,523 and 66 cents. The number of pupils benefited by this was 241,819; a little more than eight dollars a head.

The Staff of the Military Academy consists of a superintendent, eight professors and thirty-three officers of the army. The number of Cadets were 210 of whom fifty-four graduated and were appointed to the army, and ninety-six were admitted during the year and thirty-seven rejected. The number of Cadets at present are 225. The great public use of this establishment is referred to and a liberal support claimed for it from the nation. The Artillery school we are also informed has been very successful and embraces in its course of instruction mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, and military, international and constitutional law; a sufficiently extensive range of subjects we should think in which to educate an artilleryman.

The total expence of the War department for the year was \$78,704,501 14.

It appears from the remarks of the Secretary in this report that intemperance and other vicious habits have been largely prevalent among the officers of the Army, and that a large number have been dismissed from the service on that account.

The management of Indian affairs which has been a service of unmeasured annoyance to the Government, is recommended to be taken out of the hands of civilian agents and given to officers of the Army, whom, he contends, are better fitted for performing the duties connected therewith than irresponsible agents from the interior department; and argues for the transfer of Indian affairs to the War department. The report winds up with a short reference to the part played by the Military during the recent political contest, and finds cause for congratulation in the comparative peace maintained during the late elections.

In an able letter, which will be found under the head of correspondence, Lieut. Col. Geo. T. Denison, the author of "Modern Cavalry," meets the objections raised by our correspondent "Sabreur" to his preference for the revolver to the sabre in Cavalry charges. The point however is one which is, as yet, undecided among cavalrymen. From our experience however we are inclined to agree with the author of "Modern Cavalry;" experience in late wars had shown the sabre to be next to useless against troops defended by heavy coats as were the Russians.

The glorious land of Liberty has given another instance of mob violence and brutality unequalled in outrageous atrocity by any similar occurrence. The Reno brothers and Anderson, who were lately extradited from Canada to the United States, were forcible taken from the jail where they were confined by an armed mob, and hung with the most disgusting barbarity. In Canada where such outrages against the law are unknown and where, even now, a felon convicted of a crime that shook society to its centre, is receiving the full benefit of a legal technicality without a question being raised as to his guilt, we have abundant cause to be thankful that we live under the protection of British law, and that "Regulators" and "Vigilance Committees" are unknown.

How insecure must be the state of society and ill-administered the laws where such outrages can be perpetrated with impunity. How slight must be the protection of a government when its highest functions are set at naught by irresponsible organizations which arrogate to themselves the offices of judge, jury and executioner. Were this an unusual occurrence in the United States we might regard it differently, but such instances of mob violence are more the rule than the exception. From various parts of the Union the same stories of atrocity come to us only varied in modes of horror. Brevet General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, in his report recently published, speaking of political meetings (barbecues) says:—"The speakers encourage the attendance and in several counties 'men have been indicated by name from 'the speakers' stand as those selected for 'murder. The men thus pointed have no course left them but to leave their homes 'or be murdered on the first convenient 'opportunity. The murder of negroes is so 'common as to render it impossible to keep 'an accurate account of them.'"

Such is the condition of the country where some people fondly imagine the realization of Utopia exists. Here are two instances of the state of the country taken one from the North the other from the South. In both cases the law is openly set at defiance and the government acknowledges itself powerless to punish the offenders. The moral to be drawn from the facts is obvious.

ELSEWHERE in the present issue, will be found an account of the last parade of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, at Ottawa. On a former occasion we referred to a rumor which was current to the effect that this Corps was to be disbanded, but we were lothe to believe it; however it turns out to be correct. The Regiment is now no more. We regret for many reasons that this step was decided upon by the Government, the first of which is that it deprives the Capital of a highly organized, trained and perfectly reliable Corps which would

be always available in times of difficulty. It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that at the time of the Fenian excitement in 1866 it was found necessary to station country companies in Ottawa for the protection of the Capital, which companies, had the Civil Service Regiment been in existence, could have taken their proper place at the front along with their battalion. The removal of this Corps also lessens the number of Volunteers in the metropolitan district considerably, and is not altogether just to those who holding active appointment as officers were put to a large expense in providing uniforms, &c., which are now useless.

The remarks of Colonel Wily to the Regiment on Saturday were such, we are well convinced, as found an echo in the minds of the men he has commanded with honor to himself and an advantage to them. Among the members of the Civil Service are many who are strongly attached to the Volunteers; these will find a ready welcome in other corps in the city, and although they may no longer hold their former distinction, the same qualities which won for the Civil Service Rifles such high regard will still characterize them as Canadian Volunteers and patriots.

The rumor which came to us last week, through our Toronto correspondent, in reference to the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant General for Volunteer Artillery, revives a question often before referred to in these columns, and we hope the rumor, as far as the establishment of such an office, may turn out correct for many reasons. The position of the Canadian Volunteer Artillery is one of the greatest anomalies of our Militia system. The Garrison Artillery batteries in our cities and towns dress like Artillerymen and in every way resemble that arm of the service, except that they have no guns and are, for ordinary purposes, merely the same as the Infantry companies. The Officers and men consequently, feel the awkwardness of their position. But we have so often and vainly called attention to this gunn question that we feel almost in despair of getting what, it is patent to the most casual observer, is a vital necessity to the proper training of this arm of the force.

By the appointment an officer of standing and experience to the direct supervision of the Artillery of the Dominion, who, being an Artillerist, would be enabled to know the wants and judge the efficiency of batteries and brigades with reference to their peculiar duties, much of the incongruities at present existing would be done away with and a long step taken towards elevating the Volunteer Artillery to its proper standing. As things exist at present very few, if any, of the inspecting officers know sufficient about Artillery to claim from us any vast amount of deference to their opinions

of efficiency, as such would be understood by an officer of Artillery thoroughly acquainted with his duties.

Lieut.-Col. Forrest whose name has been mentioned by our correspondent is perhaps as well fitted for the appointment as any Artillery Volunteer Officer in Canada, but we think it would be more advisable to secure if possible the services of a Field Officer of the Royal Artillery, at least for the first few years, who, with an assistant like Colonel Forrest, would be able to achieve the object of the appointment. The prizes in the Militia service of Canada we are anxious should be reserved for Canadians who have fairly won them in that service, but, in an event of this kind, it is paramount that the establishment of a peculiar arm should have the benefit of training and experience. The name of Colonel Anderson, C. B., R. A. has also been mentioned in this connection, and he is one every way qualified to fill it with honor and usefulness. However it may turn out, we hope to see the idea carried to fruition, that our friends of the Artillery Volunteer Corps may rejoice in fulfilling the legitimate object of their enrollment.

As was foreseen by us long ago, indeed since the beginning of the Cretan Rebellion, an open rupture has taken place between the Turkish and Greek Governments, and by recent telgrams, we learn that blows have already been exchanged between these hereditary enemies. For many years the people of Greece have claimed the active sympathy of the civilized world: and in their determined resistance to the Sublime Porte, have won the admiration of all who admire courage and fortitude. The Cretans would never have been able to hold out for the length of time they have were it not for the assistance extended to them from the kingdom of Greece, and other parts along the shores of the Mediterranean where the revolutionary spirit is strong and active. What material strength Greece may possess to enable her to successfully cope with the Ottoman power is an open question; how ever it seems to us that the intrigues of Russia may have had a great share in precipitating the present complications and it is more than probable she will receive the assistance, moral if not physical, of the great northern power. How this many operate in the councils of the western nations may not be so difficult to foresee. The understanding between Russia and Prussia is said to be cordial and perfect, while it is notorious that France is in want of an ally to assist her European policy, whatever that may be. England, from the magnitude of her interests in the East, cannot permit Russian encroachments on Turkey, so that from this little Cretan rebellion consequences may arise the magnitude of which it is hardly possible to indicate.

Lieut. Colonel Fairbanks, and Adjutant ones visited the Whitby, Brooklin, and

Columbus companies of the 34th Battalion, last week, and will see those of Prince Albert and Uxbridge to morrow and next day. The *Oshawa Vindicator* says:—

"No arrangement has been made as yet for Greenwood, and the Cannington company does not require to be visited, as it is a new company. The muster of the companies will be in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements. We hope to hear that at each place the turn out was a large one, and that each company was brought to its full strength. Let the 34th of 1869 be at least equal to the 34th of 1868, the largest and best County Battalion in the Province."

We have been informed that some officers are taking a novel way to comply with the seventh clause of the new Act. With the Act in one pocket and the bible in the other they explain the provisions of the new Law to the men as they meet them about town and if they are satisfied, administer the oath, get them to sign the roll, and, for aught we know, bind the agreement with a "smile" at the nearest Hostel as is the time honored custom of the service.

This however is not complying with the provisions of the Act which distinctly says:— "Corps shall be mustered by their Captains or Commanding Officers, the provisions of this Act shall be explained to them," &c., &c. Here it is distinctly ordered that the Corps shall be "mustered." So we look to it as the matter is well known at Head Quarters.

By a late order in Council the Government has arranged for the building of a Drill Shed at St. Johns, New Brunswick, similar to that at Quebec and other cities, provided the city secures the site. The whole property to be invested in the Dominion Government.

Military Schools, the same as those at Montreal and Toronto are also to be established at St. John N. B., and Halifax, N. S. We congratulate our friends in the Maritime Provinces at this having extended to them the benefit of our Military School System and have no doubt it will work as well there as it has been found to work in the western sections. The city of Halifax, we understand, already possesses a building for drill purposes.

All corps which have not re-enrolled by the First of January 1869 will be removed from the Militia List. But we have the best authority for stating that the privilege of Volunteering may, after that date, be extended, possibly by order in Council, to those sections which come near supplying the quota.

The enrollment, from all we can learn, seems to be rapidly progressing in both the old provinces. Quebec especially is active in re-enrollment and formation of new Corps and in nine divisions of that province the numbers are in excess of what is required by law.

No. 1 Battery Ottawa Garrison Artillery, was mustered the other evening by Captain Parsons, the Militia Act was explained to the men, who we are happy to learn re-engaged under it for a further term of three years.

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.

"A. O. F." If your men will not re-engage in your command under the new Act, though willing to do so for another officer you may take it as a pretty sure sign of your unpopularity. You may, as you say, soon have the power of enrolling by ballot, but, as you have asked our advice we will give it unservedly—Resign.

"PARTING."—Will the author of this poem please send us a corrected copy of it, the one in our possession requires more correction than we have time to make.

"LIEUT. O."—Campbellford. We have complied with your request and sent the number.

"P. P. S." The General Order you refer to was published on the 31st January 1868.

"ENSIGN."—The color party is generally formed, when the battalion is in square, in rear front the face. The Queen's color is always carried on the right, and the Regimental on the left. The strength of the party on all ordinary parades is two officers and three non commissioned officers. But it may be increased or lessened at the option of the commanding officer of the Regiment. The senior Ensign carries the Queen's color and commands the party.

"R. R."—Owen Sound. The men of the 31st Battalion should have been paid for their annual drill long ago. The money is in the hands of the Paymaster who it seems holds it over to cover the amount paid to him in excess for the last annual drill. The matter is being investigated by the Deputy Minister of Militia.

"P. P. S."—St. John N. B. "The song of a Wanderer" by Carroll Ryan, will be sent, bound in cloth, post free to your address on the receipt of one dollar at this office.

The senior General in the Army, and also the General of the longest service, is Sir John F. Fitzgerald, Colonel of the 1st Royal Irish, who entered the service in October, 1793—just over seventy-five years ago.

NEWFOUNDLAND ANXIOUS TO COME IS.—Advices from Newfoundland state that the question of confederation is being warmly discussed, and there is a growing feeling in favor of the colony joining the Dominion. The press, with the exception of two or three papers strongly advocates union.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 18th December, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Each province being permitted to furnish its quota of the total number of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for which drill pay has been authorized, and it appearing that the Province of Ontario had, on the 1st day of October last, an excess of 3590 volunteers over the proportion, which, according to its population at the last census, is required to be furnished by that Province, it is ordered:

1. That such Volunteer Corps now organized in the Province of Ontario, as shall fail to comply with the Provisions of the law as regards organization, viz: to re-enroll under the authority of the 7th Sec. of Chap. 40, of the Act of last Session of Parliament, within three months from the 1st October last, be removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia, and that if it then appears that the nominal strength of the Force is in excess of the maximum for drill pay, a reduction of the strength of the several Corps be made to such a number as will in the aggregate produce the required result.

2. That as vacancies occur, or Corps become disorganized, the strength of the other Corps be brought up to the present standard, or new Corps be accepted in places where the quotas are not complete, according to their respective population.

No. 2.

New Corps of Volunteers accepted from this date, will only be entitled to claim half a year's drill pay, for the remaining portion of the current financial year, viz. for each Officer, \$8, and for each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private, \$4, in the usual manner.

No. 3.

District Staff Officers are directed not to forward any recommendations for promotions or appointments, in which the names of the parties recommended are not given in full and legibly written.

No. 4.

Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry.

The name of the Lieutenant allowed to retire retaining his rank, by the General Order No. 2, of the 14th ult., is "Hallowell" and not "Hallowey," as was therein stated.

1st "Prince of Wales Regiment" Montreal.
No. 7 Company.

Captain D. Hart, having left the limits, is hereby struck off the list of the Volunteer Militia.

2nd "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieut Wm. Cooper Campbell, M. S., vice J. T. R. Stinson, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens" Montreal.

The resignation of Ensign Fredk. Totu is hereby accepted.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

With reference to the General Order of the 1st May last, Lieutenant C. Prendergast is permitted to retire, retaining his rank, as a special case.

11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers,"

No. 9 Company Carillon.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign William Hoy, M. S., vice H. T. Lonsdell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

15th Battalion of Infantry, "Belleville."

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant L. N. Fitzroy Crozier, M. S., vice Diamond, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign James H. Lister, M. S., vice Crozier, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

John A. G. Crozier, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lister, promoted.

17th "Lexis," Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, (temporary):

Arthur Taschereau, Esquire, M. S., vice Patton resigned.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Plantagenet.

With reference to the General Order No. 2 of the 14th ultimo, read "A. S. McLennan, Gentleman, M. S." to be Lieutenant, and Color Sergeant J. L. Woodley," to be Ensign.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

De Witt Harry Martyn, Esquire, M. D.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 7 Company, Orillia.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Thomas Elliott, vice Wigmore, promoted.

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Frederick Larrard, Gentleman, M. S., vice Elliott, promoted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Clifton.

The Head Quarters of this Company is

now changed to Drummondville.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Pay Master:

Captain J. L. Tucker, from No. 2 Company, vice C. G. Hanning, left the limits.

No. 1 Company, Bowmanville.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Ensign William T. Scott, vice Rutledge, left the limits.

The resignation of Lieutenant G. Mann is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Orono.

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Walter W. Renwick, M. S., vice Tucker, appointed Pay-master.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Charles M. Eddy, vice Renwick, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

John Lockhart, Gentleman, M. S., vice Eddy, promoted.

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Ste. Julie.

Captain J. V. N. Goudreault and Ensign P. J. Blanchard having obtained Second Class Military School Certificates on the 25th ultimo, are now confirmed in their respective ranks from that date.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

No. 5 Battalion.

No. 2 Company, Brantford.

The resignation of Captain Frederick Lund is hereby accepted.

Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa.

Inasmuch as the present Militia Law does not in any way recognize a force constituted as was Civil the Service Regiment, that Corps must consequently be regarded as having no longer any legal existence and is hereby disbanded.

The efficiency acquired by the Regiment, and the readiness which, during its existence, has always been shown to render every service required of them, entitle the Officers and men to the thanks of the Government, which will be conveyed to the Regiment by the Commanding Officer.

The following Officers having qualified are permitted to retire retaining their respective ranks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wily.

Majors, Lt. Colonel Hewitt Bernard,

" Major Chs. J. Anderson.

Captains Wm. B. Lindsay, M. S.

" Wm. White.

" Fred. Braun.

Lieutenants H. C. Hay.

" J. Cunningham Stewart.

" Henry R. Smith, M. S.

" Brinsley King, M. S.

" John Walsh, M. S.

" Chs. Bosse.

(Continued on the 14th page)

FOREIGN FACES.

Beranger had a beautiful face; it beamed with a genial and fatherly spirit; Lamennais, with his immense brow and piercing eyes, looked like a converted Mephistopheles still troubled with questions, the most purely intellectual and intense of human faces,—to me a terrible face; then there was the extraordinary face of Michael, the advocate, described by George Sand in "Histoire de Ma Vie," looking as if he had two craniums, one soldered upon the other; the sign of all the high faculties of the soul not more prominent at the prow than the generous instincts were at the stern of the strong vessel. At the first glance although but thirty he looked sixty years old. When you enter the French Chamber of Deputies you are struck with the resemblance to American faces, but they are more refined. The men of state all over the world have the same general traits. It is only by watching the play of emotion and the movement of thought that you notice the difference. Then you see that they have thoughts that are not our thoughts, and are qualified by fine and exquisite things. In one word, they have a refined scale of emotions unknown to us. It is a great misfortune to be preoccupied with vulgar or trivial things; they cannot make the heroic face. The reason that poets have such beautiful faces, in spite of habits like Burns' and Poe's, is that they contemplate beautiful things and think grand and generous thoughts. All the great painters have been handsome and remarkable looking men; Titian and Raphael and Rubens and Vandyke readily illustrate my statement. Tintoret had a solemn and grand face; De Vinci, a noble and beautiful face; Rembrandt, a sagacious, honest, profound face. Our fine sculptors—Brown, Ward, Palmer, and Thompson—have something Continental about their faces, and do not look narrow, but as if illuminated by a ray of the ideal. The finest faces in Europe were the faces of Shakspeare, Moliere, and Goethe. Their faces prove to us that just in the measure that we escape sordid thoughts and material cares, and occupy our minds with the beauty of nature, the wit of men, the poetry of life, we set to work a skilful sculptor, who day by day models with an imperceptible and sure hand the heavy, expressionless clay; and in time the rude features become almost grand with goodness like Lincoln's, beautiful with tranquility like Washington's, or Titanic like Webster's. Let us imitate the Greeks, the most beautiful of all the historic races, or the Etruscans, which were the most elegant, and recommend to the women of the land to place in their houses the statues of antique heroes, the pictures of beautiful women. Each generation should be the perfected illustration of all that we admire or ought to admire. But let us dispense with cast-iron dogs, deer, and nymphs, manufactured by enterprising Americans for our country homes. The worse than barbarous taste shown in these hideous imitations of reality must make a lover of the beautiful despair. We have got to learn that statues and fountains and vases cannot be made as we make sewing machines and steam ploughs; that a cast-iron dog, from a poor model, does not take the place of the antique boar of the Tuileries or the lion of Barye. It is because poets and painters and men of science are admitted into the universal life that their

face lose mean local traits and resemble each other. The noblest men are not national, but universal. When we think great actions we look them; when we entertain dreams and have sentiment we look it, as Hawthorne, as Shelly, as Keats. The face betrays the thought. What would Whittier's face be without the poetry that has flown over it? What is any face that has not been touched, shaped, developed by those invisible influences, which come to us from the ideal world and nature, which we call art, science, music? If we spend our days monotonously, like fabricators of pins, we must drain our faces of even what we bring from our anterior life; and how soon most of us lose the traces of that life which in childhood gives such a magic and innocent depth to the eye, which remains sometimes in boyhood and youth,—a wide-eyed, bewildered expression, as if to say the soul does not yet understand why it is subjected to the enormous pressure of prosaic and deadening circumstances accumulated by the machinery of social life.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

GOOD SPEED.—The hardy going forth of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, "midmost the beating of the steely sea," has stirred our sea-loving race to a warm sympathy with the sailor prince. His popularity has its basis in his manly courage, which disdains the effeminacies of his high station, and courts the rough, tiring of the smooth. The story told of sailor Prince William, who answered of being protected from personal chastisement by his rank, with "I am not Prince William, so come on," is enough for the popularity of a Prince's life. Princes generally have descended from their ancient high place in public opinion by the decline among them of these rough qualities which are the foundations of chivalry, that men of all degrees can understand. In the Duke of Edinburgh the people instinctively see a manliness, which is admirable all the world over. The track of the Galatea is thick set with dangers and incidents that are spurs to the man of courage. We all smile upon the adventurous man, who is content, as a sailor, to a little smooth sailing upon July seas. There is a stir of pleasure, and a hearty God-speed everywhere awaiting the gallant young Captain on his self appointed journey of calm and storm round the world. And when the Galatea, in 1870, sights Plymouth, there will be a welcome ready for the royal circumnavigator that will have a special personal heartiness in it. Happily cast indeed is the lot of the young man, on whose journeying forth millions of kindly men and women are touched to sympathy and good wishes.

ARMY WOUNDS.—It is a commentary on the truthfulness of the account of cavalry and bayonet charges with which narratives of the war are so full, that the surgical reports show only 105 sabre and 143 bayonet wounds to have been received (?) and one-third of these were given by sentinels or patrols. Even Sheridan's famous campaign in the Shenandoah Valley produced only twenty-five sabre wounds and the battle of Jonesborough, in Georgia, resulted in but thirty bayonet wounds. The truth is, there were no such charges of bayonets during our war as was commonly thought; even when they were made, one side or the other gave way rather than be run through. The same records show some striking cases of the tenacity of life. One soldier was struck in

the heart by a three ounce grape shot; the bones and integuments were so shattered and torn away that the arch of the aorta close to the heart, was visible through the wound, and its pulsations could be counted. After some time he recovered. Any number of cases are reported of men who recovered after they had been shot through the lungs, and several who survived injuries of the abdominal viscera. A man was shot through the brain. The ball entered the right side of the head, came out to the left of the crown, leaving a bridge of bone between three and four inches wide. The man recovered, and showed no evidence of the impairment of the cerebral faculties.—*Exchange*.

A RICH JOKE

The following story the correctness of which is vouched for by the New York correspondent of the *Newmarket Era*, is too good to be lost. "Several months after the close of the war a tin box was given to Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, by Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of war, for safe-keeping. The box was said to contain about \$30,000 in gold, and Mr. Spinner carefully locked it away in the vaults of the Treasury. About a year ago a certain national bank suspended, with a heavy indebtedness to the Government. A United States Quartermaster who had got into trouble in his official capacity was indebted to this bank in the sum of \$30,000, and the box deposited with Spinner was said to contain that amount of money belonging to said Quartermaster. The bank engaged the services of an eminent lawyer of New York City as its Attorney, and he immediately began proceedings to have the box opened and the money taken and paid over to the government to liquidate a part of the bank's indebtedness. The attorney has been striving for more than a year to accomplish his object, but it was not until to-day that success attended his efforts. He had been to Secretary McCulloch, who referred him to Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant hadn't the authority, but thought Stanton was the person. Mr. Stanton referred him back to Mr. McCulloch, who asked time to consider. Several months thus passed and Mr. McCulloch laid the case before the President, and he thought it a fit subject for a Cabinet consultation. It was accordingly discussed in Cabinet meeting, but before a conclusion could be reached the impeachment complication occurred, and changes were made in the Cabinet. It was then found necessary to bring the subject before the Cabinet again with its new members. This was done, and it was decided that the power to open the box lay with the Secretary of War. On Wednesday the War Secretary detailed Gen. Hardee of his staff to accompany the bank attorney and have the contents of the box examined. They found that the rules of the Treasury Department required a law officer of the United States to be a witness, and Assistant District Attorney Wilson was sent for. Gen. Spinner then summoned several of his confidential clerks as additional witnesses, and the whole party, headed by the hopeful and triumphant attorney, went to the vaults. The box was brought out from a dusty corner, for inspection. It was locked and sealed, but there was no key. After some delay a locksmith was secured and the box was opened, and found to contain an old calico dress and a women's shawl and waterproof cloak, labeled as follows:—"Taken from Jefferson Davis at the time of his capture by Col. Pritchard of the U. S. A.," Gen.

Hardee at once departed for the War Department. The attorney has gone to New York, and Gen. Spinner is still laughing at the best joke of the season."

A GOOD STORY OF GENERAL GRANT

Many good stories are told of General Grant, President of the United States, but few show his character better than this, told by an officer of his staff:—Grant, then a brigadier, was commanding an expedition against the rebels in Arkansas. Lieutenant Wickfield, of the Indiana Cavalry, commanded the advanced guard of eight mounted men. Provisions were scarce on the march of 110 miles. On the third day Lt. Wickfield came up to a small farmhouse, and thinking there might be something to eat, accosted the inmates of the house, imperatively demanding food; and, on being questioned, said that he was General Grant. With loud professions of loyalty the inmates served up the best meal they could produce, and refused to accept payment, whereupon our Lieutenant went on his way rejoicing. Presently General Grant came up to the same house and asked if they would cook him some food. "No," was the answer, "General Grant and his staff have just been here, and eaten all in the house except one pumpkin-pie." Having inquired the name of the good lady who gave him this information, Grant induced her, by half a dollar, to promise to keep the pie till he should send for it. That evening a grand parade was ordered at half-past six for orders to be read, and the troops were formed up, ten columns deep and a quarter of a mile long; officers were called to the front, and the following order was read by the Assistant Adjutant-General:—Lieut. Wickfield, of the Indiana Cavalry, having on this day eaten everything in Mrs Selydgc's house, at the crossing of the Trenton and Pocahontas and Black River and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumpkin pie, is hereby ordered to return, with an escort of 100 cavalry, and eat that pie also.—U. S. Grant, Brigadier-General, commanding." At seven o'clock, amidst the cheers of the army, the Lieutenant and his 100 men filed out of camp, and in the course of events the pie was reported as eaten.

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.—General Dufoe, the new Captain-General of Cuba, is nearly sixty years of age. He has held various important positions during his career, in all of which it is said that he displayed abilities of a high order. His administration of affairs in the island of Cuba while Captain-General, was satisfactory in the main to the home government, and not less satisfactory to the Cubans. He has a good deal of determination and force when aroused, and he is, therefore, just the man to grapple with any difficulties that may arise which would demand prompt and decisive action. It is believed that his appointment has been made with two or more objects in view. First, his personal popularity, liberal principles, and statesmanlike views would enable him to allay and remove all aggravating cause of discontent, and thereby put off the evil day, which every one sees coming sooner or later, when the island will declare itself free and take into its own hands its destiny. If, however, his conciliatory administration should fail to smooth our temporary difficulties, and the people, becoming tired of the bonds they

wear, should attempt to gain their independence, the General's soldierly qualities are then relied upon by the Government to suppress every attempt at insurrection, and to keep the snug little island firmly tied to the mother country. In order that he may carry out the latter part of the programme in case necessity requires, a division of five thousand men will be at once sent to Cuba to strengthen the already respectable force of soldiers now on the island. A small squadron of men-of-war will also be sent out to watch the course of events along the shore.

THE BIG-GUN BLUES.—Capt. Oswald's splendid Battery of Artillery assembled at the Drill Shed for the purpose of appointing non-commissioned officers, and arranging for a regular system of drill during the winter. Only eight members are now required to bring the Battery up to its full "regulation" strength. The following promotions were made:—To be Quartermaster Sergt., Josiah Holmes, son.; Sergt. Major, J. T. McCombs; Sergeants, Jas. Crawford, Robert Gourlay and John A. Macdonald; Corporals, Wm. Chelew, John Bradley, Wm. Wiley and John Swanson; Bombardiers, Judson Mesler, Wm. H. Brownlee, James Thorndell and Arthur Holland; Acting Bombardier, John McLaren. A short drill took place—the guns being handled by the newly appointed non-commissioned officers, who are all experienced and thoroughly efficient artillery men. Capt. Oswald "told off" the Battery into subdivisions, which will be commanded by his subordinate officers in regular rotation—a plan that cannot fail to secure the utmost efficiency and vigilance of both officers and men. The Battery then left the Drill Shed and stormed Grobb's Hotel, capturing a table laden with refreshments, which had been provided by the officers. Toasts and songs were proposed and sung; and a couple of hours were thus spent as gaily as though the boys were actively preparing to demolish England's foes.—*St. Catharines Times*.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.—The *Toronto Globe* is authoritatively for a rumor that the regular troops will be removed entirely from this Province the coming spring. It says: "No official intimation of their intended removal has as yet been received; but unofficial correspondence from England has of late frequently pointed to this anticipation. The rumor is, that all the troops west of Kingston will be entirely withdrawn in the spring, and that the latter point will be still maintained as the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Quebec, Montreal and Halifax are the only points which it is intended, according to the same report, to garrison with elements of the line. The disposition of commissariat stores, and the arrangements being made in the purveyors' and other departments, point in the direction indicated."

MILITIA MOVEMENTS.—We are happy to hear that No. 1 Co., (Victoril Rifles) and No. 5 Co., 8th Batt., have each over forty men enrolled under the new Militia Act. The officers in command of these companies, viz: Lieuts. Barret and Paterson, are confident of having their full quota of men by the end of the month. Two new companies are being formed for the 8th. one by Quarter-Master Morgan, and the other by E. Baylee, Esq., Paymaster of the Battalion. We hope to see the gallant 8th in full force this winter. The officers of the Battalion, more especially those of Nos. 1 and 5 Companies, deserve great credit for the manner in which they have filled up their ranks.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The military promenade concert announced in our last issue came off on Tuesday evening, and was exceedingly pleasing affair. Owing to the very inclement state of the weather, there was not so numerous an assemblage as was anticipated, yet the attendance was by no mean meagre. The band of the 13th Hussars proved to be fully up to the mark ascribed to them as musical proficient, and elicited the applause of all competent to appreciate intrinsically good music. The programme was a lengthy one, but notwithstanding this fact, the frequent encores were responded to with a grace which manifested a desire on the part of the performers to merit the encomiums so generally bestowed upon them. So rarely are we favored with strains such as were rapturously listened to on this occasion, that every allowance must be made for the extra exertions of the Hussar band were subjected to.

The vocal part of the musical feast was really well sustained. Miss Biokovski sang most enchantingly; her rich, full tone, power of modulation, and in fact perfect control of voice, were the theme of general praise. Mr. Kerrison accompanied the vocalists, and his ability as a pianist cannot be too highly spoken of.

The programme concluded, dancing commenced, which was vigorously enjoyed till a very late hour.

The refreshment table, presided over by Mrs. Major McKenzie, was most temptingly supplied, and received very considerable attention.

We are not fully posted as to the respective duties assigned the different members of the managing committee, and without desiring to make individious distinction, we are impressed with the idea, that to the extreme courtesy and persistent energy of Major McKenzie and Captain Spencer, may be attributed the expressed delight and satisfaction of each and every one had the pleasure of being present.—*Barrie Examiner*.

CANADIAN CHILDREN.—A Scotch traveller, describing the children of Canada, remarks: There is a precocity about the children that amuses me much. The little girls, especially, are quick and intelligent beyond their years, take their places at the dinner table, handle their forks neatly, and wipe their dainty little lips with their table napkins at an age when ours are fed with spoons in the nursery. As a natural consequence they pick up the manners and ideas of their parents sooner, and puzzle their little brains over the oddest questions for a child. One day at dinner, when we were talking about Canada and the United States, one minute politician in petticoats, probably seven years of age, struck in during a pause, and gravely expressed it as her opinion that Canada, should have Maine and a part of New Hampshire. Then the love making! To see a small lady of a year and a half coquetting with a small gentleman of a year and three quarters is a sight worth going across the Atlantic to see. It is enough to make one nervous about kissing a child, in case it should turn out to be a girl, and bring on an action against you for a breach of promise.

The English papers have a new direction or becoming a Prime Minister—"turn round and round till you become dizzy!"

(Continued from page 11)

Ensigns C. Herbert O'Meara. " Wm. B. Ross. " G. E. McCaul Sherwood, M. S. Captain and Pay-master H. Wisksteed. Captain and Adjutant Jno. LeBreton Ross. Quarter-Daster Jno. Ashworth. Surgeon William Wilson, M. D. Assistant Curgeon Edward C. Malloch, M. D., M. R. C. S.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Anselme, Country of Dorchester.</i> To be Captain : L. N. Laroche, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : J. C. Roy, Gentleman. To be Ensign. Philemon Bazin, Gentleman.	N. P. Massicotte, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant. E. P. Lacourciere, Gentleman, M. S.
No. 5. The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers acting till further orders, excepting those holding Military School Certificates, who are appointed temporarily. <i>Province of Quebec</i> <i>An Infantry Company at Joliette, County of Joliette.</i> To be Captain : J. J. Sheppard, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant : L. A. McConville, Gentleman, M. S. To be Ensign : J. U. Faucher, Gentleman, M. S.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Isidore, County of Dorchester.</i> To be Captain : Louis Genest, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant : J. O. Pageau, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Joseph Turgeon, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Narcisse, County of Champlain.</i> To be Captain. Come P. Trudel, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant. Isidore Trepanier, Gentleman.
<i>An Infantry Company at St. Vital de Lambertore County of Beauce, No. 1.</i> To be Captain : L. Labrecque, Esquire. To be Captain : George Garant, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Thomas, County of Montmagny.</i> To be Captain : Philippe C. Dupuis, Esquire. To be Ensign : A. Renault, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at Ste. Genevieve, County of Champlain.</i> To be Crptain. Napoleon St. Arnaud, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant. D. T. Trudel, Gentleman. To be Ensign. T. P. Guillette, Gentleman.
<i>An Infantry Company at Aylmer, County of Beauce.</i> To be Captain : Damase Paradis, Esquire. To be Lieutnant : Louis Paradis, Jr., Gentleman. To be Ensign : F. Proteau, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Pierre, Riviere, du Sud, County of Montmagny.</i> To be Captain. Philippe Landry, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenan. Wine LaRue, Gentleman. To be Ensign. J. A. Talbot, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Prosper, County of Champlain.</i> To be Captain. Philippe Trudel, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant. Jean Massicotte, Gentleman. To be Ensign. Alfred Trudel Gentleman.
<i>An Infantry Company at St. Francois, County of Beauce.</i> To be Captain : Laurent Bernier, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant : E. Belanger, Gentleman, M. S. To be Ensign : William Chapman, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, County of Kamouraska.</i> To be Captain. Ernest Ouellet, Esquire. To be Lieutenant. Thomas Dechene, Gentleman. To be Ensign. F. H. Anctil, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at Ste. Anne de la Ferade, County Champlain.</i> To be Captain. Pamphile P. V. du Tremblay, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant. Achille Bochet, Gentleman, M. S. To be Ensign. Moise Matte, Gentleman, M. S.
<i>An Infantry Company at St. Vital de Lambton County of Beauce, No. 2.</i> To be Captain : Chs. G. Labrecque, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant : Andro Bernier, Gentleman. To be Ensign : George Bignell, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at Trois Pistoles, County of Temiscouata.</i> To be Captein. Louis D. Lagace, Esquire. To be Lieutenant. Jules Dumais, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at Charlesburg, Cou of Quebec.</i> To be Captain : G. Ernest M. Taschereau, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant : Napoeion Dorion, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Honore Dorion, Gentleman.
<i>An Infantry Company at Ste. Claire, County of Dorchester.</i> To be Captain : Louis Fortier, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Thophile Fortier, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Joseph Ed. Rouleau, Gentleman.	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Paul's Bay, County of Charlevoix.</i> To be Captain. Alfred Dufour, Esquire, M. S.	<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i> <i>A Field Battery at Newcastle, County of Northumberland.</i> To be Captain : R. R. Call, Esquire. To be 1st Lieutenant : James Mitchell, Gentleman. To be 2nd Lieutenant : Edmund C. Tozer, Gentleman.
	<i>An Infantry Company at Pointe aux Trembles, County of Portneuf.</i> To be Captain. Arthur Beaudry, Esquire, M. S.	(The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Militia, and others, have been granted certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School. TORONTO. FIRST CLASS. Mr. Robert Watson, Toronto. Mr. Alexander Malcolm, Toronto. Sergeant William Widgery, Toronto Field Battery.
	<i>An Infantry Company at St. Raymond, County of Portneuf.</i> To be Captain. Ed. A. Panet, Esquire, M. S. To be Lieutenant. Ignace Pierre Dery, Gentleman. To be Ensign. Ferdinand Savary, Gentleman.	
	<i>An Infantry Company at Ste. Genevieve, County of Champlain.</i> To be Captain.	

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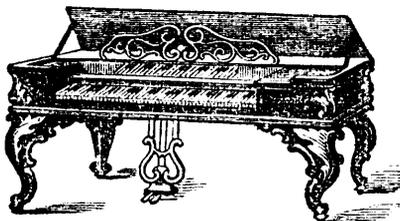
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ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	7 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. M'EACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles.