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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.

No. 14.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.  
ENGLAND'S WORKING MEN.

A SONG, WRITTEN FOR A FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY

We breathe a clarion sounding strain—  
An echo of the past,—  
Of noble acts, and triumphs, which  
Will through all ages last.  
Our Island blood is mantling now  
On each fast flushing cheek,  
The heart's own riddle to deeds  
Of which we proudly speak.  
The banner of the trine cross  
Throws its bright hues around;  
The banner "God and Right" upheld  
On many a battle ground.  
The yeomanry of toll are met  
Beneath its glorious light,  
For are not England's working men  
The bearers of its might?  
The "Birkenhead" at midnight struck  
Upon a sunken rock,  
Though prayer went forth upon the deep,  
She parted with the shock!  
With all the grandeur of their race—  
With all their old renown—  
They fired their own death volley, as  
The noble ship went down!  
The conquerors' dauntless courage rose  
Above all danger then,—  
The lofty and undying faith  
Of England's working men!  
Give honor to the gallant dead,  
The laurel wreath, which fame  
The regal sculptor of the brave,  
Carves round each trophied name.  
Where the dark, pathless mountains o'er  
Crimea valleys rose,  
The silent, blue, unwavering steel,  
Repulsed Old England's foes.  
When India's soil was wet with blood,  
What saved the Empire then?  
The faithful, stern devotedness  
Of England's Working Men!  
Who breathed the spirit-quickening words  
Which our own records fill?  
"We have not come to fight for gold,  
But for the old flag still!"  
Two brothers who had left their lands,  
Gave us those words sublime!  
Words which should be engraved with  
The diamond of time.  
Now cheer for such triumphant hearts  
Our glorious country, then;  
And bless our Sovereign with the prayers  
Of England's Working Men.

M. ETHELIND KITSON,

\*The Messrs. Allan of Hawkesbury, when Canada needed true hearts to defend her.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.  
THE VOLUNTEER.

The Volunteer doth own a prize  
More worth than gems or gold;  
'Tis loyalty that never dies—  
'Tis that which ne'er grows cold.

Tho' some may laugh, and others sneer,  
And say 'tis but a whim,  
The ardor of a Volunteer  
Makes such as naught, to him.

Should cruel war, with visage grim,  
Deform our country dear;  
His duty is a guide to him  
And banishes his fear.

Our British blood is still the same  
As dyed Trafalgar's wave,  
As shed at Blenheim's field of fame,  
And drenched the hero's grave.

Then let us join both heart and hand;  
For hearths and homes unto:  
May Heaven protect our sunny land  
And God defend, the right.

AM.

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

NUMBER VI.

The failure of the Expedition against Du Quesne does not seem to have produced any change of the plan of campaign, marked out for Braddock by the English ministry, on the part of his successors, although the knowledge that his papers and instructions had passed into the hands of the French should have been sufficient to render some modification necessary. At a Council held at Alexandria, in April, it had been decided that General Shirley should direct the movement against Niagara with his own regiment and Sir Wm. Pepperell's, commanded by Colonel Schuyler, and a detachment of Royal Artillery who were all to assemble at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, at which Port some vessels should be built for the purpose of obtaining command of the Lake.

On the 28th of June, 1755, the first English vessel ever launched on Lake Ontario was completed; she was a schooner forty feet on the keel, carried twelve swivel guns, and was made to row with fourteen oars when necessary. This expedition seems to have been mismanaged from the moment of its inception, Shirley appears to have been a vain and incompetent man; instead of starting with his troops early in spring they did not arrive at Albany till July. Just as every thing was in a fair way of preparation news of Braddock's defeat arrived, on which many of the Colonial troops deserted and a great

number of the *Voyageurs* went home; a large quantity of stores had to be left behind and Shirley did not arrive at Oswego till the 21st of August.

Here the usual confusion was apparent, provisions were scarce and the means of transport not completed; a succession of accidents, partly from mismanagement, partly from the elements, compelled the postponement of the expedition; and Shirley, leaving Colonel Mercer in command of a garrison of 700 men, retired to Albany with the residue of the troops, having previously instructed Mercer to erect two new Forts for the further security of the place. The blunder made in selecting Oswego as a base of operations had a fatal effect on Braddock's expedition, as it disgusted the Indians who looked on it as neutral ground while it in no way furthered the object of the campaign; in connection with other real or fancied wrongs it was the means of depriving the expedition to Du Quesne of the services and aid of the Red men.

Next in order, but first in successful execution, was the expedition for the conquest of Acadia; the force was raised in Massachusetts, a province that in this and all previous contests appears to have been distinguished for the warlike character of its people and the public spirit of its legislature. The forces raised were commanded by Col. Winslow, consisted of some 1500 provincial troops, and were directed against Forts Gaspereaux and Beau-Sejour, the former situated on Bay Verte at the head of the Gulf of Canso, the latter at the head of Chigenucto Bay, an extension of the Bay of Fundy, one on the Eastern the other on the Western shores of the peninsula connecting New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Arriving at their destination on 1st June, they were joined by Colonel Moncton and 300 regulars with a small train of artillery. Having captured some insignificant outposts the besiegers invested Beau-Sejour on the 4th June, and on the 12th the feeble garrison of 100 regular soldiers and 300 Acadians capitulated, and Fort Gaspereaux, garrisoned by 20 soldiers and a few inhabitants, followed suit. After a few more unimportant captures the final disgrace of the Colonial policy of this war was consummated in the

wholesale deportation of the gallant Acadians whose sole crime was that of being loyal French subjects, true soldiers and gallant patriots. At the commencement of hostilities this Colony numbered some 18,000 inhabitants fighting and emigration reduced this number to about 7000, and this gallant people, with a refinement of cruelty which will ever leave a stain on the British Ministry of the day, were torn from their altars and homes, and scattered through the English Colonies of Georgia, South Carolina and New England. With a pitiable parsimony the transports provided could not accommodate the whole number, and the men were first shipped for their destination while the women and children were left behind. The sequel can easily be guessed; for months after the Colonial newspapers were filled with advertisements; wives sought their husbands, children their parents, brothers their sisters, and lovers their affianced partners. A few were successful, but, of the vast majority cruelly and mercilessly separated, none ever met again in this world.

The fate of those unfortunate exiles was aggravated by being thrown amongst a people whose social and political institutions were different from those under which they had lived so happily, and whose bigotted feelings compelled them to look on the unhappy strangers as enemies professing a religion inimical to their interests and well-being, unable to receive the sympathy due to misfortune most of this outraged people died in obscurity and poverty. This foolish and brutal outrage served no purpose beyond that of holding up its authors to perpetual execration and covering them with infamy; as the positions gained could in no way affect the issues of the war.

The last expedition planned at the Council held at Alexandria was directed against Crown Point, or, as the French called it, Fort St. Frederic, at the head or south end of Lake Champlain. The command of it was confided to one of the most remarkable men which the colonization of America has produced, and who made his first essay as a military commander on this occasion.

William Johnson (afterwards created a Baronet for the successful defence of his position against a French force in preventing the objects of the expedition) had settled in the Mohawk valley sometime in 1738, as agent of his uncle Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B. By just and honorable dealing he attained such complete control of the Indians that no white man before or since possessed, and raised himself to power, political influence and high military command by his talents and sagacity.

In 1746 he had been appointed a Colonel in the Militia of New York by Governor Clinton, a friend of his uncle, and himself an Admiral in the British service. He was subsequently entrusted with the command and defense of the Northern frontier and the reorganization of the Militia of the Province. At the instance of Governor Shirley he was appointed by General Braddock at the Council held at Alexandria to the command of the expedition against Crown Point with the local rank of Major General.

In the beginning of August the advance of the Provincial troops assembled at Albany, was sent under the command of Major Gen. Lyman, the second in command of the expedition, to erect a fort at the Great Carrying Place on the east bank of the Hudson, (the head of canoe or batteaux navigation) between that river and Lake George, which afterwards received the name of Fort Edward.

As the New York and Rhode Island Militia had not arrived General Johnson, on the 26th of August, moved from Fort Edward with

3,400 men for Lake George, distant 144 miles, which they reached on the 28th in the evening. This Lake, called by the French *Sto. Sacramento*, is a long narrow strip of water immortalised by Cooper in his admirable novel of "The Last of the Mohicans," under the name of the *Horicon*, but in the ancient Iroquois language it was called *Andiatarocite*, which means "there the Lake shuts itself." It is joined to Lake Champlain by a narrow and torturous strait on the eastern bank of which, opposite Wood Creek, was subsequently erected the famous Ticonderoga, or, as the French called it, Carrillon.

Johnson's force encamped at the southern end of the Lake, which he at once proceeded to re-baptise, calling it Lake George, "not only in honor of his Majesty, but to assert his dominion here." Although for many years this lake had been used for warlike and commercial purposes between Canada and Albany, yet the point at which the portage road struck it was a primeval forest.

The troops were at once set to work to clear a space for a camp sufficient to accommodate 5,000 men. General Lyman, leaving a strong force at Fort Edward, had joined on the 3rd September with the heavy artillery. Meantime Monsieur Vandreuil, the French Governor General of Canada, well informed by his faithful and indomitable Indian scouts of Johnson's movements, deferred a long meditated attack on Oswego to make head against the force on Lake George.

The Commander-in-chief of the French forces in Canada, Baron Dieskau, was a distinguished officer in the regular service of the King of France, where he had established a wide reputation for skill, he was then in command of 3,000 men at Fort Frederic (Crown Point) and having learned that the works at Fort Edward were incomplete, he resolved to strike a blow at that position, which, if successful, would place Johnson's whole force in his power by the capture of their magazines. With this intention on 1st September he set out with a corps, composed of 220 regular soldiers, 680 Canadian militiamen, and 600 savages led by Legardiere St. Pierre. With the desire of concealing his advance from Johnson, he embarked his men on Lake Champlain and ascended that branch of it called Wood Creek to South Bay; this placed him within 20 miles of Fort Edward without approaching nearer to Johnson's camp than about five miles; he struck the road about three miles from the Hudson. On the evening of the 7th Sept. bivouacked on the Hudson, at that point, narrowly missing Lyman's detachment escorting artillery and stores which it was more than probable he could have captured. His intention appears to have been an attack on Fort Edward at day break, but, through some unexplained cause, he altered his intentions. It is asserted his Indians had ascertained that the works were armed with artillery, and that, in addition to the Garrison 900 provincial troops were intrenched under its walls; it is also probable they did not know of the march of Lyman's detachment two days before; but, at all events, his intentions were changed, for, instead of attacking Fort Edward, he at once marched on Johnson's camp. It is very probable he was led to this determination by the counsel of St. Pierre, who seems to have not set a very great value on English provincial militia soldiers.

On the evening of the 7th Sept. Johnson had been apprised of the march of Dieskau's troops, and immediately sent expresses to New York and New England for reinforcements; he also despatched two messengers to Fort Edward to warn Colonel Blanchard

of the New Hampshire troops in command there of the advance of the French army. One of those couriers was intercepted and killed, the other returned to say the French were within four miles of the Fort. A council of war called, on the 22nd Sept., decided that a detachment of 1000 troops and 200 Indians should be sent out in aid of Fort Edward to catch the enemy in retreat; this was objected to by Hendrick, the Mohawk Chiefstain, on the ground of the insufficiency of the force for any useful purpose. His advice was overruled and the detachment marched; the Provincial soldiers under Colonel Williams, and the Indians under the brave old Mohawk chiefstain. As soon as they had left the camp Johnson proceeded to fortify it in the best possible manner by forming a rude breastwork of felled trees, the waggons and batteaux, provided for transporting the artillery to the attack on Crown Point, with several pieces of which the improvised defences were armed.

Dieskau, aware through his Indian scouts of the advance of the force under Colonel Williams, arranged in a defile an ambuscade for the purpose of defeating it. Williams, who appears to have underrated the celerity of the movements of the Canadian forces, and believing it would take two days for Dieskau's force to reach Johnson's camp marched forward with rapidity, and a total disregard of caution; the head of his column without advanced guards, skirmishers or scouts, were already within the defile when it received a murderous fire by which Hendrick, the great Sachem, of the Mohawks, being on horseback, was instantly killed; his death was followed by that of Williams and several other officers. A hurried retreat followed with the enemy close at their heels, yelling and firing. Reaching a small pond near the road a portion of the Provincial troops rallied and stationing themselves behind it checked the pursuit of the Canadian forces till the arrival of 300 men, whom Johnson had despatched under Lieut. Col. Cole, enabled them to retreat with safety.

Baron Dieskau had intended to follow up the pursuit with sufficient vigor to enable his troops to enter the breastworks with the fugitives, and if he could have effected that manœuvre there would be no doubt as to the result. But his men were weary with a long march and the exertion of fighting, so that he was obliged to order them to abandon their haversacks in which their small stock of provisions were carried in order to advance to the assault of Johnson's position. That post was particularly well chosen on an eminence flanked by swamps and protected in the rear by Lake George, it was assailable only in front.

The interval between the return of William's beaten force and the advance of the French was well employed by Johnson in covering his flanks with a rude breastwork, but at length they appeared marching in compact order with fixed bayonets. Immediately on coming in view of the breastwork armed with artillery they halted at a sight so unexpected making a redistribution of their troops by which the Indians and part of the Canadians were thrown upon the British right and left, to endeavor to turn the flanks of the position, while the regulars and the remainder of the Canadians advanced to the attack in front.

The sight of the artillery was not more astounding and disagreeable to the Canadian forces than the fact of their fixed bayonets were to the Provincial troops, the latter, by some strange oversight, not being provided with the weapon which was much more effective than the old musket in those days. About noon the centre advanced in perfect

order to within one hundred yards of the breastwork and opened a regular platoon fire with great precision upon it. The English had by this time recovered from the panic William's defeat had thrown them into and replied with their artillery and small arms. Finding the artillery and musketry fire too heavy for his men, Baron Dieskau drew them under cover and gradually advanced his front attack to within fifty yards of the breastwork which he made several abortive attempts during two hours to storm. Finding no impression could be made he attempted both flanks in succession and failing likewise in those efforts; finding numbers of his men had fallen the remainder were drawn off by their officers about four o'clock in the afternoon. There was no pursuit long after the attack in front was suspended; a body of Indians and Canadians on the British right kept up a plunging fire into the breastwork. At a short distance the French broke into independent bands, having lost 110 regular soldiers, every fourth man of the Canadians and Indians, and 13 officers in all between 400 and 500 men.

The savage cruelty with which those border wars were carried on received a melancholy illustration in this action. The French General Dieskau having bravely led his soldiers to the foot of the breastwork in the middle of the action received three wounds almost at the same moment, and was aided by Montreuil, the officer in command of the Canadians, to retire under a tree. He declined any further aid or help, but having obtained his great coat and telescope, continued to give his orders till the retreat became necessary. A scoundrelly Canadian deserter, who had resided in New York for a dozen years, was one of the few who did pass the breastworks in pursuit of plunder, and seeing the helpless condition of the General fired at him within 15 paces, the ball passing through both his hips; Lieut. Colonel Pomeroy coming up at the moment had the General carefully conveyed to General Johnson's tent where he was courteously tended. He always retained the most grateful recollection of Johnson's kindness, and, on his return to France, sent him as a present a magnificent sword. This brave but unfortunate soldier died in 1767 at Paris from the effects of his wounds.

Amongst the distinguished French officers who had fallen was Logardiere de St. Pierre, the Commandant on the Ohio, who was killed in the first skirmish; his last words were "Fight on boys, this is Johnson, not Brad-dock;" meaning that the defeat of the force they were now opposed to would be much easier effected than that on the Mongahela. The misfortune of the beaten army did not end here; on the evening of the same day about 300 of them having halted at the scene of William's defeat were surprised by Capt. Macgennis with a detachment of 200 men of the New Hampshire regiment, who marching with that caution the want of which cost Williams so dear, defeated and utterly scattered them with the loss of 7 killed and 11 wounded men.

Johnson was wounded early in the action, the command devolved on Gen. Lyman who earnestly recommended a pursuit; but this he would by no means suffer, as it is evident he understood the character of his troops well who dreaded the French bayonet and the French Indian equally, and did not possess the qualities necessary for bush fighting which they had to learn by severe and dear bought experience. Williams' disaster is to be attributed to total ignorance on this subject and the carelessness of the Indian leader Hendrick, who was not displeased at the chance of bringing about the fulfilment

of his prophecy in the morning. Another reason was at the bottom of all this; the wary and subtle savages were disaffected towards the English, and with a refined policy endeavored to hold the balance of power between both parties as the best means of securing their own importance and existence. After the death of Hendrick not one of them appeared in the English lines, their loss in that affair was about 40 men, while the Provincial troops had in the three actions of the 8th Sept. 220 killed and 91 wounded; and the day after they departed to their wigwams with Johnson's consent.

The months of October and November were occupied in building a fort on the site of his camp, afterwards known as Fort Wm. Henry, notorious for the massacre of its garrison by the Indians in 1758. On the 28th of November it was decided that it was too late in the season to proceed further with the expedition, so Johnson disbanded his troops leaving 600 in garrison he returned to his residence. Previously his scout master, Captain Rogers, had been to Crown Point and ascertained that it was garrisoned by over 500 men who were engaged in adding a new battery to the defences; and, on the 7th October, he discovered 2000 Canadian troops at Tienderoga (Carillon) who had thrown up an intrenchment and were laying the foundations of a fort.

Johnson has been unjustly blamed for not pushing on to Crown Point, or Fort Frederick, at once after the action of the 8th Sept.; but Shirley, with the weakness of a small mind, had set himself to the task of undermining him in the estimation of his troops and the Indians. The result was a partial success in both to the detriment of his country's service. The Indians knew Shirley was Johnson's superior, and his conduct while the latter was engaged in the expedition against Crown Point was reprehensible in the highest degree. In his own camp rivalries and jealousies of a dangerous character broke out; he was ordered to advance to Crown Point, and his answer was that his army was destitute of all necessaries for such an undertaking, that its morale was destroyed by intrigues, and that it could not cope with the superior force opposed to it. In a communication directed to his chief Engineer officer on 29th September respecting the artillery, he is informed that the French "have 33 pieces of cannon, many of them "16 and 24 pounders, equal or nearly to our "24 and 32 pounders, and also 35 mortars. "Now our strength consists of four battering "pieces, viz: two of 32 pounders, and two "of 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, and eight "6 pounders, besides one 13 inch mortar, "with four smaller ones from 5 1/2 inch diameter to 7 inches, and add to this a scarcity "of ball. These are my reasons for deter-"mining me to think our present state of "artillery not sufficient.

"I am, Sir, &c.,  
"WILL. EYRE, Engineer.  
"N.B.—Our howitzers split during the late "engagement."

The victory at Lake George was the single isolated success during the campaigns of 1754-55, it was in every respect a remarkable contest fought by Militia soldiers, commanded by a General who had no experience in war. Although its results, as regarded the object of the campaign, were not gratifying, yet its effects on the spirits of the Provincials were highly valuable and salutary. On the other hand the Canadian soldiers openly declared their intention not to be again commanded by an officer of the French regular army and the Governor General was obliged to intrust the command to their own officers.

The British Ministry were not slow in rewarding General Johnston. In November he was created a baronet, and Parliament voted him 5000 guineas, while the King gave him a Colonel's commission in the regular service. No mention is made of any reward to the second in command who behaved with distinguished bravery on the 8th September.

The stupidity of General Shirley in removing the troops from Philadelphia and his own blunders by which the failure of the Niagara expedition was secured, left the French and Indians undisputed masters on the Ohio. The consequences arising from which were the almost total annihilation of the back settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. More than 1000 persons were massacred or dragged off as prisoners, and the devastations of the savages reached within 60 miles of Philadelphia. This state of affairs produced the most extraordinary Militia Bill on record, from the Quaker Assembly in that city, and the campaign of 1755 was disastrous in no ordinary degree to British interests. Notwithstanding the well planned assaults on the French lines of defence it remained unbroken, the loss of Beau-Sajour on the Bay of Funday affected its integrity in no way—it was to all intents a barren conquest.

The gallant Colony held its own against overwhelming forces with small aid from France, and it is a well established fact that the whole power of Great Britain would have failed to conquer it by operating on that line by direct attacks.

To conquer Canada it was necessary to strike at her chief strong hold and that could not be effected as long as the Naval supremacy of Britain was doubtful, or as Louisburg covered the mouth of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

BROCKVILLE RIFLE CLUB.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A few of the members of this Club had their first practice for the present year on the 23th March, Snider Rifle, Hythe position, no sighting shots; wind from the right. The long ranges were fired first as recorded, subjoined is the score:

| Rank & Names     | 500 Y'ds. T'l. | 600 Y'ds. T'l. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lt.-Col. Jackson | 01331-11       | 43320-12       |
| Major McKechnie  | 20321-11       | 72304-9        |
| Captain Young    | 33314-13       | 0 retir'd      |
| " Bell           | 42334-16       | 0422-8         |
| Lieut. Wilkinson | 72313-15       | 33040-10       |
|                  | 69             | 39             |
| Average per man  | 13.80          | 9.75           |
| do. per shot     | 3.05           | 1.95           |

|                  | 400 Y'ds. T'l. | 200 Y'ds. T'l. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lt.-Col. Jackson | 31411-19       | 31414-19       |
| " Bell           | 32422-11       | 20231-11       |
| Major McKechnie  | 24312-15       | 33333-15       |
| Captain Young    | 12122-14       | 33231-15       |
| " Bell           | 43231-16       | 24342-15       |
| Lieut. Greaves   | 02220-7        | 24433-16       |
| " Wilkinson      | 11313-17       | 33213-15       |
|                  | 102            | 106            |
| Average per man  | 14.57          | 15.14          |
| do. per shot     | 2.91           | 3.02           |

CORRECTION We are requested by Major Alley of the 8th Battalion V. M. R. to state that the challenge which appears in our advertising columns is intended to apply only to Regulars and Volunteers in the District of Quebec.

Correspondence, received late in the week, is held over for want of space until our next issue.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

## Concluded.

For Cavalry and Artillery I am not competent to speak. I know we have not enough of either one or the other, besides making no pretence whatever, we have no organized Commissariat or Quartermaster's Dep't, Land Transport or Medical Dep't., or a Medical Staff Corps. I have heard it said by those who have experienced it, that whiskey and salt herrings are very bad rations for marching on, and that a blanket stretched across a couple of poles is not a very comfortable conveyance for a man with a bad cut in his leg. But we hope all these things will be remedied by the new Militia Bill, which a good many of us think we might have got leave to have seen before now.

There is one feature of the Swiss organization (the best one of the European system in my mind) which has already been introduced with great advantage into some of the public schools in England, and which could with still greater advantage be introduced into Canada, that is, having a certain amount of drill and gymnastics taught in all the common schools of the Dominion; thus utilizing for this purpose the non-productive age of the youth of the country. All boys like soldiering, it is their own favorite game, and if a portion of two days in each week was set apart for and devoted to these exercises, the boys would be improved, mentally, morally and physically. There need be no difficulty in making this start now. Let it be made law this session of Parliament, that all boys attending school for 3 hours in the week, in the Extension Motions and Facings, and in squad and company drill, without arms, and let the Government grant be withheld from those sections that will not come under the rule.

Nearly every School Section in Canada can now furnish an instructor, most of whom would gladly give their services free of charge to the little fellows, but next year let it be imperative that all teachers shall themselves be competent to impart this instruction. Here then you will lay a foundation which will be never forgotten, and which will serve the lads hereafter in any position of life, besides training them to those habits of obedience and subordination, which fit them at once to take their places with friends and brothers in the ranks of the Militia, as soon as they come to the age for bearing arms.

I know, Mr. Editor, that there are thousands in the country to whom all these things are new, who have scarcely ever given a thought to the change made in July last, nor the responsibilities which Canada took upon her shoulders, when she started house-keeping that fine Monday morning. Knowing this I am sorry to see so little effort made to educate the people to what they will for the future have to do for themselves, for with the exception of Mr. McGee's letter upon national defences, no other attempt has been made by any man of mark that I am aware of, to let Canadians see what is before them, or arouse them to the fact that the Dominion is the nucleus of a nation.

After all Mr. McGee was not far astray, although he was abused by the Grits, and got but a cold shoulder from the Conservatives, for a country that cannot afford to keep up a standing army, must have a well organized Militia, which is nothing more or less than what he advocated—an armed people.

Britain has told us plainly she is with us to her last guinea and her last soldier (Mr. Mill, Goldwin Smith, John Bright, and all that clan to the contrary notwithstanding), but equally plainly has she told us—"You Canadians who boast so much of your loyalty must show us at home that you are prepared to do your share." Now the men of Canada are ready and willing to do their share, more than that, they are determined the Dominion shall be British, but, what of our leaders? what of those to whom the destinies of the country have been entrusted for the last ten years? who should be giving tone to, and moulding public opinion at this very critical time? why do they make no sign? Are they, too, of those who hold the belief, that as we can only be brought into a quarrel through our connection with Britain, the quarrel being an Imperial one, the expense should be born by the Imperial Government. I have heard such arguments and I fear there are not a few of the leading politicians of Canada who would wait and throw the whole burden of defence upon the Mother Country, and with this hope, that affecting or holding this belief they are justified in doing nothing, and thus, that, when a crisis did come, the country being defenceless would be helpless, and the people would have neither heart nor means to remedy the treason. (I trust, however, we would manage to get time enough to secure and hang the traitors).

There are others of the John Bright School, the peace at any price men, who are steadily opposed to any expenditure for military purposes; and there are others still who think more of their Durham Bulls, or the pelt of a Leicester ram, than of Colonial good faith to the honor of the Dominion. Things who whine out (they are not men) Oh 'tis no use to go to any expense about Militia matters, we can't fight the United States, they could pour 50,000 men into the country in twenty-four hours, we will only irritate and annoy them if we go about arming and organizing our Militia, or mounting guns, or throwing up breastworks. "Oh you need not tell me, I know all you would say, that they don't care about our feelings, and that our feelings over the Fenian raid of 1866 was fun to them, and that they are mounting more guns at Buffalo, and heavier ones at Fort Montgomery, and that they are fortifying Mackinac, and that they have forbidden our vessels the navigation of Lake Michigan, 'tis all true I can say, but there is no danger, and if there was there is no use in us attempting to defend Canada." Such is the language held by some from whom better things might be expected of men who from their presence are a curse to the country, besides giving the impression that Mr. Seward is getting as good value for that portion of the Yankee secret service money expended in Canada, as he has received in Nova Scotia. 'Tis the language and logic of Canada.

I heard of an argument once used by a Volunteer, when discussing this very question of Militia organization with a farmer who was very well off, a little close fisted, and did not like to hear of money being spent upon the Volunteers, which I think is apropos to this part of my letter. "What would you say, old man, to your son, if after he got married and you had given him the

deed of his land, stocked his farm for him, and helped him to crop it, that he was not man enough to take care of his own house. If after a few months house keeping he was to come running over to the old homestead, and cry, oh, you will have to send me three or four policemen to take care of that farm you gave me. It is in a bad settlement, and my neighbor is bad an quarrelsome, and he acts just as if he wanted to put me off the place altogether, and take it himself; and I don't like fighting; and I have no money to buy a gun, and besides, if I had a gun, I don't know how to shoot." What would you say old man, was the query, if this son of yours would act in this manner? Here was the reply, short and sharp: D—n the coward he is no son of mine, he is a disgrace to the old name and to the old stock; why man a girl of mine would have pluck enough to defend her own home with a broomstick."

Now, Mr. Editor, was not the Volunteer's allegory fairly drawn? Here has Britain this last seven years been holding out the Enfields for Canada, and here have been our commanding officers for the same time, shivering at the thought of having to handle them, or saying, with the farmer's son, oh, if we took the guns we might have to pay for them, and besides, if we had them, we don't know how to shoot. War is a dreadful calamity, and may the good Lord avert it, but there are even worse calamities than war, and to be crushed by such a despotism as that under which 'ho South is now groaning, would be worse than death to a free people.

We have got then to make up our minds to the responsibilities of independence; we have got to do as all free countries have done before us, organize our defences, be prepared to take our own part, and bear the cost of it, or else make up our minds to live upon sufferance till our big and hungry neighbor will have time to gobble us up, and then pay, in less than ten years, of their taxation, more money than would have enabled us to hold him at bay, till he got his fill of fighting, besides giving him such a taste of what war was along his own borders, as would have kept him quiet for another fifty years.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

## THE JERSEY MILITIA.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—For weeks past I have noticed numberless communications on the Militia, and without any pretension on my part to advise or recommend any particular system, will give you an outline of a system under which I was brought up in my native island, in which I served from the age of 16 to 32. It is a system that has worked well for a century, and has never been materially changed; the principle remains the same. I speak of the Royal Jersey Militia. In that Island as well as the sister Islands, every man that is fit must serve from the age of 16 to 60; at 45 he can claim his discharge from the active but must go to the reserve until 60. Every year about the first week in March the Sergeant Instructor of every parish in the Island, goes to the office where the registry of births for his parish is kept, and copies all the names of the boys who have then attained their 16th year, and has them all warned to appear at the drill shed

or arsenal of his district, say about the middle of April. The boys are then formed into three squads for drill; one squad on Monday, another squad on Wednesday, and another squad on Friday, when they are drilled two hours each day. The first year position, facing, marching and manual, until the middle of September, when the Commandant-in-Chief inspects them. The next year these same boys are drilled again, but as a Company of the Battalion; same length of time as before. About the end of October they are ordered to appear at the arsenal of their district, get their arms, accoutrements and clothing, for which they sign receipts in the regimental book; they now form part of the battalion. In the month of November, the Colonel issues out orders for the battalion to turn out by companies at a time, which drills are completed about the end of February, when each company has had two drills of about two hours each. About the middle of May all those boys and recruits that have joined the Battalion, are ordered out for parade; drill under command of the Adjutant, assisted by the Instructors, when they are taught the use of blank and ball ammunition and target practice. About the middle of June the whole Battalion turns out for drill about three times; once in a while a sham fight takes place when all the Militia and Regulars turn out. Of all the Militia none are paid except the Adjutants and Instructors; these are always, with very few exceptions, taken from the members of the corps, and are obliged, before they receive their appointment, to learn their drill with a regiment of the line, a certificate of competency to teach being required. Every man applying to the Colonel for a commission must go through a regular course of instruction, either with the Instructors or with the Regulars, before he can be gazetted. There is attached to each Battalion a Troop of Cavalry and a Battery of Artillery; all the Batteries are formed into one Regt., with a Lieut.-Colonel commanding, for purposes of drill. Formerly each battery turned out with the battalion, but, although still attached to the battalion, and under the immediate orders of the Col., they seldom turn out except as a regiment. The captains of those batteries have the right to go to the battalion companies and pick out men for their batteries, if needed, but are not allowed to take men from the flank companies as they are all picked men, and very nearly equal to the line. The duty of cavalry is to find their own horses; go to the Colonel's residence after the colors and take them back; drill as little as they can, but be good riders; ride on both flanks of the band when on the march; and keep all intruders off the ground while the battalion is manœuvring on field days. When a man changes his residence he must return his arms and accoutrements to the arsenal from whence he got them, give his new residence to the storekeeper who in turn gives notice to his Adjutant, who in turn notifies the Adjutant of the district the man is moving to of the change, when as soon as the man arrives in his new district, he must go to the arsenal and get regularly enrolled, so that wherever he goes there is the same system, and he is always up to his work. The horses for the artillery are hired by the day at 4s. sterling, and are paid for by a sort of Militia tax (voluntary) paid by parties whose business or occupation prevent them from attending drill, or on account of having several clerks or employees in the Militia. This is an outline of the Jersey Militia; to go into details would be of no use as I have no doubt that those who have the

framing of our new Militia law in hand are perfectly competent to deal with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN MACDON,  
late Sergt. Major St. Heliers Batt.  
4th Regt. Royal Jersey Militia.  
Victoria, Ont., 24th March, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Sir,—I notice in your issue of the 30th inst., a statement to the effect that the 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, of Quebec, had challenged the Brigade of Garrison Artillery of Ottawa to a friendly Rifle Match.

Your informer has certainly made some mistake, as no challenge from either side has as yet been given.

A member of the 8th Battalion, a short time ago asked me whether it were possible to make a match; and he said that if we felt inclined he was certain the 8th would not be "backward in coming forward." A Match certainly is on the tapis, but has not yet assumed any definite form in the shape of a challenge.

Will you kindly give this space in your valuable columns, in order to prevent any misunderstanding which might possibly arise between the parties concerned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant.

W. H. COTTON,  
Lieut. No. 2 Batt., O. G. A.

#### NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE

TRIP OF THE TORONTO NAVAL BRIGADE IN JUNE, 1866, ON THE GUNBOAT "RESCUE."

DEAR EDITOR:—Though I saw by your prospectus that the REVIEW was intended to advocate the cause of the whole Volunteer service, I never yet met with an article relative to the Naval branch in it. I suppose this is on account of your scarcity of correspondents from that very important arm of our defence. Hoping that I am not intruding, I venture to make a few remarks on the organization and service of the Toronto Naval Brigade. At the time of the Trent difficulty, when the whole of our male population so nobly came forward to offer their lives in defence of our Queen and country, it was conceived by some of our nautical men in this city to organize a Naval Corps, which, if necessary, could take charge of and fit up a gunboat at the shortest notice. They therefore formed themselves into a company and applied to be gazetted. The Government, however, for some reason best known to themselves, did not accede to their request, but offered to gazette them as a *Marine Company*, to which they objected, as sailors do not like to be anything but sailors; and rather than give up the blue jacket they maintained their independent organization for about a year, when they were recognized by the Government as a *Naval Company*.

When the first Fenian excitement in March, 1866 caused the Government to call out the Volunteers, this Brigade was amongst the first to respond to the call. Again in June when this vile horde crossed

our border this corps was true to their motto—"Always Ready." The men were assembled at their shed ready for the front when the order was issued calling them out; this was on the ever memorable morning of the 1st of June. The men were very anxious to go to the front, but the authorities hesitated about sending them.

On the morning of the 2nd, while the Queen's Own were fighting at Ridgeway, the men came to the determination that if they were not sent to the front they would go without orders. We must acknowledge this was not very subordinate on their part, but their feelings can well be imagined when they knew their brothers were being murdered by a set of scoundrels, the equals of whom would not be found out of Yankee Com.

To allay this very strong feeling and raise their hopes Gen Napier informed them that the tug boat *Rescue* was on her way from Kingston and would be with them at 12 o'clock that (Saturday) night, and they would at once get a chance of an introduction to the Fenians. This information was received with the greatest joy by the "hearts of oak," and cheer after cheer rent the air, such as British tars only can give. Before they were sullen and downhearted, now their enthusiasm knew no bounds. But 12 o'clock passed and no sign of the boat; at 9 o'clock the next morning the men began to show impatience, and on enquiry at the Telegraph office it was ascertained that the *Rescue* had left Kingston at 12 o'clock Saturday night. It was about 2 in the afternoon Sunday, when she hove in sight, and about 4 when she came to the wharf. Before this they had an opportunity of showing their spirit, now came the time to show their muscle, and manfully they did it. They unloaded 15 cords of wood and loaded about 60 tons of coal in less than four hours, and also put their dunnage and provisions aboard. The next morning they went to the Queen's wharf and put their stores aboard. Their armament consisted of a 32 pounder, 56 cwt gun, mounted on a garrison carriage. They at once went to work fitting up the boat under the able supervision of gunner Field, an old salt, who had served in the R. N., and had seen service in China and other places in the East. Never did novices in the art of war work more energetically than did those brave tars, and when they arrived at Windsor on the following Wednesday the boat had a decidedly warlike appearance.

On their way up, when about 40 miles from Port Colborne, they discovered a suspicious looking craft and steered towards it. It proved however to be the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Fessenden*. The commanders exchanged the usual compliments; the commander of the *Fessenden* informing Captain McMaster that there was a raid expected from the neighborhood of Dunkirk, and that he was on his way thither to prevent it. This was on Tuesday. About 9 o'clock the same night the wind arose and soon became a tempest, which annoyed the lads not a little, as the sea was in a short time running very high, causing serious headaches to a few of them. The boat rolled fearfully, and took all the ingenuity of Gunner Field to keep the gun in its position. However, the craft weathered the gale finely, and was soon on its way up the Detroit river.

The question has been asked me, could a boat like the *Rescue* withstand the recoil of a heavy gun? That she could is beyond a doubt, as a case shot was fired going up the Detroit river, a short distance above Amherstburg isle, an island, without having the slightest effect on the boat.

When at Windsor, the disagreeable order came that the Naval Brigade were to give the *Rescue* over to the crew sent from the *Aurora*, under command of Lieut. Fairlie, R. N. This appeared very hard after the labor they had expended in cleaning and fitting her up. The Brigade was then ordered to go to Toronto and take charge of the steamer *Magnet*, which they did, arriving in Toronto on Friday, and went aboard the *Magnet* at 3 p. m., the same day, thoroughly tired out; none of the men having had any sleep since they left Toronto, on Monday morning. The same evening they were supplied with mattresses—what a luxury? Men whose most comfortable place of rest was the wet side of a deck, to be supplied with mattresses! Was the Government not afraid that this great kindness, coming so unexpectedly, would injure the happy recipients? but it didn't. They were now really comfortable, but alas how short lived was their comfort. On the following day they were told that their services were no longer required afloat, and sent home like a bundle of cast off clothing.

This ended their career as a Naval corps. They had been put afloat without the first thing requisite to comfort, except that which was supplied by their worthy Captain, out of his own private purse, and for which he never received the slightest remuneration from the Government. The loss to him must have been very great. While on the *Rescue* there was no protection from the weather whatever, and during the five days that the men were aboard her they were constantly exposed to the wind and weather without the barest necessities of life.

After the excitement had subsided, seeing there was no chance of getting their rights as sailors, they forwarded their resignations to the Governor General, which were received, and thus became extinct, thereby ending the career of one of the finest corps in the Province, a corps of which every citizen of Toronto felt justly proud. Since then all the Naval Corps of the Province have resigned; even the gallant Dunville Brigade, which did such excellent service in company with the Welland Battery at Fort Erie.

It is really a pity that our Government do not encourage such institutions. With the vast frontier which we have, most of which admits of naval defence, it is necessary that a portion of our Volunteer force should be trained to work guns afloat, and also make themselves qualified to handle gunboats in such a manner as to make them effective in checking the landing of any enemy on our shores. I hope our new Militia Bill provides for this branch of our service, and that ere long we shall have a Canadian Navy of which we can be justly proud.

Your humble servant,  
A SAILOR.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—For the succinct, yet not the least intelligible synopsis of the strength, resources &c., of the British Navy with which a correspondent favors the readers of the REVIEW, I, as one of them, hold myself much indebted. But however valuable the information afforded, or indisputable the statistics elaborated, yet your correspondent has further claims upon our regard, through the unmistakable tone of true British sentiment which pervades all he says.

It has occurred to me that a writer of such ability and general knowledge of nautical

matters might be induced to perform a very necessary, and to him, I presume, not unglorious task of dissipating much of the halo of glory which America claims to have crowned her frigate actions in 1812-13. All I can glean from English accounts and what I have heard from naval officers engaged in these actions, so decidedly conflicts with American Naval history, that there cannot be a doubt that a fair statement of the relative power of the ships engaged, in men, guns and scantling, would pale our neighbor's laurels, and give your readers a proper estimate of Yankee invincibility. The spread eagles which permeates more or less everything American, has of course taken its wildest and most lofty flight on the wings of a mendacious literature, and that literature has for years overshadowed and inundated this country. The natural result has been to disseminate a vast amount of false impressions, but all favorable to American prestige. Under these circumstances I could almost venture to get afloat, and try my hand at what I have presumed to suggest. Yet again there would be something so absurdly ridiculous in an old soldier blundering among scantling, sheathing, bulkheads, &c., and should his ambition screw him up to an essay afloat, it could only be achieved through the "lubber's hole," and in all probability either breaking his neck or dislocating it, by involuntary suicide, amid the mysterious intricacy of the running rigging, "and be hanged to him." Trusting that these suggestions and remarks will be received in the same spirit which prompts them, I remain

SABREUR.

Hamburg, March 28, 1868.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE MILITIA BILL.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that he was now prepared to make good his promise of the introduction of his Militia Bill. Perhaps the non-member for Ottawa would meet him on the occasion, with a reiteration of the charge of audacity (laughter), and apply to him the Latin Adage, *semper aulax*, but that adage had a supplementary one *audaces fortuna juvat*, and he did not fear that either he or his colleagues would be shipwrecked on his present measure (renewed and continued cheering). His was, however, a subject to be treated in no jocular spirit, and they must recognize that the efforts of European nations were directed to the combination of the three great elements of power—the personal, the territorial, and the maritime elements. But, behind all, the military element still remained necessary for the completion of national greatness. With regard to the territorial element, he was as desirous as any one could be to extend theirs to the Pacific by the incorporation of the great North-west Territory, and the addition of British Columbia to the Provinces of the Federation. He had considered it necessary before bringing his measure before the House, to make himself acquainted with the Militia system of the Maritime Provinces, which, although inferior in population, contained in themselves an element of defence perhaps greater and more important than the number of troops which might be

sent from the west—ho meant the seafaring and maritime population. (Hear, hear, from Mr. FORTIN.) They had a seafaring population of 60,000 or 70,000, with which no other country but Great Britain could compare. He made these observations to convince his friends from the Maritime Provinces that the Administration were fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from their alliance. (Hear, hear.) The mere number of representatives from the Lower Provinces could not be considered as the measure of the value of their constituencies. He had not approached the subject of his bill without proper consideration, and had made himself familiar with the Militia laws not only of the Provinces of the Federation but of Prince Edward Island also. He had also the benefit of the views and recommendations of Col. Macdougall, whom every one would recognize as a soldier of distinguished eminence in his profession, and as an authority on military matters of indisputable weight. His Bill divided the Militia force into Active and Reserve Militia, the Active composed of Volunteers, and the Marine forces, to be chosen from the population of the country from those between the ages of 18 to 60—the first to be called upon being those between the ages of 18 and 30, unmarried and widowers without children. The second class to be composed of those unmarried between the ages of 30 and 45, or widowers of the same class with child (Uproarious cheers and laughter) The Hon member for South Wentworth (Mr. J. RYDAL) called on him for an explanation which might be difficult, but to him nothing seemed to be impossible. (Renewed and continued laughter.) He had used the unfortunate conjunction in the wrong way, (much laughter,) but it was his grammar only that was in fault. (No, no.) The third class would comprise married men and widowers between 18 and 45, and the next would be composed of all between the ages of 45 and 60. He expected under the provisions of his Bill to provide that the number of trained men within the Dominion should not be less than 40,000. The Dominion was to be divided into nine districts, viz.: Nova Scotia one, New Brunswick two, Quebec three, and Ontario four, with a staff commander at the head of each to see that the Militia regulations were efficiently carried out. There was to be a further division into regimental divisions according to population, and also to geographical divisions, the population embraced within which would furnish the whole available Militia force of the country, it being imperative that 40,000 should be supplied each year for training. The present Volunteer force of Canada did not exceed 20,000, having diminished from the number of 31,000 enrolled during the Fenian invasion. In New Brunswick there were 2,000, but he was not able to ascertain the exact number in Nova Scotia. Their existing number would require to be swelled by drafts from the 200 regimental divisions of which he had spoken, to make up the number of 40,000. Upper Canada would have to furnish a quota of 17,600; Lower Canada of over 13,000; New Brunswick 4,000; and Nova Scotia 5,000. If a sufficient number of Volunteers should not come forward to complete the required number there would be a ballot for the selection of the quota necessary. If the population between the ages of 30 and 45 were not sufficient, they would have to fall back upon the respectable (laughter) portion of the community, between 45 and 60. There was power granted for enquiry into every household as to those eligible for duty. The enrollment was to be made by

each captain for his own company, and not under the system of the old assessment laws which had never worked satisfactorily. Of all the Provinces in the Dominion New Brunswick possessed the best Militia law, giving the greatest power of organization. He believed that the enrolment to be made under his measure would form the best system ever brought in force. It was to be made by a captain, subaltern and non commissioned officer, who, as residents, would be able to explain satisfactorily the provisions of the enactment to those whom they affected. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec contained at least 600,000, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at least 100,000 men capable to defend their country. After the first enrolment under the Bill we would be able to show the world that we had 700,000 men capable of defending the country, — of these 70,000 would be seafaring men, — and to prove that with regard both to land and military resources, there were very few powers to stand higher than ourselves. The principal strength of England was her maritime power, consisting not merely of her royal naval reserve, but upon the commercial navy, on which she could fall back, while France was using every effort to popularize her Imperial navy. It was not proposed that seafaring men actively employed in their calling should, except under emergency, be called upon to serve, nor was it intended to disturb in their avocations the large proportion of Nova Scotian population whose employment occupied them at sea, whom, as also those of New Brunswick, the proposed measure would subject to less onerous regulation than that of their own Provinces, which entailed large sacrifice and inconvenience. He went on to refer to the recent military reorganization of France, which added so largely to the total of the Imperial army, and furnished a precedent and example for the distinctions of age which he proposed. It was a feature of his system that all officers of reserve should be periodically called for training along with the service forces. The pay of all officers would be placed upon the same footing, viz.: 50 cents daily. He thought that he introduced the measure at the proper and happy moment; referring to the overthrow of his Government in 1862 upon the same question, and the subsequent treatment of the subject by the hon. member for Cornwall, when in power, supported on this point by himself (Mr. CARTIER) and his colleagues; and tracing the gradual development of Militia organization and defence from the epoch of the St. Alban's raid; going on to pay a high compliment to the ability and fidelity in discharge of his duties exhibited by Col. Powell, and expressing his hopes that the working of his Bill would have the effect of bringing out many more such valuable administrative officers. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He believed that his measure would be considered in England, as being satisfactorily comprehensive, and referring to the experience of the late civil war in the United States, argued of what great efforts a well organized community of not more than 4,000,000 might be made capable even against the largest odds. His measure made very nearly a complete sweep of all exemptions, judges and quakers being, besides those physically disqualified, almost the only instances remaining. He asserted that he had consented to assume the administration of the Militia Department, because he knew it to be one of difficulty, and his pleasure was to overcome difficulties. — (Applause.) He had had previously something to do with the education of the coun-

try, with the railway system of the country, with the judicial administration (as the debate of last night proved) (much laughter) of the country, and he would also add to the Confederation of the country (applause,) and he had now desired to take part in the military organization of the country, and for this reason selected his present department. Proceeding to approach the subject of cost he would warn hon members not to have too great belief in newspaper statements of the probable large expense of this, and other important Government propositions, including that of fortification, which he would explain fully when the Militia Bill had been discussed, and of which he would state the estimated cost before it had been read a second time. Before 1864-65 the appropriation for Militia service had been \$384,000, but had increased from the circumstances involved by the St. Alban's raid to \$744,000. In 1865-66 the appropriation had been \$450,000, and the expenditure \$1,500,000. This had resulted from the Fenian disturbance, from which, although its activity was not remarkable, we could scarcely expect entire future immunity. The expenditure for 1866-67 had been \$1,700,000, and for the current year \$1,421,000 for the whole Dominion. The aggregate of all property belonging to the Militia Department was \$1,400,000, and although its commercial value might be challenged, this property available for the defence of the country was more likely to pay handsome dividends than the shares of Joint Stock Banks, or other trading corporations (applause). He would go into the question of the bill of cost (laughter) after recess.

It being six o'clock the Speaker then left the chair.

#### AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER in resuming, said that if the measure which he now had the honor to introduce, had been the law of the land during the past three years the defence necessary for the protection of the country would have been provided at a lower expense than that which had been incurred, and that no such invasions would be repeated, it was necessary to be prepared to meet them, in the firm determination of the country to remain British. (Cheers.) And that so long as there was a British nation existing the people of this Dominion were resolved to remain a portion of it. (Renewed applause.) He was certain that even if the expense were heavy for such a purpose it would not be repudiated. His measure, however, provided that all such expenditure should be made subject to the approval of Parliament, and only contemplated asking for their sanction to appropriations for the pay of the Adjutant General and staff officers, and the maintenance of military schools, for whose beneficial establishment he gave all due credit to the hon. member for Cornwall, and which he proposed to extend to the Maritime Provinces. The whole staff expenditure would be \$54,000. Contingencies were provided for to the extent of \$45,000. For ammunition he set down \$50,000. For military schools, \$120,000, adding \$40,000 to the expenditure of the old Province of Canada for the accession of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. For clothing he would ask a sum of \$75,000—a large estimate, to be probably reduced by the value of Lower Province stores on hand. His estimates were based upon a calculation that 20,000 volunteers would present themselves for the sessional drill, and the cost of these, including \$15,000 for horses, would be \$175,000.

He had not at first intended giving any pay to volunteer officers, but, after consultation with his colleagues, had resolved upon allowing them the same remuneration as those of the Militia—50 cents daily—which, if it appeared too niggardly an allowance, he would gladly see corrected by the House, with whose judgment on this point he would not differ. He proposed to give \$32,000 to the Captains, who conducted the enrolment, and \$19,000 to Brigade Majors for inspections, with \$50,000 to Drill Instructors. For military stores he proposed to grant \$75,000 yearly. The whole amount would come to \$9,00,000 and no more. He was almost ashamed to state before that great House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, that he required so little money to carry out so great an organization, and could remark, with regret, the disappointment of hon. gentlemen opposite (laughter.) But he thought that he had solved the great Gordian knot without cutting the knot in two (much laughter.) There would be no expenditure corresponding to that of previous years on gunboats of which the Government now owned two, and would only have to provide for the pay of a pilot and a couple of men for their navigation, the Imperial Government providing for the remainder. His estimate of \$900,000 might possibly not be expended, but any surplus might be devoted to the purchase of tents for the Service Militia when called out for drill. With regard to the question of enrolment, in time of war every man would be obliged to serve, but might relieve himself by the provision of a substitute, and in time of peace, either by substitution or by payment of a fine of \$30. He claimed indulgence for his measure, which was dictated, not only by the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet, but by consideration or gratitude towards England, which had declared emphatically that war against Canada meant war against herself, and would protect their shores with all the power of the Empire. All our geographical peculiarities tended to force our gravitation—not to the United States, but to England—the heart of the old world. The feelings of the two great nations inhabiting this dependency must always make them gravitate towards the old world, and he considered that the future welfare of the country depended on the direction of this gravitation Englandwards, although there was not, as everybody knew, one drop of English blood in his veins. (Laughter and cheers.) In reply to Mr. HORTON he added, that the correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments regarding the defence of the country would be submitted to the House before his Bill went to the second reading. He would also distribute the Militia laws of the Maritime Provinces, and had no wish to force his measure upon the House, but desired to insure for it the fullest consideration in Committee or in the House, and would cheerfully accept any suggestion which might seem to reflect upon his parsimoniousness or encourage him to profligacy. (Laughter and cheers.)

BLACKWOOD.—We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York the March number of this leading periodical full, as usual, with the most attractive literature. The contents are "The Church in the Army and Navy," "Linda Dressel, part vi." "The Temporal Power of the Papacy," "A Fenian Alarm," "The National Character of the old English Universities," "Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition," "Opposition Tactics."



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### OUR AGENT.

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.

### ANY-BORE SIMULTANEOUS MATCH.

We take following from the English Volunteer Service Gazette, of the 14th ult:—

To the Editor of the Volunteer Service Gazette.

SIR,—In order that competitors may be enabled as soon as possible to arrange their various engagements for the coming season, will you allow me to state that the three competitions in the Any bore Simultaneous Match will take place in the three weeks of June 1—20. The Rules will be issued in April; meanwhile it may be interesting to know that, besides the squads entering in Australia, we are promised two squads of competitors in Canada on this occasion. The matches will be (1) at 500 and 600 yards, (2) at 900 and 1,000 yards; ten shots at each range. Both matches may be fired on the same day. There will also be a match between Club Squads.—Yours faithfully,

J. MacGREGOR.

Temple, March 11, 1868.

As some of our Volunteers are anxious to participate in these matches, we hope no time will be lost, by the various Rifle Associations, in making the necessary arrangements for competition with their brethren in England, who thus afford them a good opportunity for displaying their skill.

### THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

This measure so long and anxiously expected has at length been laid before the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. CARTER, who in doing so gave a complete and exhaustive exposition of the proposed measure which was received very favorably by the House. The new Bill while combining cheapness with economy is framed upon the principle to which we have before alluded in these columns, viz: the education of the whole male population for defensive purposes, in preference to creating a distinctive Militia element; or, in other words, arming the nation instead of establishing a standing army. The Hon. Minister of Militia in framing his measure has shown no small amount of discrimination and tact with knowledge of the subject with which he had to deal. There can be no doubt but this question is one of the most momentous and difficult problems which the Government has to solve, but there can be little doubt that the measure proposed is about the best that could be devised under the very peculiar circumstances of our country. The Bill divides the Militia into two great divisions, the Active and Reserve. The former, as we understand it, to consist of the forces actually enrolled or those liable to be called upon to serve between the ages of 18 and 60. The whole male population of the country being divided into four classes, the first between 18 and 30, unmarried and widowers without children. The second those from 30 to 45 years of age of the same class. The third to be composed of those from 18 to 45 married men and widowers with children, and the fourth and last class to consist of all between the ages of 45 and 60.

This division of the population, we think, is about the best that could be made considering the condition of the people socially and otherwise. The first class to be called upon to serve are those whose withdrawal from the usual pursuits of life will be least injurious to the country, as it consists entirely of the floating or unsettled portion of the male inhabitants; and is actually the element, should danger arise, that would be the most likely to swell the ranks of the Volunteers. But perhaps one of the best features of the proposed law is that which provides for the training of Officers for the whole force. The division of the Dominion into nine Districts which are again subdivided into Regimental and Company Divisions, will give a force of not less than 40,000 men for training each year. By some this number may be considered rather small, but when we come to consider that the possibility of a larger force being required is very improbable, and if such should be the case the elasticity of the system admits of an increase to any amount required; besides it would not be judicious to draw any considerable number of the people from active pursuits for even a short period, for, in a country where every one

must labor of necessity in some capacity, it is desirable that as little drain as possible should be made upon their resources.

This Bill which places the whole force of the Dominion on one footing also extends to the Maritime Provinces the benefits of the Military Schools, where they will be established under its provisions. But apart from the mere details of the measure, the Minister of Militia has wisely framed its provisions in reference to our dependence upon the Mother Country, the whole power of which would be exerted in our behalf in the event of war. In this respect the large addition to our forces of 70,000 sea-faring men gives the Dominion the means for the creation of a Naval power which would make a respectable comparison, considering our population, with any nation in the world. But it is not contemplated to interfere with this class unless in the event of hostilities, for they, more than any other portion of the people, would suffer by interruption of their regular pursuits.

The various details necessary for the carrying out of the system has, very properly, we think, been omitted, and left to be arranged by order in Council, from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require. For the nine Military Districts there will be a Staff Officer in command of each with a sufficient staff to carry out efficiently the provisions of the law. The expense attending these appointments will be slight in comparison to the service they will render to the effectual organization of the Militia, and the means they will provide for the mobility of the force.

The exemptions from service are very few, in fact only those who it would be impossible to remove from their ordinary duties, such as Judges; even Quakers under certain circumstances will be required to enrol themselves. There is also a great improvement in the manner of enrollment; the old system under the assessment laws could never be made to work satisfactorily, Captains of Companies will be empowered to make the enrolment for their Company Division, and have the right to make all necessary inquiries for that purpose.

The whole amount of money required to carry out this scheme is estimated at \$900,000. Taking the proposed measure in all its bearings we think it is a vast improvement upon any of a like nature ever submitted to the country, and we think it is every way calculated to meet the requirements of the Dominion for establishing a uniform, complete and comparatively cheap means of defence. We would like to see more liberal allowance to Volunteer officers for, after all, it is mainly upon them that the efficiency of the Force will in a great measure depend. There can be no doubt but that, in assuming the responsibilities of the office of Minister of Militia, Mr. CARTER had to face difficulties of no ordinary nature, but the energy of his character and the care and labor he brings to every task he undertakes, well qualifies him to deal with the difficulties of his position, and we are glad to see he has so well performed his part, which is indeed what we fully expected and were prepared for.

FENIANISM AGAIN.

With the approach of Spring we are again treated to a Fenian scare, which seems to have become a periodical occurrence. The Fenians, it is true, are not altogether idle, but that they will attempt any movement on Canada at an early day is very improbable. The fact of the matter is that this conspiracy, like all previous humbugs of the same kind, is gradually dying out, and only requires to be left alone to perish ignominiously. Like the scorpion surrounded by fire it is turning its poison upon itself; and, from the virulence of the venom of the reptile, we may safely anticipate an early decease. The sources from which it drew its strength are no longer available, and with the triumph of the Republican party in the United States the destruction of Fenianism is certain. Indeed it would never have risen to any importance were it not for the violent political struggles which have lately convulsed the neighboring Republic. Each party, in its struggle for power, sought every available means to increase its strength, and the ultra Irish or Fenian element is one not to be despised by such politicians as sway the destinies of the American union. But, while they may use Fenianism as a weapon in party warfare, it is certain beyond a doubt that did the conspirators meditate and proceed to any overt act of aggression the strong hand of Federal authority would be immediately put forth, as on former occasions, to vindicate the majesty of the law; and prevent the possibility of an embroilment with Great Britain. Fenianism, as we understand it, is altogether distinct and foreign to Ireland and the Irish proper, as it is from Canada and the Canadians. Irishmen in Ireland, who agitate for reform in the administration of the affairs of their country are vastly different from the irresponsible rowdies who go there from the United States for the prosecution of objects which it is hard to understand how any sensible man could contemplate. Therefore it is necessary to keep in mind, in dealing with the subject, the difference between the native discontented Irishman and the foreign aggressive Fenian. The wrongs of which the former complain may not and, as a general thing, not affect his loyalty, the wrongs of the latter are purely imaginary and sentimental. And while the British Government are willing and desirous to ameliorate the condition of the one, they are wisely indifferent to the mouthings of the other, unless, as in the Manchester and Clarksenwell outrages, they proceed to acts of violence which bring upon them the abhorrence of all right-minded people, and the just vengeance of the law.

When, in 1846-48, the terrible calamities of famine and pestilence destroyed fully one fourth of the whole population of Ireland; a regular exodus of the people was made to America, there were people who, from the

worst of motives, instilled the idea that all the misery and suffering they endured were directly traceable to English misgovernment. And those same persons, finding this hatred of England a convenient lever to their hands in their new found nationality, exerted its power for the furtherance of objects totally distinct from any connection with Ireland. The gullibility of the Irish in the United States was never better displayed than in this instance, and it is astonishing how such a number of people could allow their feeling and sentiments to be systematically traded upon and still remain so blind as not to see it. However it may be regarded in England, to us in Canada Fenianism is more than a political bugbear; for we have suffered and are still suffering from it, not only from the expense it entails upon our limited resources, but from the alarm its existence creates along our open and extensive borders. Indeed we cannot but think that, in dealing with this and kindred subjects, the Government of Great Britain has shown more than forbearance with the United States. The people of Canada, peaceable, industrious and law-abiding, cannot conceive why they should be harassed and annoyed by an irresponsible horde of ruffians with whose grievances they have no connection whatever. A common respect for justice and international law should compel the United States Government to prevent those misguided people from continuing their nefarious practices. But it would be hard to expect a calm and dispassionate consideration of this question in the United States, at the present time. Such being the case there is but one way to deal with Fenianism in Canada, and that is by rigid and stern administration of the laws to all taken in connection with its movements.

We are aware that a dash upon our borders has long been meditated by the more determined and active members of this organization, and that for this purpose they have collected considerable quantities of warlike stores at various points along the borders; but our Government is well advised of all their doings, and such dispositions have been and are being made to meet them that there is little need to be alarmed at any threat we may hear of raids from over the border. Pertinent to this subject a writer in *Blackwood* remarks:—"Although these noble colonies positively swam with Irishmen, Fenianism is scarcely known except through the newspaper, which narrates its doings in the United States and in England and Ireland; and that if any invasion of the territories by the American Fenians were to be attempted, every man's hand would be against them, and that people of English, Scottish, Irish and French descent would with one unanimous purpose turn out en masse to repel and punish the aggression."

That this is perfectly true the Fenians in the United States are well convinced, that, however they may talk, there is little danger of their doing anything. It would be a positive benefit if they would come in good round force that our Volunteers might have the satisfaction of wiping them out completely and so have done with them forever.

COL. MACDOUGALL'S REPORT.

The Adjutant General's Report on the state of the Militia for the year 1867 has been received by us from the office of Routine and Records. It commences by the statement that since the spring of 1856 the Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec has increased from a nominal strength of 19,597 men to 33,754 men. This is a very gratifying fact and speaks well for the spirit of the Volunteers, when the disadvantages they had to labour under are taken into consideration; and which is immediately referred to. The formation of the county Companies into Battalions is briefly referred to, although this was a move much required to make the force really effective. Col. Macdougall says:—"The force is for the most part fairly efficient, and animated by a good spirit; but it is a fact that the Volunteers generally are looking forward with hopeful expectation to the removal, by Legislature, of those irregularities in the pressure of military service from which they consider themselves to suffer." Of these inequalities the Adjutant General further remarks:—"The men entertain the feeling that their military service subjects them to a burthen of expense and inconvenience, which is not shared by other classes of the community. A Volunteer contributes in the same proportion with those other classes of the community towards the expense of the military establishments of the country, but he gives his personal service in addition." In times of peace this service "is as little onerous as possible. But it is far otherwise when, owing to any emergency, the Volunteer is placed on active service for a continuous period." These and all the other "inequalities" enumerated by Colonel Macdougall are the same as have been frequently pointed out in the pages of the *Review*, and he endorses the axiom long ago laid down, "that all citizens should contribute equally in proportion to their powers towards the burthens imposed for the defence of the country." And we agree with him in what he says that:—"The only sound basis on which, in a country like Canada, any successful system of compulsory Militia service can be erected, is the practical recognition of the principle that every man not actually contributing his personal service during any one year, should pay a tax in money which should bear some proportion to the property for which the military force of the country is to afford protection." To remedy the evils pointed out and ensure careful performance of Militia service, Col. Macdougall suggests:—"Either a general tax, proportionate to property must be imposed on all not actually serving, supposing the service to be compulsory. Or, in the case when the service is by voluntary enlistments, the rate of pay awarded to the Militiaman must be a real compensation for the loss of time entailed on him by his military duties." In thus coming to the point the Adjutant Gen-

eral shows that he is well aware of the defects of the present system, and his suggestions are of a nature eminently practical, and are the same entertained by the Hon. Minister of Militia in framing the now Bill to which we refer in another column. The proper enforcement of discipline in the ranks of the Volunteers, which is one of the weakest points in the system, is referred to, and that part of Col. Wolsley's Report on Thorold Camp which remarks upon the carelessness of Volunteers in keeping their arms clean, is quoted. To ensure greater care in this respect it is recommended that:—"The Captains of the different Companies must be the immediate agents through whom the object must be attained; and every Captain should be made responsible, both in property and military position, for the due care and preservation of the arms, as well as the stores, which may have been issued to his Company." But it is also recommended in connection with this:—"That a yearly contingent allowance as in the regular service, be paid to each Captain of a Company to cover losses." Penalties are proposed to be imposed upon Volunteers and Militiamen who may lose or damage the articles committed to their keeping. The weakness of Volunteer Companies is accounted for by "the absence of a properly paid Battalion Staff."

The various Fenian alarms are referred to, and the means adopted on each occasion to meet possible raids are recounted; and a just tribute paid to the various officers employed. To that important arm of the Volunteer Force, the Artillery, so strangely neglected, special instruction is recommended, "and that at least two eighteen pounder guns should be supplied to each Garrison Artillery Corps." We also learn that the average attendance at the Military Schools has been the same since their establishment. The total number of certificates taken during the year 1867 was First Class, 136; Second Class, 807; total, 943; and the total number of Military School Cadets in Canada we find to be; First Class, 973; Second Class, 2,628 Total, 3,601. The Schools of Gunners and Cavalry are also referred to and their great usefulness pointed out. Under the heading of Rifle Matches we find that the Province of Quebec gave a total number of competitors during the year of 2,080; and prizes to the value of \$2,055 00. Of this the Adjutant General remarks that:—"The 2nd Brigade Division, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher's, far surpassed all others in its efforts to promote good rifle shooting, giving 1,255 competitors, and prizes to the value of \$946, nearly one half of the whole numbers and amount reported by the Province of Quebec. Ontario we find gave of competitors 2,375, and prizes to the value of \$3,366 25. In this Province the 1st Brigade Division, Lt.-Col. Jackson's, takes the lead, "having furnished no less than 1,257 competitors and distributed \$1,723 25 in prizes, or somewhat more than one-half of the whole as above reported." After the Smider had been sup-

plied to the Volunteers a marked improvement took place in the general average of the shooting. The establishment of a Dominion Rifle Association, which is now an accomplished fact, is also recommended. The report on Target practice we find not to be so satisfactory as that of Rifle matches; to account for this various reasons are given, among which are the Fenian raid of 1866, and the change from the use of muzzle to breach loading rifles. Want of space compels us to defer any further remarks upon this very able and interesting report until next week.

#### DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Delegates from the various parts of the Dominion appointed to assist in the formation of this Association met in Ottawa on the 1st inst. Colonel Macdougall, A.G., opened the meeting by some appropriate remarks upon the use and necessity of such an undertaking as was about to be submitted. Lt.-Col., the Hon. A. E. Botsford, having been unanimously elected to the Chair, Captain Stewart of the Militia Department was chosen Secretary. A Committee consisting of

|                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. H. Gray, N. B. |                     |
| Captain Thompson, N. S.               |                     |
| Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith,         | } For               |
| " " Blanchet, M. P.,                  |                     |
| " " Masson, M. P.,                    | Quebec.             |
| " " Jackson,                          | } For               |
| " " Patton, 14th Batt.                |                     |
| " " Dennis,                           | of                  |
| " " Moffatt,                          | Ontario.            |
| " " Galloway, Brigade Major,          | } G. T. R. Brigade. |
| " " Hon. B. Weir, to represent the    |                     |

was then appointed to draw up the minutes of the constitution which were finally adopted as follows:

#### RULES.

- 1st.—That this Association be denominated "THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION."
- 2nd.—Any person being a subscriber of \$2.00 per annum shall become a member of the Association.
- 3rd.—Donors of Forty Dollars at any one time to the funds of the Association, or of a Prize of not less value to be competed for at the Annual Prize meeting, shall be entitled to be enrolled as Life members of the Association.
- 4th.—Any Rifle Association of the Dominion subscribing not less than Forty Dollars annually to the funds of the Dominion Rifle Association, shall be considered as being in connection with it, and shall be entitled to a number of memberships in the proportion of one to every dollar thus subscribed. Each subscribing Association is to elect from its members the persons to hold such memberships, and return their names and addresses when elected, to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, to be registered by him one month previous to the match.
- 5th.—There shall be a Patron and Vice-Patrons named by the Council. The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being shall be respectfully requested to become "Patron."
- 6th.—There shall be a President.
- 7th.—There shall be Vice-Presidents.
- 8th.—There shall be a Council of Forty-two members, who shall be elected in the following proportions: Sixteen from Ontario, Twelve from Quebec, Seven from New Brunswick, Seven from Nova Scotia, of whom four shall form a quorum, and who shall be elected, primarily, by the Delegates now assembled at Ottawa, and hereafter at the Annual meeting, and the General meetings of the Council shall be held at the Capital of the Dominion.
- 9th.—The Council shall choose from the members elected the President of the Association.
- 10th.—There shall be a Vice-President for each Province, selected from among the members of the Association, and who shall be elected by the Council.
- 11th.—The Presidents of the various Provincial Associations in connection with this Association, and the militia Staff Officers in charge of the several militia Districts of the Dominion, being members thereof, shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents, and all Vice-Presidents shall be members of the Council.
- 12th.—There shall be a Treasurer and there shall be a paid Secretary at Ottawa, both to be appointed

ed by the Council, and holding office during pleasure.

13th.—The Council shall have the sole management of the income and funds of the Association, rendering an account to the yearly meeting, such account having been previously audited by a person or persons not members of the Council, who shall be annually named by the Council for that purpose. The Council shall also have the entire management and superintendence of all the other affairs and concerns of the Association; and shall or may do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to them necessary or essential to be done, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object and views of the Association.

14th.—The Council shall be regulated in their proceedings by such By-laws as may from time to time be enacted by them; no By-law being in any case altered, or now one proposed, without at least one month's notice of such intention being given to each member of Council.

15th.—The Annual Prize meeting shall be held alternately in the several Provinces of the Dominion, at such times and places as may be determined by the Council.

16th.—The prizes shall be computed for in accordance with such regulations as may be passed by the Council from time to time.

17th.—An Annual Report, embracing the audited account of the finances shall be drawn up by the Secretary, and shall, having been previously submitted to the Council, be published as soon after the Prize meeting as may be found practicable.

18th.—There shall be an Annual meeting to be held at such time as shall be selected by the Council.

Signed, A. E. BOTSFORD,  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chairman,

The following officers and gentlemen were present, as delegates, from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and these were joined by upwards of thirty members of the Senate and House of Commons holding Commissions in the Militia and Volunteers of the several Provinces:

From Lieut.-Col. Taylor's District—Lieut. Col. Moffat, Lieut. Col. Lewis, Dr. Howitt, Capt. McCloneghan, Capt. Walker, Major Clark.

From Lieut.-Col. Jarvis' District—Lieut. Col. Shaw, Lieut.-Col. Paton, Lieut.-Col. Corbett, Major Langmuir, Capt. Dumble.

From Lieut.-Col. Cassault's District—Lt.-Col. Panet, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson.

From Lieut.-Col. McPherson's District—Lieut. R. Mason, Major McDonald, Major Shields.

From Lieut.-Col. Atchordley's District—Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Mr. Clarke, M. P.

From Lieut.-Col. Durie's District—Lieut.-Col. Brunell, Lieut.-Col. Gillmor, Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Major Scoble, Lieut. A. L. Russell, Major Thompson, Messrs. McGill and Tisdale.

From Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith's District—Lieut.-Col. Boucher, L. Pope, M. P., Mr. Morland, Lieut.-Col. Brydges, G. T. R., Lt.-Col. Galloway, G. T. R., and Lieut.-Col. Wiley, C. S. R.

From New Brunswick—Lieut.-Col. McDonald, Lieut.-Col. Beer.

From Nova Scotia—Capt. Thompson, Capt. Gray.

On Thursday the Delegates met again at 10. a.m. when the above rules were discussed clause by clause and confirmed as the constitution of the Association.

Before the meeting adjourned it was resolved to hold a public meeting in aid of the organization, at which all persons interested in the improvement of rifle shooting, particularly the members of the Legislature, will be requested to attend. It was also resolved to solicit Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C. B.; Hon. Mr. Cartier, Minister of Militia, Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, Hon. Lt. Col. Gray, Lt. Col. Campbell, Lt. Col. Masson, and Hon. Lt. Col. Dunkin, to address the meeting, over which His Excellency the Governor General will be solicited to preside.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to complete the arrangements

for the meeting, and give due notice of the same through the public prints. Hon. Col. Gray, Lt. Col. Blanchet, Lt. Col. Durie, and the Hon. Lt. Col. Botsford.

On Friday another meeting was held at which the following gentlemen were elected to act on the councils for the different Provinces, as follows:

#### COUNCIL FOR QUEBEC.

Lt. Col. Blanchet, M. P., Lt. Col. Hon. A. B. Foster, Lt. Col. R. Masson, M. P., Lt. Col. C. J. Coursol, Lt. Col. F. Marchand, M. P. P., Lt. Col. A. McEachren, Thomas Morland, Esq., Charles F. Smith, Esq., Lt. Col. C. E. Panet, Lemuel Pope, Esq., Lt. Col. Barwis, Lt. Col. J. Grant.

#### COUNCIL FOR ONTARIO.

Allan Gilmour, Esq., Ottawa; Lt. Colonel Higginson, Hawkesbury; W. J. Morris, Esq., Perth; Lt. Col. Dickinson, Cornwall; Lt. Col. Shaw, Kingston; Lt. Col. Paton, Kingston; Captain Dumble, Cobourg; Lt. Col. Cubitt, Bowmanville; C. S. Gzowski, Esq., Toronto; Lt. Col. Brunell, Toronto; Lt. Colonel Fairbanks, Oshawa; Major E. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Judge McDonald, Guelph; Captain Stephenson, Chatham; Capt. McClenaghan, Woodstock; Lt. Colonel Moffat, London.

#### COUNCIL FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Lt. Col. A. G. Jones, M. P., Lt. Col. Hon. B. Weir, Major A. K. Mackinlay, Lt. Colonel S. Hudson, Lt. Col. L. D. Chipman, Hon. J. Locke, Senator, Lt. Col. Hon. J. Bourinot, Senator.

#### COUNCIL FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lt. Col. Hon. E. A. Botsford, Lt. Col. Hon. E. H. Gray, Lt. Col. S. Robertson, Lt. Col. S. Ferguson, Lt. Col. E. B. Beer, Lt. Colonel W. M. Jarvis, John Boyd, Esq.

Committees for the various Provinces are to be appointed to collect subscriptions for the Association, under the direction of the Council. Members of the Council who do not become Members of the Association within one month will be superseded and their appointments filled up by others.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met again at 2 30 p.m., when the following were respectfully submitted as VICE PATRONS of the Association:

The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces forming the Dominion.

The Premier of the Dominion.

The Minister of Militia.

The Officer commanding H. M.'s Forces in B. N. A.

The Vice Admiral commanding H. M.'s Naval Forces in B. N. A.

Adjutant General of Militia, and the Premiers of the various Provinces.

Lt. Col. the Hon. A. E. Botsford was unanimously chosen President of the Association.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Ontario, Hon. J. Cockburn. For Quebec, Lt. Col. C. J. Brydges, G. T. R. Brigade. For Nova Scotia, Colonel Laurie. For New Brunswick, Colonel Wilmot.

TREASURER.—Lt. Col. Powell, D. A. G.

SECRETARY.—Capt Stewart, Ottawa.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Allan Gilmour, Esq., Ottawa; Lt. Colonel Brunell, Toronto; Lt. Col. Masson, M. P.

AUDITORS.—Mr. R. Berry and Mr. Langton.

A code of By-laws for the guidance of the Council was drawn up; and, after some discussion on matters connected with the Association, the Council adjourned until 2 p. m., on the first Tuesday in May next, when they will meet at Ottawa. The Delegates, with power to add to their number, are to form Committees to solicit subscrip-

tions in aid of the Association. A Dominion Rifle Association was an institution much required, and to judge from the gentlemen who have taken this matter in hand there can be no doubt but it will prove a great success.

#### CORRECTION REQUIRED.

Will our contemporary the *Brockville Recorder* be kind enough to correct a misstatement which appeared in one of its late issues, in reference to *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. We do not suppose our contemporary has any desire to do us an injury, but a prompt correction is requisite in the interests of truth and justice. *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW* has not been, nor is it likely to be, superseded by any paper in the Dominion, and much less so by the one mentioned.

In our issue of to-day will be found a stirring Poem from the pen of our talented contributor Mrs. KIRKSON of Sorel. The contributions of this Lady to the Press have been distinguished by much poetic beauty and patriotic feeling. We understand that she contemplates publishing her Poetical Works in book form. Should she conclude to do so, we feel certain, from what we have already seen, that her writings will not fail in meeting with that appreciation at the hands of the public which they deserve.

#### CANADA.



#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 3rd April, 1868.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

#### No. 1.

6th Battalion "*Hochelaga Light Infantry*,"  
Montreal.

#### To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Dudley Dupont, vice Detmers, resigned.

10th Battalion "*Royal of Toronto Volunteers*."

Lieutenant W. D. Rogers, having been erroneously confirmed in his appointment from the 10th March 1868, the date of his appointment will remain as heretofore stated 9th August 1867.

20th "*Haltou*" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Nelson.

Acting Lieutenant Donald Campbell,

having obtained a first class certificate from the Toronto Board of Examiners, on the 10th March last. is now confirmed in his appointment from that date.

35th Battalion "*The Simcoe Foresters*."

No. 2 Company, Collingwood.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign Stephen Lett, M. S., vice Trott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

#### No. 2.

The following Officers having appeared before a Board of Officers at Kingston, have received first class certificates, viz:

Ensign George McLean, 48th Battalion.

" James A. Close, do

Sergeant Major Owen Jones, 14th Battalion.

#### No. 3.

#### SERVICE MILITIA.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*The Rimouski College Drill Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the College of Rimouski, in the Regimental Division of Rimouski, under the Supervision of the Revd. Ferdinand Laliberte, Rector, to be composed of the pupils of that Institution and to be styled "*The Rimouski College Drill Association*."

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

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

#### 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.

"*LITTLE CORPORAL*."—You will see by our last issue that your communication was anticipated by another correspondent.

"*A SAILOR*."—Many thanks. We will be glad to hear from you at all times on naval matters. We already possess a regular correspondent in your city.

CAPT. A., QUEBEC.—Your letter is unavoidably crowded out this week.

CAPT. J., SEWARDTOWN.—We will be very happy to publish a report of the matches. Your year expired January 8th, 1868.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending April 4th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

BURRITT'S RAPIDS.—Major G. S., \$2.

CALEDONIA.—Lt. R. C., \$2.

SCOTCH BLOCK.—Ensign B., \$1.

MONTREAL.—D. F. G. per G. D., \$1.

TORONTO.—Major S., \$2.

QUEBEC.—Captain A., \$2; Capt. J. C. T., \$2.

ESQUESINGO.—Capt. J. J., \$1; Ensign T. B., \$1

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

Color-Sergeant William Tromble Small has been gazetted ensign in the 100th P.W. R. C. Regiment from the 27th Foot, vice Cockburn transferred to the 18th Royal Irish.

A MAN named Foley was arrested in Windsor last week as a deserter from the 20th Regiment of Infantry now stationed in England. He was clad in the Yankee uniform when arrested.

A CABLE despatch which was received a short time since, announcing the death of the King of Bavaria, was variously interpreted by different journals in Canada and the States. It now appears that it was not the reigning king who died, but his grandfather, Louis the First, who abdicated in 1848, and whose actual prime minister for several years was Lola Montez.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The return match between the London Light Infantry and the Oxford Rifles—ten men a side—is fixed to come off at the range of the latter, near Woodstock, on Friday, the 10th of April. There is also a probability that another contest between five picked men of the 60th Rifles and 25 Volunteers will come off on the Cove Ranges here shortly after.—*Toronto Leader*.

RE-ENLISTED.—Over fifty honorably discharged Soldiers of the 30th Regiment, 60th Rifles and Royal Artillery have been—along with several recruits—sworn in by P. Doucet, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, during the past week, for another eleven years' term of service. This speaks volumes in regard to the estimation the British military service is held in by the rank and file of this regiment.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.—At the last meeting of the members of this Club, the entrance fee was reduced from four to two dollars, with the design of inducing new members to join. The ranges will shortly be placed in good order, several changes being in contemplation and the members of the Club are making active preparations for the opening of the season, in getting the rifles and sights in order.—*Hamilton Times*.

DOMINION HOLIDAYS.—According to the Interpretation Act passed at the last session of Parliament, Holidays shall include Sundays, New Year's Day, the Epiphany, the Annunciation, Good Friday, the Ascension, Corpus Christi, St. Peter and St. Paul's Day, All Saints Day, Conception Day, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Christmas Day, the Birth Day of the reigning Sovereign, and any day appointed by Proclamation for a general Fast or Thanksgiving.

A history of the settlement of the Bay of Quinte, the result of a few year's careful labor and research on the part of Dr. Canniff, of Belleville, is in the hands of the printer. Those interested in the early history of this section of Canada (and very many they are) will find the new book a correct and invaluable historical record, useful not only to themselves, but also to their posterity. Canadians are not any too well acquainted with the history of their country, and frequently they know a deal more concerning other countries.

CANADIANS IN DETROIT.—A Canadian Society has been formed in Detroit, and they have got their constitution and bylaws. The motto of the society is "Benovolence," and the emblem is the Beaver and Maple Leaf of Canada. The object of the society is to assist Canadians who may find it necessary to reside in or visit Detroit: to give pecuniary assistance where necessary, and such information as may be required. Thomas R. Forsyth is president, and J. G. Wilson and D. Bethune, jr., vice-presidents.

The Army Estimates show that the sum of £741,155 is set down for military outlay in Canada for the present year—in round numbers, \$3,700,000. This is by far the largest sum appropriated for the purpose to any colony. The return specifies that Canada is among the dependencies that return nothing to the Imperial exchequer. The Strait's settlements pay £59,300 and Australia £52,90.

PRaiseworthy CONDUCT OF A SOLDIER.—When anything can be said against a soldier the public hears of it soon enough, and we think the following instance of honorable conduct should not pass unnoticed: On Tuesday last, two or three soldiers of the 100th Regiment ran after a lady and handed her gold watch which she had just dropt in the street, but had not missed until they handed it to her. They were hardly willing to accept a few shillings, though they might have pocketed the watch if so inclined. The lady takes this method of returning thanks to her unknown benefactors.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE LATE PAY-SERGEANT FIFIELD.—At a quarter past ten o'clock on Monday morning, Edward Fifield, aged 29 years, Pay-Sergeant, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, committed suicide at Hochelaga by shooting himself with his carbine. On examination it was found that the carbine had been extra loaded, and it was evident he had placed the muzzle to his mouth and fired, as his brains were found scattered in all directions. Deceased had sent his wife for a glass of brandy, and during her absence he committed the dreadful act. He left a memorandum on the table stating, "My dear wife... Good bye, and God bless you all." Fifield was a native of Hampshire, England, and was married only twelve months ago in Toronto. A deficiency in his accounts is supposed to be the cause of the wretched man taking his own life. An inquest was held on the body at nine o'clock Tuesday morning, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE CANADIAN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—The London Times of the 6th informs us that the proposed new route by land and water from Canada to the Pacific was attracting some attention on change and among capitalists. As our readers are probably aware the suggestion is that it should start from Collingwood, or Georgian Bay, and consist of river and lake navigation for about 2,400 miles out of the entire 3,200 to Vancouver's Island. The Times remarks:—"The Canada Government, it is said, have agreed to open the portion between Lake Superior and Fort Garry, a distance of about 500 miles, of which 300 are navigable, and the Government of British Columbia are expected by grants of land to facilitate the work through their territory. It is affirmed that the expense would be comparatively light, and that the undertaking might be completed

in less than two years, when passengers would be enabled to make the transit in about 18 days. Mr. Alfred Waddington, Victoria, Vancouver Island, has been the most prominent advocate of the enterprise, and is to describe its features in detail, especially as regards the pass by the Rocky Mountains at the Geographical Society on Monday."

The Canadian Volunteers for the Papal army arrived in Rome on the 10th instant, and were received by the Pope in person, who expressed his sense of their devotion to his cause, and gave them his benediction.

RECIPROCAL.—Every Afternoon, the new evening paper published in New York, praises the tone of Sir John A. Macdonald's recent speech in the House of Commons, respecting the late Fenian raid into Canada, and adds; "The long border line of the two adjacent territories, as well as the many predisposing causes to national jealousies or local exasperation that unhappily subsist where two large jurisdictions are coterminous, make it in the highest degree important and desirable that official expressions, either at Washington or at Ottawa, should be temperate and decorous, and we have therefore observed with no little satisfaction the good sense and proper feeling of the Canadian Minister."

THE LATE COLONEL DUNN.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Captain Badgley, 83rd Regiment, to his brother in Toronto. It is dated Camp Senae, Jan. 30th, and gives particulars of the lamented officer's death and burial which we have not seen elsewhere:—"On Finding himself shot, Dunn got up, desired the native to take his coat off and put it into the shade for him to lie upon, also to put something over his face after he lay down, which being done, he sent the man in to the camp for assistance. We were all horror-struck at the intelligence. Our Assistant surgeon having got a dooly with eighteen bearers, his instruments, bandages, brandy, &c., started off, with the Adjutant on horseback, the dooly following almost as quickly as they rode, to the scene of the accident, some six miles from here. Ball, the surgeon told me afterwards he could not believe that Colonel Dunn was dead; notwithstanding the want of action of both pulse and heart. Poor Dunn, he said, was lying just as though asleep, and having moved a little from where the accident happened; there was not much blood to be seen, his body still quite warm, and his limbs not even stiffened. But he was indeed dead, and Ball said that if half a dozen doctors had been with him at the time his life could not have been saved. He was buried the next day, Sunday, at 3 p. m. I saw his body just before the coffin was closed. His face looked so calm and peaceful, and still so handsome. It was a melancholly satisfaction to me to be able to do for him what he had often made me promise I would see to; that in the event of his death he should be buried in uniform, and by an English clergyman. Though a Roman Catholic, he always expressed a desire to be buried with the Church of England service. Of course every one who possibly could attend followed his body to the grave—indeed some officers rode in from an outpost eight miles off to be present at the funeral. In the regiment there was not a dry-eye, as we stood round the grave, he was so beloved by all. All of us feel that in him we have lost

a leader and a friend whose like we have little chance of meeting with again. For my own part, as I said before, I have lost all interest in the expedition. He was to me much more of an elder brother than any thing else, and for kindness, I may say affection, for I know he was very fond of me, I shall never meet another such. I have written a great deal about this sad business, but I can scarcely think of any thing else."

**MAJOR GENERAL MACKIRDY.**

We learn that in the space of a few days we shall have to bid farewell to this gallant General. We wish him long life and happiness wherever he goes, and a speedy and safe passage home to England. After such a long period of service as 35 years, of which 25 has been spent in his late regiment, we cannot but fancy that the gallant gentleman must feel it hard to break his old associations: but the possibility of his again serving on this station as a general officer may again bring him back to his old friends. We hope that this may happen, and that the long and faithful service of this gallant Officer may not go unrewarded, and that he may soon fill a higher command—a position which the command of a regiment for 15 years eminently fits him.

**FAREWELL ORDER.**

**REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**

Brantford 24th March, 1868. }  
No. 1—Colonel Mackirdy having received official information of his promotion to the rank of the Major General, Lt. Colonel Mesiter will assume command of the regiment from this date.

2—In taking leave of the 69th Regiment, in which he has served for 25 years, Colonel Mackirdy begs to tender to the officers of all ranks his best thanks for the cordial support which they have given him as commanding officer, in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the regiment, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the confidence and respect which they have uniformly shewn to him as well as for their attention to their duties and general very good condition.

3—In parting from a regiment which he has had the honor to command for nearly 15 years in all quarters of the globe, taking it from the East to the West Indies and bringing it to North America, Colonel Mackirdy, cannot but feel extreme regret; and in building farewell to this distinguished regiment he wishes happiness and success to all.

By order.  
Signed R. B. CLARKE,  
Lt. and Adj. 69th Regiment.  
—Brantford Courier.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that General McClellan will probably be the new Minister from the United States to the Court of St. James, and draws attends to the fact that the general is of Scottish descent, and that his father was cousin german to the late Lord Clyde.

THE FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—The *Progress* of Lyons says that great activity prevails at St. Etienne in the Imperial manufactory of arms—12,000 workmen are fully employed. The manufactory is said to be able to deliver 900 Chassepots per day, and that 15,000 old guns are converted on the Snider principle every week.

**VOLUNTEERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—A Government return shows the condition of the Volunteer army of Great Britain at the close of last year:—Light Horse, 835; Artillery, 40,655; Engineers, 6,580; Mounted Rifles, 575; Infantry, 167,056; total 215,812. Of this force, however, 32,548 are returned as not thoroughly efficient, the total available force of volunteers being therefore reduced to 183,264 of all arms. But of this number 90,588 are set down as being "extra efficient."

**THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1868.**—The Army Estimates for 1868-69 provide for the following as the number of the regular army:—British establishment, including depots in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, and the troops in our colonial possessions, 6894 officers, 13,091 non-commissioned officers, 116,665 rank and file; total, 136,650, being 595 fewer than in 1867. The establishment of her Majesty's British forces in India to be paid out of Indian revenues, is 8592 officers, 4318 non-commissioned officers, and 55,556 rank and file; total, 64,466, being 826 fewer than in 1867.

**"GAGGING" IN THE NAVY.**—At the court-martial recently held before Sir Leopold McClintock, Captains Hamilton, McRae, Bevan, and Smithett, on board her Majesty's ship *Aboukir*, for manslaughter by gagging, occasioning the death of a seaman, the persons charged were Lieutenant Washington, the first lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Favourite*, and the master-at-arms. The first lieutenant was honorably acquitted, and the master-at-arms was also acquitted. A caution was appended to the proceedings, to the effect that medical attendance and the presence of a special sentry should be provided in all cases of gagging in the service. The Advocate General generously rendered his service for the defence.—*Jamaica Gleaner*.

**FLOGGING.**—A War office return shows that between April 12 and December 31, 1867, there were but seventeen cases of flogging in the army, two of which were in the Marine corps. We believe that flogging owes its decline both in the army and the navy, to the system of making periodical returns of the number of cases, and the names of the officers in command of the Regiments and ships in which the cases occurred. A periodical return of the number of floggings inflicted in our public schools—naming the schoole in which each punishment was inflicted, and the name of the master who ordered it—would soon rid us of that stain upon our educational system, in which we are an exception to the rest of the civilized world.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**WANTED**

A SMART INTELLIGENT LAD OF ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this Office. Ottawa, April 6th, 1868.

**NOTICE.**

THE publishers of the *NEW DOMINION MONTHLY* desire to secure canvassers in every county and township. For terms apply with suitable credentials, to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Montreal.

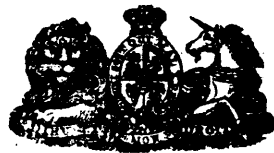
**R. MALCOM,**

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-1y

**CHALLENGE.**

THE MEMBERS OF THE 8TH BATTALION hereby Challenge ten of any Regiment or Battalion of Regulars or Volunteers in this District, for a FRIENDLY RIFLE MATCH, to be fired on the Beauport Flats, before the 15th proximo. Snider Enfields, Government Pattern, and Ammunition. Ranges, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. All applications addressed to the undersigned, will be attended to.

ALFRED H. JACKSON,  
Captain and Adjutant,  
8th Battalion V. M. Rifles.  
March 17, 1868. 12-3in.



No. 2.  
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.  
Ottawa 12th March, 1868.

**DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.**

For using Sugar Molasses or Syrups, in combination with Malt in the manufacture of Beer.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

**RAI**

Has been pleased by Order in Council, dated the Tenth current, to order and direct, under the provision of the 49th section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, that the Order in Council of the 28th of January 1868, authorizing and allowing a drawback of one cent per pound on all Malt used in the manufacture of Beer, when brewed from Malt and Sugar combined, be revoked, and in lieu thereof the following "Regulation" be adopted, viz:

"That any Brewer using Sugar, Syrup or molasses, in combination with Malt in the proportion, in each Brewing, of not less than fifteen pounds of Sugar or twenty pounds of Molasses or Syrup to every one hundred pounds of Malt; and who shall have paid the duty of three and one quarter cents per gallon upon the Beer produced therefrom; and who shall have complied with all Departmental Regulations established by the Minister of Inland Revenue, for the supervision of such Brewers or such as may be deemed necessary for ensuring the due collection of the Revenue, shall be entitled to a drawback of one cent per pound on the malt so used.

"And further, that any Brewer desirous of availing himself of the provisions of this Regulation, shall give one month's notice of his intention to use Sugar, Syrup or Molasses in the manufacture of Beer, and shall accompany such notice with a plan and description of all the works, buildings and premises to be used by such Brewer in connection with his Brewery."

By Command,  
THOS. WORTHINGTON,  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.  
12-3in.

**GEORGE COX,**

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewellery and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly

**WILSON & PATTERSON,**

MERCHANTISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-1y

**J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,**

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 19-1y



**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Smith's Falls..... | Lanark.      |
| Sorel.....         | Richelieu.   |
| Stratford.....     | Perth.       |
| Thorold.....       | Welland.     |
| Three Rivers.....  | St. Maurice. |
| Toronto.....       | York.        |
| Trouton.....       | Hastings.    |

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Waterloo, East..... | Shefford. |
| Whitby.....         | Ontario.  |
| Windsor.....        | Essex.    |
| Woodstock.....      | Oxford.   |
| Wyoming.....        | Lambton.  |

A. CAMPBELL,  
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,  
Ottawa, March 20th, 1868. 13-61n.

**TWO BED-ROOMS AND PARLOUR TO LET.**

TWO GENTLEMEN—OR MEMBERS OF Parliament—can be accommodated with Bedrooms and Parlour, with or without meals, in a private family in Centre Town. For particulars apply at this Office. Ottawa, March, 23, 1868.



**ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.**

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

ON and after Wednesday, 11th March, 1868, and until further notice

**TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Leave Ottawa.       | Arrive in Prescott. |
| Express, 8:00 a. m. | 10:30 a. m.         |
| Mixed, 1:30 p. m.   | 4:45 p. m.          |
| Mail, 10:30 p. m.   | 1:15 a. m.          |
| Leave Prescott.     | Arrive in Ottawa.   |
| Mixed, 7:30 a. m.   | 11:00 a. m.         |
| Express, 2:10 p. m. | 4:45 p. m.          |
| Mail, 8:30 p. m.    | 9:30 p. m.          |

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

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

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**GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.  
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Jan. 31st, 1868—5-6m



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, Fifth day of March, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, entitled: "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 Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" And also in addition to the Ports named in the list sanctioned by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 24th December, 1867, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

*Province of Ontario:*

Port of Gananoque,  
Newcastle.

*Province of Nova Scotia:*

Port of Horton."

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
12-3m.

MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,

BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street. Belleville C.W. 18-ly

R. W. CRUICE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M.P.P. All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawed Lumber, etc. Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren John McLaren.

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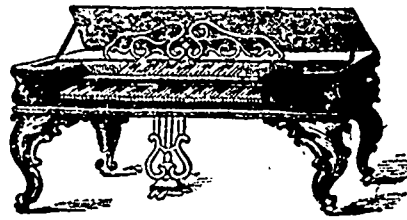


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OTTAWA, 27th MARCH, 1868.

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