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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. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

No. 19.

From Stewart's Literary Quarterly Magazine.

### THE CONVENT PORTER.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

He was an ancient, bearded man  
Beneath the archway seated,  
Who through the summer, lone and long,  
His Rosary repeated.  
He rang the bell for matin pray'rs;—  
At noontide for the reapers,  
And, when the evening shadows fell,  
He rang it for the keepers,  
And, sometimes, too, he tolled a knell  
For everlasting sleepers.

From day to day he said his beads,  
Beneath the archway staying;  
The sun, arising, found him there,  
And, setting, left him praying.  
On him would little hands attend,  
And little footfalls pattered  
Around him; where the fig-trees bend  
Were purple treasures scattered;  
The whispering cypress was his friend,  
For him the ivy chattered.

But seldom at that convent gate  
A traveller dismounted;  
The outer world of love and hate  
Passed by it unaccounted.  
Monotonous, and quaint, and calm,  
The pray'ful seasons glided,  
The vesper hymn and morning psalm  
These days alone divided,  
That by the dial, near the Palm,  
Were left but undecided.

So years went by until one day  
The night cloud, westward rolling,  
Came round the Friar's old retreat  
Without the vesper tolling.  
The birds still sang on ivy sprays,  
The children still were playing,  
The Porter, as in former days,  
Seemed Rosaries still saying;  
But Death had found his quiet ways  
And took the old man praying.

### NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE

WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XVII.

On the 25th February, 1815, the British schooner *St. Lawrence* mounting 13 carronades 12-pounders and one long 9-pounder, while proceeding with despatches from Rear Admiral Cockburn relating to the peace, fell in with the American privateer brig *Chasseur* mounting 6 long 9-pounders and 8 carronades 18-pounders; the brig attacked the schooner and an engagement of some duration ensued when the latter was carried by boarding; out of a crew of 42 men and 9 boys, 6 men were killed and 18 wounded; the Americans had 5 men killed and 8 wounded.

The British squadron cruising off Boston in December, 1814, consisted of 50-gun sloop *Newcastle* 18-pounder, 40-gun frigate *Acasta*

and 18-gun brig-sloop *Arab*; on the 11th while cruising off St. George's shoals the *Newcastle* parted company to reconnoitre the road of Boston, and discovered lying there the United States frigate *Constitution* of 44 guns in apparent readiness for sea, and the *Independence* 74 with her lower yards and topmasts struck—the *Newcastle* steered for Cape Cod bay where after having grounded on a shoal she came to anchor and was joined by the *Acasta* on the 16th. This enabled the *Constitution* to put to sea, and standing across the Atlantic she cruised for some time off the Bank of Lisbon; in the beginning of February she stretched over to the Western Isles. On the 30th February at 1 p.m. the island of Maderia bearing West-South-West distant about 60 leagues, the *Constitution* steering South West with a light breeze from the Eastward, discovered about two points on her larboard bow and immediately hauled up for the British 22-gun ship *Cyane* standing close hauled on the starboard tack and about 10 miles to windward of her consort the 20-gun ship *Levant* mounting 18 carronades 33-pounders and 2 long nines. At 4 p.m. the *Cyane* having ascertained the character of the stranger bore up for her consort with the signal flying for an enemy. The *Constitution* immediately made all sail in chase, and at 5 p.m. commenced firing her larboard bow guns, but ceased as she found the shot fall short. At 5h. 30m. the *Cyane* having arrived within hail of the *Levant* it was agreed they should engage the enemy known to be the *Constitution* notwithstanding her superior force, hoping by disabling her to save the valuable convoys that had sailed from Gibraltar a few days previously. At 5h. 45m. p.m. the *Levant* and *Cyane* made all sail on a wind to try for the weather-gauge, but finding this object could not be attained they bore up with a view of delaying the engagement until night when they might hope to engage with more advantage; the superior sailing of the *Constitution* defeating that plan also the British ships at 6 p.m. hauled to the wind on the starboard tack formed head and stern line at a distance of 300 yds. apart. At 6h. 5m. the *Constitution*, all three ships having previously hoisted their colors,

opened her larboard broadside upon the *Cyane* at a distance of about three quarters of a mile on the latter's weather beam. The *Cyane* promptly returned the fire, but her shot all being fired from carronades fell short while the frigate's long 34-pounders produced their full effect. In 15 minutes the *Constitution* ranged ahead and became in same manner engaged with the *Levant*—the *Cyane* now luffed up for the larboard quarter of the *Constitution* whereupon the latter backing astern was enabled to pour into the *Cyane* her whole broadside. Meanwhile the *Levant* had bore up to wear round and assist her consort—the *Constitution* thereupon filled shot ahead and gave the *Levant* two raking broadsides—seeing this the *Cyane* although without a brace or bowline except the larboard fore brace wore and gallantly stood between the *Levant* and *Constitution*—the latter then promptly wore and raked the *Cyane* astern—the *Cyane* immediately luffed up as well as she could and fired her larboard broadside at the bow of the *Constitution*—the latter soon afterwards ranged up on the larboard quarter of the *Cyane* within hail and was about to pour in her starboard broadside when at 6h. 30m. p.m. having had most of her standing and running rigging cut to pieces, her main and mizen masts left in a tottering state and other principal spars wounded, several shot in the hull, nine or ten between wind and water, five carronades disabled chiefly by the drawing of the bolts and starting of the chocks and the *Levant* being two miles to leeward and still bearing away to repair her heavy damages, the *Cyane* fired a lee gun and hoisted a light as a signal of submission.

It was not till 8 p.m. that the *Constitution*, having manned her prize and refitted some slight damages in her own rigging, was ready to bear up after the *Levant*, then in sight to the leeward. At 8h. 15m., which was as soon as the *Levant* had rove new braces she again hauled her wind for the purpose of renewing the action, and ascertaining the fate of her companion. At 8h. 30m. she ranged close alongside; the *Constitution*, while passing her on the opposite tack to leeward exchanged broadsides, The *Constitution* immediately wore under the

Levant's stern and raked her with a second broadside. At 9h. 30m., finding that the Cyane had surrendered, she again put before the wind, but in the act of doing so received several raking broadsides, had her wheel shot away and her lower masts badly wounded. To fire her stern chasers and steer at the same time was impossible—ships of her class having their stern posts in such a position that it was necessary to jam the helm hard aport or starboard as the gun was run out. Seeing the Constitution ranging up on her larboard quarter the Levant, at 10h. 30m., struck her colours.

Out of a crew of 115 men and 16 boys the Levant had 6 men killed and 16 wounded; the Cyane, out of a crew of 145 men and 26 boys, had 6 men killed and 13 wounded. The Constitution, out of a crew of 477 men and 3 boys, had 6 men killed and 6 wounded. The captured crews were treated with great brutality, apparently for the purpose of making them enter the naval service of the United States, but like all coercive measures it utterly failed of effect, reflecting only disgrace on Captain Chas. Stewart and the officers of the Constitution.

On the 8th of March the Constitution, being in company with her two prizes and a merchant brig, of which she intended to make a cartel, anchored off the isle of Mayo, one of the Cape de Verdes, and on the next day got under way and anchored in the harbour of Porto Praya, Isle of St. Jago. While on the way to these islands Capt. Stewart caused the Cyane to be painted so as to resemble a 36-gun frigate. On the 11th at 15 minutes past noon, just as the cartel brig was about being brought under the stern of the Constitution, in order that the prisoners might be discharged into her, three strange ships were discovered through the haze, standing into the harbour; these were the 50-gun ships Leander and Newcastle, with the 18-pounder 40 gun frigate Acasta. This squadron was under command of Sir George Ralph Collier, K.C.B., who, it appears, was informed that the Constitution sailed for Boston, the Congress for Portsmouth, and the President was to join those ships from the Delaware—this erroneous information, confirmed by the capture of a prize brig belonging to the United States privateer Perry, who substituted the Macedonian for the Congress. When this squadron was first sighted it was standing close hauled on the starboard tack with a moderate breeze from the north-east by north. The ships in Porto Praya bore from the Leander, the leewardmost ship, north-east by north, distant seven miles. In less than ten minutes after the Constitution cut her cables and stood out of Porto Praya, on the larboard tack, followed by the Levant and Cyane. At 1 p. m., just as the Constitution got on the Leander's weather beam the three British ships tacked in chase. At this time the American squadron was about four miles in the wind's eye of the Acasta and she was one mile upon the weather quarter

of the Newcastle, the latter being two miles ahead of the Leander.

At 1h. 30m., p. m., the Constitution found that the ships on her lee quarter sailed about equal with her, but that the frigate (the Acasta), sailing better on a wind, was gaining her wake and gradually weathering on her. It was at the same time observed that the Cyane was dropping astern and to leeward, and would soon be overhauled by the Acasta at 1h. 40m., therefore the Constitution made the signal for the Cyane to tack, expecting that she would be enabled to anchor in Porto Praya before she could be seized, or if no ship chased she would be able to double the rear of the British squadron and escape before the wind. The Cyane, when bearing from the Leander north-north east, distant four miles, tacked accordingly, but no British ship tacked after her. She shortly afterwards bore away and was seen no more. At 1h. 45m. the Leander hoisted her colours, fired a gun to windward and telegraphed that in case of quitting company the isle of Mayo was to be the rendezvous. Both her consorts also hoisted their colours, and the Newcastle scaled her guns. At 2h. 30m., p. m., the Constitution, having dropped the Levant, the situation of the latter with respect to the Acasta became extremely critical, as she was fast overhauling her, the Constitution therefore made her a signal to tack, which was immediately obeyed. The instant this manœuvre was detected the Leander made the signal for the Acasta to tack in chase of the sloop, which was also obeyed, and in a minute or two afterwards the Leander and Newcastle successively hid the same. When the latter tacked the Constitution was five or six miles to windward of her, and in the prevailing haze nearly out of sight from the deck of the Leander, from whom the Newcastle bore south-east by east, and the Acasta north-east. At 2h. 50m. p. m. which was just 14 minutes after she had tacked, the Newcastle lost sight of the Constitution. The Levant, shortly after she tacked, bore away for Porto Praya roads, and at about 3h. 15m., p. m., received from the Leander in passing an ineffectual fire. At 4h. 30m. she anchored and was fired into by the Acasta, and at 4h. 56m. the Newcastle fired her larboard broadside. No fire was returned by the Levant, who hauled down her colours, and at 5h., p. m., was taken possession of by the Acasta.

Fruitful as this contest had been of blunders and folly of the most egregious description, not one out of it exhibited such thorough imbecility as the chase and escape of the Constitution. Another hour's persistence would have enabled the Acasta to bring her to action, the result of which could not be doubted. The Acasta was the leading ship,—both the Cyane and Levant could have been interrupted by either the Leander or Newcastle, while the fate of the Constitution would have been that of the President.

In less than a quarter of an hour after the Newcastle tacked from her the Constitution was becalmed. As soon as a breeze sprung up she steered towards the coast of Brazil and through the West Indies home, and early in the month of May "lucky old Iron sides," as she may justly be called, anchored in Boston harbour.

On the 20th January, six days after the President had escaped from New York the Peacock, Hornet, and store brig Tom Bowline, succeeded in getting to sea. On the 25th the Hornet parted company with her consorts and steered straight for Tristan d'Acunha, the first rendezvous of the squadron. On the 30th March she was informed of the peace by a neutral, and on 23rd, at 11 a. m., when about to anchor off the north end of the island she fell in with the British brig sloop Penguin of 16 six pounders. The Hornet mounted 18 carronades 32-pounders, and ten long 18-pounders her crew consisted of 165 men, while the Penguin's was manned by 105 men and 17 boys. When the Hornet was first discovered, in the north west by west, the Penguin was steering to the eastward with the wind from the south south-west. At 1h. 45w., p. m. Tristan d'Arcunha being south-west distant four miles. The Penguin hoisted her colour, St. George's ensign, and fired a gun to induce the stranger to shew hers. The Hornet immediately luffed upon the starboard tack, hoisted American colours and fired her broadside, while the Penguin, in rounding to on the same tack, fired hers in return. The action commenced within pistol shot distance,—the dismantling shot of the Hornet cutting her opponent's rigging to pieces, while the round and grape shot made a similar impression on her hull. At 2h. 15m. p. m., the Penguin drifted nearer while the Hornet bore away, unable to bear the fire any longer or return it, from the insecure mode in which her carronades were mounted. The Penguin's commanding officer (Captain Dickinson) bore up with an intention to board, but before the plan could be put into execution, he fell, mortally wounded. The officer next in command determined to carry out this design, and at 2h. 25m. ran the Penguin's bowsprit between the Hornet's main and mizzen rigging on the starboard side. The heavy swell lifting the ships ahead the brig's bowsprit, after carrying away the Hornet's mizzen shrouds, stem davits and spanker boom, broke in two, and the foremast falling on board at the same moment disabled the bow and breast guns on the larboard or engaged side, the after guns being rendered useless by the drawing of the breeching bolts. An attempt was made to get the vessel round but she was totally unmanageable, and at 2h. 55m., p. m., she surrendered. The loss of the Penguin was 10 killed, including the captain, and 28 wounded, or one third of her whole crew. The vessel was set on fire and destroyed on the morning of the 25th, as she could not be

kept aloft. This was a well fought action and if the Penguin had been better fitted, especially with regard to her guns, it would have gone hard with the Hornet. A gun adrift in a heavy sea way is not only useless as a weapon of offence or defence, but it becomes an instrument of destruction on board the vessel to which it belongs. Nearly all the Penguin's guns were in this condition, and the time which should have been expended in fighting them was obliged to be employed in securing or trying to secure their breechings and lashings.

Just after the action had ended the Peacock and Tom Bowline hove in sight and with the Hornet, proceeded to their destination. On 28th April, at daylight, in lat. 39° south long. 34° west, the two sloops bore down upon, in order to capture as an Indian, the British 74-gun ship Cornwallis. The mistake was soon discovered and a chase commenced, during which the Peacock separated to the eastward. In the afternoon, when gaining fast on the Hornet, the British ship had to heave to and lower a boat for a marine who had fallen overboard. This delay and unskilful firing on the following day saved the Hornet, but the chase continued till 9 a.m. on the 30th, compelling her to heave overboard her guns, muskets, cutlasses, forge, bell, anchors, cables, shot boats, spare spars, and a considerable portion of her ballast, thus rendering her utterly worthless as a cruiser, so that she was obliged to steer straight for the United States.

One last act of useless and savage barbarity has yet to be recorded as the final one of this miserable contest. The Peacock, after being obliged to part company from her consort in the manner described, pursued her way to the West Indies, and on the 30th June, being off Angier, in the Straits of Sender, fell in with the Honorable East India Company's brig Nantilus, of 10 cannonades 18-pounders and 4 long nines. On the Peacock's approach she was hailed and informed of the peace, but the reply was a demand for the brig to haul down her colours which of course was not complied with. The master of the Nantilus, one of her passengers, and the master-attendant at Angiers, went on board the Peacock previously with Mr. Madison's (the President of the United States) proclamation, but they were ordered below. An action commenced, which ended in the capture of the diminutive brig, with a loss of 7 killed and 8 wounded.

The fellow commanding the Peacock was named Warrington, and was compelled to relinquish his blood gotten prize on the 1st of July, without either profit to himself or honor to his country. This disgraceful transaction closed the naval operations of the war of 1812-14, since which period the whole characteristics of naval warfare have been altered by the employment of steam as a motive power, rendering the seaman independent of wind for manœuvring.

### LIFE PEERAGES.

Earl Russell has brought before the House of Lords, for its first reading, his bill to provide for the creation of Life Peers. The proposition has been better received than was the creation of Lord Wensleydale in the year 1856. The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns, the leader of the Conservatives, received the measure with a considerable degree of favour, and it was left to a less influential individual to enter a slight protest against it. The object of the Bill is to give life and vigour to the House of Peers; but it may well be doubted whether it will accomplish the desired object. The elevation of gentlemen to the House of Lords, who, though influential and able, are not possessed of fortunes sufficient to sustain a family peerage, presents considerable difficulties in practice. It may be doubted whether really valuable men will accept such a position, or enter heartily upon its duties. They would inevitably find themselves placed in an inferior position to their colleagues. It is questionable whether a single individual of genuine statesmanlike talent would prefer a seat in the Peers, under such circumstances, to one in the Commons. The present weakness in the House of Lords arises from the fact that it is composed of hereditary legislators; and we do not think that it will be strengthened by the addition of nominal legislators. No nominated House can ever compete in vigour and influence with a body elected by people.

A general order has just been specially issued by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief establishing the squadron system in the cavalry at home. The following are the clauses of the order: His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having decided that squadron organisation shall be established in cavalry regiments, in barracks as well as in the field, directs that officers commanding will take immediate steps to carry out the following instructions:—

For the future the squadron will be considered the unit, and the word "troop" will be discontinued.

There will be four squadrons in each regiment.

To each squadron two captains, two lieutenants, and one cornet will be allotted.

The four senior captains will command the squadrons, receive the contingent allowance, and be responsible to the commanding officer for the horses, arms, accoutrements, stores, &c., of the whole squadron.

The junior captains will serve under the orders of the senior.

To each squadron a sergeant-major and a quartermaster sergeant will be appointed.

These non-commissioned officers are to be selected from the troop sergeant-majors.

The sergeant-major's duties will relate, under the direction of the captain, to all details connected with the drill, discipline and management of the squadron.

The quartermaster-sergeant will, under the direction of the captain, keep the accounts of the squadron, and take charge of spare arms, accoutrements, stores, &c.

The following non-commissioned officers, &c., will also be attached to each squadron; viz:—

Six sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 farrier, 2 trumpeters, 3 shoemakers, and 1 saddler.

General Sir Edward Cust has given the Queen the last volumes of the "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

Mr. Motley, the well known historian, has been accredited by the United States Government as ambassador to this country, in place of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. According to the *Limerick Chronicle* he is the bearer of the modest demand that England shall pay 650,000,000 dollars, and a proposition that she shall renounce the sovereignty of Canada as a reparation for recognizing the belligerency of the South. We by no means wish to discredit the special information of the *Limerick Chronicle* upon this subject. President Grant, it will be remembered, has promised his subjects to "send in" the Alabama bill to England, and has also expressed his hope that the bill will not be met. When this bill falls due, whatever its date may be, all that the British public will have to do with it is to note it; we do not think it would be worth the trouble of protest. England has too long accustomed herself to treat courteously the advent of such "American notes for general circulation." The time may be approaching when she may change them on account of her Yankee correspondents without what commercial men call his honour. It is quite time that our policy with respect to America should be a policy capable of being enforced, if need be, with power as well as courtesy.—*Broad Arrow*.

**MERIT versus INFLUENCE.**—It appears from a general order, issued by the naval department at Washington on the 17th ult., that the authorities have found it necessary to adopt a course similar to that recently pursued by the British Admiralty. This order calls the attention of officers to the regulation of the navy forbidding applications for duty through persons of influence. All such applications are ordered to be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy, who is supposed to be the best judge of what duty an officer is entitled to, and if made in any other way such application will not be attended to. The Secretary says—"It is very apparent that an officer who can obtain service through influential friends must have a great advantage over all others, and the least deserving may get the most important duties. Duty will be assigned according to the requirements of the navy, and officers will be assigned to service who are well known to be the most competent to perform it."

**ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DOVER REVIEW.**—The following is said to be an authentic anecdote of the late review at Dover:—When the Ferret had, shortly after drifting against Dover Pier, become a total wreck, signals were made from the shore to the Royal Sovereign the flagship of the senior officer in command, informing him of the fact, as well as of the safety of the crew, with the exception of one boy. Captain Hood at once telegraphed the information to the Admiralty in London, and received in reply orders from that body to take the Royal Sovereign into Dover Harbour. Now, inasmuch as the entrance to the harbour is too narrow to admit the Royal Sovereign, and as until after the half-tide even the packet-boats have often a difficulty in finding enough water to float them, the task was a difficult as well as a dangerous one to perform. Luckily, Captain Hood thought it best to act on his own responsibility.

A brother of the late Admiral Napier lately fell in love with a very beautiful but poor Jewish girl of Prague. On account of the difficulties which would have attended the marriage in that city, he betook himself to Heidelberg where the more obliging authorities offered no opposition to the union.

## SKETCHES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

BY GEO. MACRAE

### THE CRATER FIGHT.

On our return we visited the scene of one of the most hideous tragedies of the war. Those who read of Burnside's mine and the Crater fight, at the time, are not likely to have forgotten it. It was in the year '64, in the second month of the fighting around Petersburg. At this particular point, the Federal lines had been pushed up to within 150 yards of a projecting fort in Lee's line of defence. General Burnside, who commanded at that point on the Federal side, secretly sunk shafts, and running his subterranean passages right under the Confederate fort, prepared to blow it up. This grand bursting open of the gates of Lee's position was fixed to take place on the morning of the 30th of July. Accordingly, at 4.45 on that fatal morning the picket firing ceased at that part of the line, the men were withdrawn, and the mine was sprung. Instantly the earth burst with a roar that seemed to bring down the heavens, and the fort, with (it was said) 300 defenders, went whirling up through fire and smoke into the skies. At this concerted signal the guns all along the Federal front opened their throats of thunder, assailing the Confederate lines with thunder storms of shot and shell. Now came the time for the grand charge contemplated by Burnside. The explosion had left in place of the fort a vast crater, 150 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. Burnside's plan was this.—Give the enemy no time to recover from the shock—dash in through the crater, clutch the Confederate lines right and left, and seize the ridge beyond. That seized, the city lies at our feet; we take the enemy in rear, and Petersburg is ours.

Fired with this great idea, Burnside, as soon as the explosion was over and the way cleared, poured into the crater a Niagara of troops—Ledlie's entire division, part of Potter's, part of Wilcox's, and finally his Black Brigade, anticipating glorious results, possibly the panic and stampede of Lee's entire army.

But the grim veterans of Lee's army were not to be discomfited by noise and momentary disaster. Though thunderstruck at first by the terrific explosion, which tossed the fort and 300 of their comrades into the air, they speedily rallied; Lee and Beauregard were soon up with reinforcements, and after a bloody conflict the lines were recaptured, and the Federals driven out with fearful loss.

As we approached the scene of carnage I asked the Major where he had been when the explosion took place.

"Away yonder, at Beauregard's headquarters," he said, pointing across the country. "It was before I had been transferred to Lee's staff. I remember I was roused from sleep at a very early hour by a booming sound, apparently at a great distance. Soon after, Colonel Paul, one of our staff-officers, came galloping into camp and told general Beauregard that the enemy had sprung a mine under our lines near the junction of the Baxter and Jerusalem plank roads—that Captain Pogram's battery of artillery had been blown into the air—that the enemy was swarming in through the crater, and was developing to the right and left, driving our men from the trenches. Beauregard communicated with Lee, Lee ordered Major-General Mahone's division to the place to dislodge the enemy at all hazards. Mahone got his men together, came

up here, and went in with his old brigade and Sorrel's. After hard fighting, Mahone's brigade carried the position yonder in its front, but Sorrel's was almost torn to pieces, and had to fall back. Mahone then put in an Alabama brigade which did the work gallantly. We were all up by that time from head-quarters. This way, and I shall show you where we stood and saw it."

We rode some distance to the left, where the Major stopped.

"This is the place," he said. "There, where you are now, was where Lee and Beauregard stood. Yonder, in the ravine, the Alabama brigade formed. As they rose from the ravine, out upon the open slope of the hill, they were met with a terrific fire of musketry. They staggered for a moment. The forest of bayonets waved and shook. Just then I saw an officer on the right flank of the brigade draw his sword from what seemed to be a silver scabbard—it flashed so white—and, waving it, cheered on the men. Up they moved in the face of the fire, leaving the slope littered with dead. The officer's sword was still waving; we could see it flash and flash in the light; up went the men quicker and quicker in the face of that murderous fire, till suddenly we heard their yell, and saw them dash up to the works, swarm in, and disappear. It was as gallant a charge as I ever saw. We recaptured all our lines, driving the enemy over into the crater like a herd of frantic buffaloes. Then such a scene ensued as I hope never to see again. The crater filled with a seething mass of men—hundreds and thousands of them—some firing back upon us, some struggling wildly to escape. Shattering volleys were fired into the seething abyss, till it became a perfect hell of blood. The frantic mass heaved and struggled like demons. Hand grenades were tossed in, and as they exploded you could see heads and arms and legs go up into the air. Our men sickened at the carnage and stopped. The enemy lost that day more than four thousand men. They left the crater choked with dead. No attempt was made till long after to take the bodies out for burial. The earth was thrown in upon them where they lay—covering the hideous sight from the face of heaven."

We rode up (the Major and I) to see the fatal spot. A booth had been erected beside it now, where relics of the fight were sold, and 25 cents charged for admission to the ground. The Major's uniform, however, gave an official air to our visit, and we were charged nothing. There is still a vast hollow in the earth, though the look of the place has much changed (the Major said) in consequence of the falling in of the sides. Human bones were still lying about in plenty; and shreds of uniform and cartridge pouches and bayonet scabbards, some of them scorched and curled up as with fire.

#### SOUTHERN CODE OF HONOUR.

On another occasion, talking with the General on the subject of duelling and the resenting of insults, the General said—"We differ from the North and we differ from you, but we believe we are right. You must not suppose that our practice in the South is the result of passion or mere caprice. It is a matter of faith and principle with us. We hold that honour amongst men is only second to virtue amongst women, and that instant reparation should be made or exacted for every insult. We teach that to our children. I would punish my boy, four years old, if he should permit another—whether his schoolmate or his teacher—to call him opprobrious names and did not strike the offender at once. He might be

beaten in return; but that matters nothing. The boy preserves his honour if he resents the insult to the best of his ability."

I asked if this principle carried out did not multiply squabbles and strifes.

"No, sir; it makes the boys respectful to one another, and at the same time high spirited. We believe it tends to prevent unseemly conduct, either in word or deed, when the person knows that insult will be instantly resented."

"But remember," he said, "that we consider it as necessary to the character of a gentleman to apologise when he does wrong, as to fight when an apology which is due him is not given."

He went on to speak of duelling.

"In the South here," he said, "we are taught to believe that death is preferable to dishonour, and that in defending character life should be hazarded whenever necessary. The duel is resorted to to put an end to broils, and the pistol prevents a strong man from having any advantage over a weak man."

"Is duelling much practised?"

"Not to half the extent that is supposed. Many of us do not believe in the indiscriminate duel. But there are times, sir—I assert unhesitatingly there are times—when to fight is as indispensable to character as breath is to life."

"What does the law do in such cases?"

"When honour is at stake we do not ask what the law does or will do. If a man impeaches my honour and I call him out and kill him, I may be punished according to law, but public sentiment will acquit me. There are cases in which even the law would not convict me. If a man destroyed, or attempted to destroy the virtue of a female member of my family, and I took the man's life, as I should certainly do or die in the attempt, I should be borne out by the moral sense of the public. I might be tried, but no jury in this country would convict me. In such cases there is no duel. The offender by his conduct places his life in my hands. . . . In your country cases of dishonour are dealt with in courts of law. Compensation is offered for the loss of virtue in the shape of damages assessed by the court. God forbid," said the General sternly, "that it should ever be so with us! A money compensation for the loss of honour! Why, sir, a woman here who would seek such redress would be regarded as a saleable harlot, and her male relations who permitted such a thing would be looked upon as dastards who shared the profits and deserved a deeper infamy."

I explained the practice of the state of feeling in this country.

"Well, sir," said the General, "we do not assume that our system is the best possible system, but we do not know any other for which we could change it without being the losers. We think we have proof of its excellence in the honour, the courage, and the intelligence of our men, and in the superlative chastity, piety, and gentleness of our women."

In friendly correspondence by letter after leaving Wilmington, some of these points were again referred to; and in one of the General's letters a paragraph occurs which, having nothing in it of a private nature, may be quoted. It refers to a question I had put to him in regard to the bearing of Christ's teaching on the practices we had discussed.

He says—"The influence of Christianity on me personally would, I believe, prevent me from seeking in cold blood the life of a fellow-man unless he had destroyed the virtue of one of the members of my family....."



I had a classmate," he adds, "at the Military Academy, who afterwards became a Presbyterian minister. He had an only sister, a widow, to whom a friend made improper proposals. She informed her brother, who was 500 miles distant. The clergyman rode the distance on horseback, found the offender, and killed him. I have seen that classmate since, officiating in his usual capacity as a minister. As far as I know he was never even reprimanded by his Church.

If a man is known to be a consistent Christian there is no gentleman who would by word or act give him offence. He would be regarded as a craven who would knowingly offer an insult to a man who could not, from his principles, resent it. I have tried to give at least an intelligible answer to your question. We neither will have lost mutual regard by full expression of our convictions. Although I may be more wedded to our ideas than many will now admit that they are or have been, yet I believe that I have expressed the almost universal sentiments of the educated gentlemen of the South.

#### EXPERIMENTAL DRILL AT ALDERSHOT.

Last year the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief, whilst at a field day at Woolwich, took advantage of the occasion to express himself on the great importance of Infantry being brought to reserve their fire when taking part in field-days and reviews. As a rule, it has been found since the introduction of breech loaders, when the troops are ordered to fire independently at an imaginary enemy, that their fire is so rapid that the allowance of ammunition served out is all fired off before half the intended evolutions have been gone through. With a view of preventing this, and enabling the men to take a steady and deliberate aim at some object when firing, a code of instructions has just been issued by order of Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., commanding the troops at Aldershot, to be practised by all Infantry regiments at that station as divisional field-days.

The following are the instructions to be carried out:—Independent firing. Brigadier.—"Commence independent firing." Battalion commander. "Fire—rounds independently in sections from right to left of companies." Company commander.—"No. 1 section fire—rounds independently." When No. 1 section has completed the number of rounds ordered, the company commander will direct No. 2 section to "commence firing," and so on in succession. Should "cease firing" sound before all the company has fired, the commander must be careful to remember which sections have fired, in case he should receive another order to "commence firing." Volley firing will also be performed in the same manner, the company commander bearing in mind the sections which have most ammunition. Skirmishing.—To obviate too rapid firing when a battalion is in skirmishing order, the following rules are to be adopted:—"Commence firing." The right files of sections only to load and fire; after firing three rounds section commanders will direct the second file of sections to fire three rounds, and so on. Each section commander is to superintend the firing of each file, and to be careful that the firing is performed slowly and deliberately in the usual manner, 20 paces intervening between each shot. This, if properly carried out, will continue the firing along the line. No man to fire except under the direct superintendence of section commanders, nor to load

after completing the three rounds. Battalions when being passed will invariably be wheeled into column of sections, each section with its commander on the pivot.

In this way the importance of holding back their ammunition is impressed upon the men, and they learn coolness and patience in the time of action. Besides, by carrying out the above instructions, the soldiers can see what they are about.—*Broad Arr.*

#### HEARD IN A CANTEEN.

Captain Tempest of the Hussars was standing on the parade-ground of the Royal Barracks, Dublin. The captain's opinion of the world was not for the moment, a flattering one. It appeared to him that mankind was divided into two classes—those who would not, or could not, lend him money, and those who were continually trying to get money out of him. That sort of philosophy which as Lafen says, makes trifles of terror, and a contemplated marriage, which was not a contemplated *mesalliance*, alone enabled him to bear up under the distressing knowledge that his affairs were at a tide when bailiffs and purgatorial sponging house might at any moment set in. Horses and vehicles were already valued by the Israelites, and unless the aforesaid marriage came off very speedily, providing him with such friends as one uses to back one's promissory notes, their sale seemed inevitable. He knew that their seizure would not be attempted before his person was secured, and he employed all his wit—by no means a poor allowance, as nature does—to defer the dreaded service of the writ. Fortunately his brother-officers were pretty well in the same predicament, and his enforced confinement to quarters was not so irksome as it might otherwise have been. In fact, his annoyance bore about the same proportion to real pain that the phlebotomy endured in a metropolitan bed does to the prospect of immediate death. Captain Tempest was a philosopher, and had his life been hanging on a thread, he would have congratulated himself that it was not hanging on a rope.

"Prefer matrimony to a sponging-house. eh, Ned?" yawned a recently fledged cornet.

"Frightful alternative!"

"Told that 'ow at the gate?" asked the captain sharply.

"It was an effort, but I accomplished it. Told him to admit no civilian, as the regiment is moving. Whose suit?"

"Moss's. His runners have a reputation for being in at the death, and he is down particularly on me, because I refused to accept the balance of an advance in coals. I must get away to day. The marriage is fixed for Saturday, and a writ would be ruin—Who are you?"

The blue jacket, crimson pants and cap, were certainly regimental, but the manner of wearing them decidedly civilian. A colonization of blood in the end of the wearer's nose, a wateriness of eye, and a spasmodic inclination of the right arm towards the horizontal, suggested that compound of all that is objectionable in man—a halflif.

"Beg parding, cap," said he, placing a dirty fore finger by the side of his nose; "them sentries was a sharp trick, but not a hoffer in the regs—saving your presence—crack or otherwise, can come it over Tim Curtis."

"Curtis!" observed Captain Tempest.

"I got to know about the order respecting civs, and procured these lero togs instanter," continued the runner. "The paper's in my pocket, cap, so I s'pose you'll

give in like a Briton, and come along o'mo.

"My dear fellow," drawled the captain through his set teeth, "it is evident that notwithstanding the disadvantages of education, your wit is superior to mine. Is there any other fellow after me?"

"Not a one," replied Tim.

"You will give me a little time to pack a valisa?"

"A gen'loman as is a gen'loman I treat as sich. Say a hour, and take it. Act like a hoffer, cap; no take in, mind."

"Go over to the canteen," said the captain, handing him a shilling (English) and amuse yourself in your own peculiar way until I am ready."

"What the deuce is to be done now?" asked the ensign, in consternation, as Tim shambled off.

"Don't be alarmed," said Tempest, lighting a cigar. "*De l'audace, toujours de l'audace*, remember."

Tim laid that shilling out in Dublin stout, and after enjoying the conversation of the canteen for about the time mentioned he stepped out, and saw the captain still standing on the parade-ground, talking to a sergeant-major. Close to the captain's phaeton and horses were drawn up under the care of his servant.

"Ready cap?" asked Tim, eying the turnout suspiciously.

"Ah, by the way, sergeant major, this is the new recruit," said Tempest, languidly. I gave him the shilling about an hour ago. Place him in the awkward squad, and see he don't leave the barracks until examined by the doctor, to morrow morning."

Before Tim could produce the writ, which the captain had never seen, the muscular hands of the sergeant-major were on his wrists, and he was led off between a couple of stalwart hussars to the recruiting quarters.

Captain Tempest stepped into the vehicle and rattled off to catch the down train. His marriage became *un fait accompli*, and the dowry of the bride enabled him to discharge his liabilities.

Tim was rejected by the doctor, but his reputation as a runner was for ever gone.

#### MILITARY INSOLENT ON THE CONTINENT.

—On 26th March M. L. was pleading in the Divorce Court of Brussels, and in the course of his address he made some comments on the evidence of an officer of the Guides. Two brothers officers of the same regiment, who were present in plain clothes, M.M.O and H. went up to the counsel challenged him to fight. The presiding judge having been informed of the circumstances said—"M. L., the Court greatly regrets this disagreeable incident, the officers of the army ought to know in this place we fight with arguments, not with arms. The Court must do you the justice to say, M. L., that you have not exceeded the line of your duty in speaking on behalf of your client." Shortly after this Captain V. E., meeting M. L. in one of the corridors, struck him in the face with his hand and also with his cane, in the presence of several magistrates and members of the bar. A complaint was immediately made at the office of the Procureur du Roi, and the case will no doubt be laid before the Minister of War.

The Court Journal says: A most unaccountable decision has been come to by the War Minister—namely, to change the headquarters of the Canadian force from Montreal, the central city of the Dominion, and most easy of access at all seasons of the year, to Quebec, in Lower Canada, the very reverse! Whose brilliant idea is this?

## PARLIAMENTARY.

Wednesday 5th in the Commons.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved address for production of report of Court of Enquiry to investigate charges preferred against Lt. Colonel Shaw, Brigade Major, Kingston.

Mr. McKENZIE said notwithstanding the statement of the Minister of Militia the other day, that the motion would be opposed, he would, nevertheless, press his motion, as he thought it would lead to a sad state of things if Members should allow themselves to be deterred by such threats. He said that such motions were frequently put and allowed to pass in the British Parliament.

Sir GEO. CARTIER said the member for Lambton had correctly defined the position he (Sir George) had assumed when the motion was called a few days ago. The hon. member must be quite conversant with British practice and must be aware such motions were resisted in the Imperial Parliament. He then referred to a case in point which had been brought before the notice of the English Parliament, and had not been allowed to be carried. This House had last year adopted the practice in England in the case of Col. Denison, and it was quite proper that Parliamentary interference should be disallowed, for Courts of Enquiry were matters of military discipline. The House was quite conversant with the points in this case, and he was sure the hon. mover had not made out a case for the production of papers. He then referred to the case of Colonel Dawkin, and quoted from Honsard in the same case to show the practice in England, and contended that the principle followed was, unless a strong case of personal grievance was made out, the British Parliament refused to interfere with the decisions of Courts of Enquiry.

Mr. BOWELL was understood to say that the whole trouble had arisen from the high-handed acts of the late Adjutant General. He admitted that as a general rule the principle laid down by Government was followed in England, but there were cases in which it had been departed from.

Mr. BROWN said if this motion were entertained the House would be flooded with appeals of that nature, it was important to maintain military discipline, and on that ground he should oppose the motion.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON was understood to acquiesce in the principle laid down by the Government, and he did not think a case had been made out for production of report. The practice in England was simply this, to bring forward such motions to discuss cases of great grievance which had occupied the public mind.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was highly undesirable that any discussion should arise as to matters of military discipline. The Crown had power to appoint and dismiss officers at pleasure, and this power should not be called in question by Parliament. Col. Shaw was once an officer, and had been dismissed by the Governor-General who was Commander-in-Chief. If Col. Shaw had been put to pecuniary loss, or injured in his character or reputation by his dismissal, then it would have been quite proper for him to have appealed to Parliament for redress; but he did not make such allegations, he merely asked for the production of papers, &c. He thought there was no case made out for the production of the papers.

Mr. McKENZIE regretted the ground taken by the Government, because the practice followed in England was not adapted for our militia force. The Government took the ground that they would not resist the motion

if a case of strong personal grievance could be made, but contended that no such case had been made out. He thought that a public grievance was involved in the case, and our whole militia force was interested in such matters. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges)—Moved an address for correspondence relating to the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, and in support of his motion referred to the lenience of the Imperial Government towards the political offenders in 1838, and to the recent release of Fenian prisoners in England.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there could be no objection to the production of the correspondence, he presumed was referred to in the motion, which consisted chiefly of petitions, and accompanying letters, praying for the release of Father McMahon. With respect to Father McMahon, he said that prisoner and others were tried by juries and convicted, not only of conspiracy and Fenianism, but of murder of certain of the people of Canada. The case had, in a great measure, been taken out of the hands of the Canadian Government by the Imperial Government to carry out a national policy in an emergency. He might say, however, that there was a correspondence going on between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government relating to so-called Fenian prisoners in our Penitentiary, but this correspondence could not, of course, be produced.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN referred to the circumstances attending Father McMahon's capture, and contended that there were very strong doubts as to his guilt of the charges of which he was accused. It had been said that the Rev. gentleman had not a fair trial, in fact, that he made certain representations in explanation of his movements, to show his innocence, which were not placed before the jury. But admitting that he was beyond doubt guilty, surely he had already atoned in a great measure for his offences, for he had already been in prison nearly three years. The Catholics throughout the Dominion had a very strong feeling on the matter; besides thinking that Father McMahon was unjustly suffering, they had a special dislike to seeing any of their clergy treated as a common felon, and they would take it as an act of grace on the part of the Government if the remainder of the Rev. gentleman's punishment could be remitted. At all events his release could do no possible harm, while by appeasing the feeling of the Catholics it might do much good. He (Anglin) spoke under great embarrassment, as he felt the subject to be of a delicate nature, and one he was not prepared to speak upon with deliberation. It should, however, be borne in mind that many Irish Catholics thought that the proceedings in which Father McMahon was mixed up were to a certain extent justifiable, or at all events that the persons who took part in them had provocation; but it should be remembered that the Irish Catholics of the Dominion throughout the troubles of 1866 were loyal. He concluded by strongly urging the Government to exercise the prerogative of mercy, as by so doing they would appease the feeling of his fellow countrymen and co-religionists.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the speech of the last speaker had better have been left unsaid. Such appeals as those could only damage those whom they were intended to serve. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member—Anglin—had said that those who acted with Father McMahon had received provocation.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN, interrupting—No, the Premier had misunderstood him. He then went on to explain that he had felt embar-

assed in discussing the matter, and to qualify what he had stated.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Well, the hon. member's qualifications made matters worse. There was no kind of provocation for the perpetration of such outrages as those of participating in. We were a peaceable, law-abiding people, had given no offence to any one, but our soil was wantonly invaded, without the least shadow of provocation, and our people molested. (Hear, hear and applause.) The hon. gentleman had said the Irish were loyal. Well, there was no question of that, no doubt at all about it; and so were the Scotch and other nationalities.—Hear, hear and cheers.—It was simply their duty to be so, and they did their duty unflinchingly.—Cheers. The hon. gentleman had argued that Father McMahon's case should be treated as an exceptional one, on the ground of his clerical office and the respect in which it was held by Catholics. But the fact was that the office and the training necessarily connected with it, should have taught the Rev. gentleman to act differently. He had been trained to ways of peace, charity and religion, and should have kept to them.—Cheers. With respect to the case of Rev. Mr. Lumsden, which had been contrasted with that of McMahon's by the hon. member—Anglin—he admitted that there was strong evidence, very strong evidence he might say, that that rev. gentleman was also guilty; but it would not do to say that that there had been any perversion of justice. There was a very strong feeling—an intense feeling—in Western Canada that we must put down such outrages as the Fenians had committed, and that feeling must be respected. (Cheers.) He understood the statement that that the appeal of the member for Gloucester was out of place, and would rather retard than forward the work of mercy.

Mr. McKENZIE would say a few words respecting the administration of Justice in Western Canada. The Hon. Member for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin) was entirely mistaken as to the Fenian prisoners not having been ably and properly defended. There was a strong feeling in Western Canada against the prisoners being in the way they were, but he took the ground that every possible favor and privilege which the law allowed should be conceded the prisoners, and he was glad to say that such a course had been followed.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN made some explanations inaudible to the reporters.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON said the member for Lambton had correctly stated the facts. The prisoners had every possible favor shown them, and at the request of Father McMahon the trial in his case was adjourned to allow of the production of evidence. It was entirely incorrect that Father McMahon had made certain representations which were not allowed to go before the jury. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RYAN (Montreal) strongly urged the release of the rev. gentleman, as an act of grace and conciliation.

The motion was then allowed to drop.

MORE DUELLING IN FRANCE.—A duel was fought near Paris on Friday between a Hanoverian Baron and an English ex-officer. It originated in another recent encounter. The principals posted down to the ground, were both seconded by Englishmen, and fought with sabres. The Englishman was wounded, but not grievously. His antagonist was calmly smoking his cigar in the Bois before six o'clock p.m.

## THE HYMENEAL CUP.

I read in my newspaper of this morning, that amongst the prizes distributed to the London Rifle Brigade at the Crystal Palace was one described as the "Hymeneal Challenge Cup," which, "with a wedding-ring, was to be the property of the winner, on the condition that he should be married within six months from the competition."

Now the question at once arises. Is the prize awarded to encourage rifle-shooting or to reward marriage? Or is it supposed that the two objects have that much in common that they can be appropriately recompensed by the same recognition? Or is it a crucial test of a shooter's steadiness that, when aiming at a bull's eye, he is actually about to bring down a wife?—a consideration which might reasonably test the nerves of some men. Whatever was the precise intention of the founder of the prize, I desire to protest loudly against the system, now considerably in vogue, or rewarding by *riochet*—against that fashionable habit of encouraging one thing, that something totally different from it may be promoted. Selling trumpery at a bazaar to convert negroes or convert Jews—giving private theatricals to send a missionary Madagascar—all these, and the like, I resolutely oppose.

Rifle shooting is an admirable exercise of skill and steadiness, and marriage is honourable in all men, but why club them together? Are rifle shots remarkable as good husbands? Is there anything of the quality that makes a man hit a target which will distinguish him in the conjugal relation? Or is the device a sure means of sheiving a dangerous competitor? For seeing that a man cannot for ever go on getting married within six months, there must surely come an end to his contesting the prize.

It has often been recommended that ladies should, if possible, be got to interest themselves in these contests—that their presence and their influence would go far to popularise the pursuit, and make men more eager to engage in it. Well, we have succeeded, and what is the result? They have given the matter a directly personal tendency. Their old bazaar instincts have stood to them here; and as they formerly were wont to attach the conversion of a heathen to the sale of a cigar-case, so here they connect shooting with courtship; and while affecting to promote marksmanship, have really their eyes upon matrimony.

Now, if instead of ladies giving this cup, it had been subscribed for by a professional class—surgeons, for instance—what should we have said to the condition that the winner should retain the prize, if, within six months from the competition, he had been couched for the cataract? It might be objected that he had no occasion for the operation, that he was sufficiently satisfied with his vision, that he remedied occasional deficiency by a glass, and so forth—still the cup was only to be held on this stipulation; and however little target-practice seemed to link itself to ophthalmic surgery, the surgeons knew what they were at, even if they did not tell the public.

So will it ever be when professional instincts are suffered to mingle with great public objects. Had the lawyers got in here, they would have made a condition that a man should win a suit in equity. Of course it will be said, let the winner, if he be in love with celibacy, surrender his prize. There is no need of his complying with a condition distasteful to him. But this I call hard; he shot for a cup, not for a wife.

Marriage, too, is placed by the very nature of this contract in a position the re-

verse of flattering. It is imposed as a penalty—not held out as a reward. Give up your cup or marry. What is this but saying to a man, Here is an object you are proud of: it has formed the ornament of your side board and the envy of your friends for months back; it is the daily reminder to you of a nuptial event; and yet there is only one way to retain it—there is but one means, I will not say sacrifice, by which its possession can be assured to you—you must be couched—I mean married—within six months. And now there begins in your mind a species of conflict which cannot but tend to represent matrimony as a penal condition, and make you regard a wife as the heavy price of a much coveted object.

Imagine, too, the flurry and perturbation of a man who, though an admirable rifle-shot, has little experience of ladies, and less thought of matrimony, on being awarded this prize! Fancy him reviewing in his mind his female acquaintance, and balancing the claims of the one, and her chances of success. Six months is a short time even to prepare for a Civil Service examination, and get up your Magnall's questions and your Colenso; but what is it to address yourself to the task of courtship and win a heart? Conceive how it would add to the torments of love to know it was a match against time, and that if the fortress did not surrender by a given day, that you must raise the siege and retire! Imagine the exigencies of him who has to calculate not only the details of devotion, but the law's delays, and to combine the ardour, of love with the obstacles of the lady's solicitor!—with last of all, three entire weeks consumed in the publication of 'anns, for the family of the bride objects to a special license.

What agitation, what agony, will all this involve! How stern and unfeeling it would make a man to maiden bashfulness, and those thousand little coquetries that attract even while they irritate! How barbarously abrupt and curt it would render him, say by the middle of the fifth month, when he saw how little he had done, and how much must be crammed into six weeks!

Old proverbs are continually receiving new illustrations, and here we have the cup and the lip in a fashion we never dreamed of.

Let us turn for a moment to the lady's side of this contract. How will it suit the absorbing selfishness of love to feel that the suitor is not merely in pursuit of a heart, the centre of his affections, but a centrepiece for his dinner-table?—that it's the double event he stands to win on.

Will the damsel be more easily won who knows that her softest glances are associated with a bull's-eye? Will it place her amongst her own sex in that interesting light which ladies thoroughly understand how to dispose artistically, of playing with a lover's affections, when any one who looks at the almanac must know the exact day of the month the game shall cease, the race be won, and the winner declared?

What is to become of all Love's wilful ways and changeful caprices, when matrimony, like a bill, will be due six months after date, and no renewal possible?

Nothing, so far as I see, has been said for those already married. Whether it is thought that the condition of the nerves will not render them dangerous competitors, or that they are legally excluded from competition, I am unable to say; but surely a man with a *decree nisi* in his pocket might have a special clause in his favour. Burned children do not always dread fire, and a "petitioner" is not uncommonly successful. I am, I own, not a little curious as to the

result of this stipulated possession; and if the winner should retain the cup, I modestly prefer a claim to a portion of bridecake, over which I have already done my utmost to sprinkle some sugar, which unthinking people might take for salt. — Cornelius O'Dowd, in *Blackwood* for April.

## THE WAR TALK.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* thus treats the coming war with England:—

"A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a recent conversation on the subject of the Alabama claims and the probabilities of a war with England, scouted the latter proposition as utterly absurd and preposterous. Among the reasons advanced by him against a war with England were:

First, it would necessarily be a naval war, for the invasion and conquest of Canada would only be the work of a week. Being a naval war, the destruction of the commerce and shipping of both countries would be the only result. England has three times the number of steam vessels that we have, all her passenger and mail steamships being available at twenty-four hours' notice as a war flotilla.

Second, a war with England would cost the United States at least \$2,000,000,000, which would eventually end in repudiation. Meanwhile the incidental loss and suffering to both countries would be incalculable.

Third, the United States cannot afford to hold the British North American possessions as conquered provinces. Four millions of discontented people on the north, and as many millions more on the south would produce a state of affairs anything but pleasant."

These in brief are a few of the reasons which render a war with England improbable if not impossible.

THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY. The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, a French official organ, has the following:—"The effective of the French army on a peace footing is 400,000 men from the 1st April to the 1st September. In a week all the men on furlough can be made to join, and the general effective will then be 567,000 men. In the month of July, after the formation of the contingent of 1868, the effective will be increased by 77,000 men, making the total 644,000. If from the 644,000 we deduct the men who do not serve—those in hospital, on leave, in prison, in a word the permanent deficit, which is 72,000, and the 50,000 who must remain in Algeria—there will be 522,000 men to be put in line if circumstances should require. As for the *materiel*, each regiment of infantry has in reserve arms, clothing, and equipment for 4,000 soldiers, and the other branches of the army are in a similar position."

The Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha, writes a letter to the *London Times* on the liability of private property to be captured at sea. He says that private property on land is respected during war, and he believed merchant ships ought to be treated as private property on land is, and that only those goods in which a belligerent finds the material for his belligerency, ought to be touched as lawful prize.

The last stroke in the demolition of the fortress of Luxemburg was given on the 3rd inst., by the firing of two mines by means of electricity. The effect was tremendous and levelled the whole structure,



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1890.

Mr. G. B. DOUGLAS of Toronto is appointed  
General Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW  
in the Province of Ontario.

According to reports pretty plainly con-  
veyed by the British newspaper press, the  
relations at present subsisting between the  
War Office and the Horse Guards are not of  
the most cordial character; indeed it is  
said that the breach between them widens  
every day and threatens to seriously inter-  
fere with the proper administration of the  
public service. Our readers are doubtless  
aware that the authorities have gone in very  
strongly of late for a thorough "recon-  
struction," as we would say in America, of  
the administrative department of the Army,  
and the consequence has been a general  
and sometimes awkward shaking up of dry  
bones hidden in that mysterious and incom-

prehensible temple, never mentioned in the  
army without a certain kind of awe—the  
Horse Guards. We remember with what a  
hopeless feeling of resigned aggravation  
many a gallant officer accepted the fiat of  
that unapproachable authority; and how  
many a solemn absurdity was perpetrated  
under the inexorably cruel name of disci-  
pline. For a great many years the British  
army has been governed by prejudice, in-  
deed there are few institutions in the world  
where the pig-headed adherence to fixed ideas  
has been more beautifully illustrated than  
by the ruling powers of the army. At one  
time the name of Prince George of Cam-  
bridge stood as high in the affectionate esti-  
mation of the British soldier as did that  
of the Duke of York in a former genera-  
tion, and great were the anticipations  
of all the good he would accomplish when  
he came to power. How these dreams have  
been fulfilled the soldier of to-day can tell.  
The Crimean war, which so rudely upset  
many pet theories, did much to advance the  
antedeluvian machinery of army adminis-  
tration, but the wheels were too deeply  
sunken in the ruts of a bygone age to be  
easily removed. The Duke of Cambridge,  
however, has done much good in his day,  
but the Horse Guards, like Lough Neagh,  
seem to possess the peculiar property of  
petrifying whatever is emersed therein, to  
this singular rule His Royal Highness is no  
exception.

In the English House of Commons lately  
Lord Garlies opened up a curious episode  
of military discipline says the correspon-  
dent of the *Scotsman*, he elicited from the  
Judge Advocate-General (Sir C. O'Loughlen)  
that he and the Horse Guards authorities  
are at variance in regard to the branding of  
deserters. Sir C. O'Loughlen thinks that  
one branding should suffice. The Adjutant  
General, inspired, of course by a very su-  
perior personage (the Commander-in-Chief),  
insists that there must be a separate brand  
for every act of desertion. Sir Colman hav-  
ing remonstrated with the Horse Guards in  
regard to a recent case of branding, both on  
grounds of law and humanity, received, it  
is said, a severe rebuke for meddling with  
matters of discipline solely under the con-  
trol of the Commander-in-Chief, concluded,  
if report speaks true, in language with  
which gentlemen are now-a-days happily  
unfamiliar. The letter, in fact, was of so  
outrageous a character that the Judge-Ad-  
vocate felt bound to lay it before his chief  
at the War Office. Mr. Cardwell, as indeed  
he acknowledged in the House, urged that  
a single branding was alone permissible;  
but, apart from the particular question at  
issue, he also resented the manner in which  
the Horse Guards had addressed one of Her  
Majesty's Ministers. A correspondence en-  
sued, and which is perhaps still going on,  
that is thought to be of too compromising a  
nature to one at least of the distinguished  
personages concerned to render it likely

that it will ever be produced, as Lord Gar-  
lies requested. The relations between the  
War Office and the Horse Guards, which are  
at present of a very curious character, will  
probably be set forth pretty plainly in the  
course of Major O'Reilly's motion on the  
military administration. There are also  
awkward movements in regard to recent  
allocations of certain commissions through  
a peculiar (though not altogether prece-  
dented) channel.

The barbarism of the brand and the lash  
has often been attacked and their use as  
physical means for purifying the moral at-  
mosphere of the army greatly depreciated,  
and it cannot be denied that to insist upon  
the minute details of enforcing them dis-  
plays not only retrogression of sentiment  
but a spirit at variance with the feelings  
and ideas of the ago. Branding is not, as  
is vulgarly supposed, the burning upon the  
flesh of the culprit with a red hot iron the  
disgraceful letter "D." It is a simple and  
nearly painless process similar to that by  
which sailors are accustomed to in tattooing  
upon their arms those curious and often  
wonderful devices in which they delight.  
Therefore, as regards the physical torture  
of the operation, it is a mere nothing, the  
disgrace attaching to a man when so marked  
is really the principal pain. To abuse the  
Commander-in-Chief or any officer in the  
army is simply absurd, they are merely per-  
forming their duty in awarding the punish-  
ment distinctly authorised by yearly act of  
Parliament. The Duke of Cambridge may  
be wrong in insisting upon an additional  
brand for each act of desertion, but it is not  
his fault if the Act be so loosely framed as to  
bear that interpretation. Viewing the mat-  
ter in a light altogether distinct from Sir  
Colman O'Loughlen's "law and humanity"  
point, it resolves itself into a simple question  
of finance, branding being adopted by Par-  
liament for the purpose of preventing fraud  
by men who would make a trade of deser-  
tion if some such means were not adopted.

Our Brockville correspondent in his letter  
which will be found under the head of cor-  
respondence refers briefly to an extraordi-  
nary and unprecedented action on the part  
of an officer of Volunteers in Perth who,  
without any authority whatever, either from  
the Deputy Adjutant General of the District  
or the Adjutant General at Ottawa, has  
made arrangements for a large gathering of  
volunteers at that town on the Queen's  
birthday, and has written to various gentle-  
men requesting their co-operation on the oc-  
casion. Now we have not the slightest  
doubt but the motive which influences him  
is a very laudable one, and he may be fully  
assured of the active assistance of all to  
whom he applies, but he has forgotten the  
first and most essential point and that is.  
By what authority does he presume to call  
those men together? The regular officers of  
the district whose business it is to take part

in, if not to manage such gatherings, when authorised, know nothing, officially, of the proposed meeting of volunteers at Perth, and it seems to us very singular that any gentleman holding a position in the Force should forget or ignore the first principle of duty. It is very unpleasant for us at any time to find fault, but, as this circumstance gives a prominent example of a system of action which is creeping into the volunteer army of Canada we take the opportunity it affords of pointing out the officers the imprudence and danger of taking upon themselves to bring a large number of men together without authority from the proper officers. The precedent is a bad one to establish and may entail an amount of vexation and inconvenience to those who have undertaken it of which they little dream. If the gentleman who has inaugurated this movement had gone the right way to work we haven't the remotest doubt but he would not only have obtained the authority of the Assistant Adjutant General but also the active cooperation of the staff officers of the District, and Perth would, on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, have enjoyed the cheering spectacle of a large parade of the local force. As it is at present we very much doubt but when the matter comes to the knowledge of the militia authorities there will be an explanation required, not the most agreeable thing in the world to one who has only been influenced by the best of motives. There is yet ample time to remedy the mistake and we hope it will be taken advantage of, for we would be very sorry to see the affair spoiled by an oversight which must have occurred through ignorance as we cannot account for it in any other way without laying blame upon those whom we are convinced are seeking to serve praiseworthy and patriotic object.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that application has been made to the staff officers for the requisite authority, but we let it stand as a reminder on this subject, at the present time, is not out of place.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, late Governor of Demerara, whose name bears even yet some significance to the ears of Canadians, has got himself into a very absurd and undignified position through the straining of a point of etiquette. The story, as reported in the English papers is as follows:—When the successor to Sir Francis, Mr. Scott, arrived in the colony and took the oath of office, the functions of the former naturally ceased and he no longer occupied any more exalted position than that of a private citizen. Governor Scott, however, with a praiseworthy desire of evincing his gratitude for the assistance given him by his predecessor, in assuming this office, issued a proclamation ordering that the same honors should be paid to Sir Francis as if he were still Governor of the Colony. This very unwise pro-

ceeding was the cause of after complications which have seriously occupied the attention of the Board of Trade and aroused an amount of disputation altogether disproportionate to so unimportant a matter. The administration of Sir Francis Hincks had not been of the most satisfactory nature, and as party politics run very high in that little colony and naturally partake largely of personalities, the proclamation had the effect of placing him, and apparently without his being conscious of the fact, in a false position, besides giving his opponents an opportunity of averting that his character needed official propping-up. The time having arrived, he took his departure in the "St. Kilda," a merchant ship, for England, with all the formalities that usually attend the embarkation of an actual Governor. A guard of honor attended him, a salute was fired, and the Union Jack was hoisted at the foremast. All this passed off merrily enough, the "St. Kilda" put to sea, but was not a great many miles out when she came across the "Barracouta" with Major General Ainslie on Board, the strict notions of that gallant officer were greatly shocked at the assumption of a non official personage, and the Captain of the "St. Kilda" was pre-emptorily ordered to haul down the Union Jack. That, however, he refused to do, alleging that he was still within the jurisdiction of Governor Scott, who had ordered him to pay the same honors to Sir Francis as if he were still Governor. So the "St. Kilda" went her way rejoicing under the triumphant bunting. Major General Ainslie duly reported the matter to head quarters, and the Captain of the "St. Kilda," is liable to a heavy fine for flying the Union Jack when there was no one aboard his ship entitled to the distinction. The ridiculous part of the squabble is contained in the absurdly false position in which Sir Francis placed himself by accepting an honor which he must have known could only render him obnoxious to insult. The conventionalities of Her Majesty's service are not lightly to be ignored, and the affair may serve as a warning to presuming civilians in the future.

THE Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association met at Ottawa last Tuesday. The President Hon. Col. Botsford in the chair, Lt. Col. Stewart, Secretary and the following gentlemen were present:

- Lt. Col. Brunel,
- " " Masson, M. P
- " " Hon. J. Robinson,
- " " Osborne Smith,
- " " Fairbanks,
- " " Wm. Morris Esq.
- " " Blanchet, M.P.
- " " Higginson,
- " " Atchetley, D.A.G.
- " " McPherson,
- " " Hon. J. Locke,
- " " Captain Stephens M.P
- " " McClenaghan.

The Secretary's report shows a balance in hand of over \$1,000.

The McDougall challenge cup presented to the Association Mrs. McDougall, wife of the Adjutant General, and the \$800 Plato 1st prize in the Provincial Match, won by the Province of Quebec at the Laprairie meeting, have arrived from England and are splendid pieces of workmanship:

We are glad to see the affairs of the Association in such a flourishing condition, and hope the next meeting will be better managed than the last. It was hardly to be expected that this association should leap, like Minerva, into full-grown life and vigor, but, considering the large field in which it had to work, and the amount of personal experience which it had at command, it is a little strange that it did not, with the aid of government, do better at its first great meeting. We are not inclined to be captious, but most desirous of aiding and encouraging, and anything we may have said was dictated solely by the best wishes for the success of the Association, and, by pointing out where they failed in the past, to strive to obviate the difficulties of the future. The great mistake was in not having *working men*, that is men of experience and *vim* appointed to the Council, some there were and to them we are everlastingly indebted for preserving us from a disgraceful failure. We were glad to see at the meetings last week gentlemen whose names have been identified with the Volunteer movement for many years, and we are thoroughly convinced that they will do all in their power to insure success at the next meeting. On Wednesday the regular annual meeting of the Association was held in the western block of the Parliament buildings; between fifty and sixty gentlemen were present. The Hon. Col. Botsford, President in the chair. After the Report of the Council had been read by the Secretary and adopted by the meeting, the President announced that His Excellency the Governor General had accepted the position of Patron of the Association, and that he had sent to England for several cups to be competed for by the militia and volunteers of the Dominion, and further that he would take great pleasure in aiding the object of the Association by every means in his power. J. J. Mason, Esq., who represented the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, O., submitted certain resolutions in amendment to the Rules of the Association, and moved that they be adopted, but after a lively discussion they got the twelvemonths hoist and are to be brought up at the next annual meeting. There is not the slightest doubt but the constitution requires remodelling and we are sorry that Mr. Mason's motion was lost as it would, if accepted, do much to put the organization in a more practical shape than it has attained at yet. The meeting next proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT.—Lt. Col. Hon. A. E. Botsford, New Brunswick.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

Ontario.—C. S. Gzowski, Esq., Toronto.

Quebec.—Lt. Col. C. J. Brydges, G.T.R.B.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. Robertson, (Senator.)

Nova Scotia.—Lt. Col. J. W. Lawrie.

AUDITORS.—J. Langton, Esq., Auditor General, Canada; Robert Berry, Esq., Militia Department, Ottawa.

TREASURER.—Lieut. Col. Powell, D. A. G., Ottawa.

SECRETARY.—Lt. Col. Stuart, Ottawa.

## COUNCIL.—(Ontario.)

Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M., Brockville; Lt. Col. Forrest, Ottawa; Lt. Col. Higginson, Hawksbury; Mayor Morris, Perth; Lt. Col. Boulton, Cobourg; Lt. Col. Williams, Port Hope; Lt. Col. Paton, Kingston; Rev. Vincent Clementi, Lakofield; Lt. Col. Brunel, Toronto; Lt. C. I. Gillmor, Toronto; Lt. Col. Fairbanks, Oshawa; J. J. Mason, Esq., Hamilton; Judge McDonald, Guelph; Capt. Stephenson, Chatham; Lt. Col. Moffatt, B. M., Woodstock; Capt. McClenaghan, London; C. R. Murray, Esq., Hamilton.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Major Wilde; Lt. Col. Creighton; Major A. K. McKinley; Lt. Col. J. Hudson; Lt. Col. L. D. Chipman; Hon. J. Locke; Lt. Col. Hon. J. Bourinot.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Lt. Col. Botsford; Lt. Col. Gray, M. P.; Lt. Col. Ferguson; Mr. Hutchinson, M. P.; Lt. Col. Beer; Lt. Col. W. M. Jarvis; John Boyd, Esq.

QUEBEC.—Lt. Col. Hon. J. G. Blanchet, M. P., Lévis; Lt. Col. Hon. A. B. Foster, Waterloo; Lt. Col. R. Masson, M. P., Terrebonne; Lt. Col. C. J. Coursol, Montreal; Lt. Col. L. Marchand, St. Johns; Lt. Col. A. McEachren, Ormstown; Thos. Morland, Montreal; Lt. Col. King, B. M. Sherbrooke; Major T. H. Grant Quebec; Lt. Col. Panet, Quebec; Lt. Col. Barwis, Halifax; J. Grant, Montreal; Major T. H. Grant, Quebec.

Pursuant to the Rules of the Association the Council met on Thursday last when it was decided to hold the next Prize Meeting at Halifax, Nova Scotia, not later than the 17th August, 1869. Another meeting of the Council will take place at Ottawa on the 18th of the present month. The usual committees were appointed. It will be seen by the list of the members of the new Council that there has been a good infusion of new blood, and we have every assurance that the next great gathering will be most successful. A committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and present their report at the next annual meeting. Amongst other matters we hope they will adopt the generally expressed wish that the Association fix upon some central point in the Dominion for holding their annual matches. The provincial rotatory rule is a bad one, and entails a vast amount of needless expense, whereas, if one permanent location be settled upon for all future annual gatherings it would be much better for all concerned. The destruction

by fire of the Queen's Printer's establishment in this city entailed a great loss to the Association, as by it was lost the Secretary's Report and a large number of valuable documents attached thereto. This untoward circumstance has been a source of considerable annoyance to Lt. Col. Stuart who had bestowed a vast amount of labor upon the preparation of the Report, but we are informed he has with much trouble prepared another which will shortly be published.

With reference to the Budgets, of which we have so often heard, those that were first prepared were found altogether wanting in design and execution and were condemned, but, during a late sitting, the Council decided upon a new design submitted to them, and it is now in the hands of the Silversmith and they will be issued in a very few days. We defer further remarks until the publication of the Secretary's Report.

THE CHALONER TRIAL has ended, as was generally anticipated, in the acquittal of the young prisoner. The details have been fully published by the daily papers, and we must confess we are glad of the verdict rendered, believing it will do more real good to society than the execution of the unfortunate but gallant boy who so promptly revenged the family disgrace. The address to the jury by the prisoner's counsel J. B. Parkin, Esq., was a splendid effort and we can readily understand the effect it would have upon their minds. We are fully aware of all the arguments which are advanced against allowing the crime of murder to go unpunished, but we contend that the circumstances of this case place it among that class which has in all ages been leniently regarded. The young lady may have been giddy, foolish and all that but it does not effect the case as regards her brother; he only knew of the outrage, for which law and society had no punishment, and effectually avenged it. We are glad it has so ended, and hope the terrible warning it has given will not be lost upon the too frivolous youth of our country.

AN AMERICAN correspondent of the *Broad Arrow*, who signs himself "Rappahanock," winds up a badly written, Yankeeish epistle with the following impropriety:—

"The fact is, every day all over the world is the worst paid useful occupation going, and there don't seem much chance of improving their income by a dash across the Canadian border. I hear every Canadian is practising sharpshooting—so they tell us at New York, and say it is that they may be like the merry Swiss boys—but sharpshooters won't make soldiers, and they have not got the Swiss mountains to help them if they should displease the Irish and find them some day paying a morning call."

For the benefit of this mercenary gentleman we can honestly assure him that he could not take a worse means of improving his income than "by a dash across the Canadian border," as our sharpshooters are

prepared to pay in lead, on demand, and know from experience how to receive a morning call from either our Fenian or Yankee friends. True, we have no Swiss mountains, but we have Canadian swamps, discovered by General Hull somewhere east of Detroit. There are also a few hills in the neighborhood of Queenston and Stoney Creek, which were found by Scott and lost as difficult of access as any of the Alpine fastnesses of Switzerland. The concluding sentence of the letter above quoted furnishes an excellent ending to what we have written:—

"If you wish to hear more from me, and think other matters would be interesting, if you say yes, I will write."

LT. COL. P. ROBINSON ROSS has been appointed Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada, a distinguished officer and one who has seen a great deal of service he will bring to the discharge of his new duties those qualities which are sure to command the esteem of our people. While sincerely regretting the resignation of Col. McDougall we are gratified by the assurance that his successor is everything we could desire in an officer placed at the head of our national force.

## REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 5th inst.  
 QUEBEC.—Lt. Col. G. B. F., \$2.  
 NAPANEE.—F. B., \$1.  
 OTTAWA.—Major A. P., \$2; H. V. N., \$2.  
 G. R., \$2; J. D. & Son, \$4.  
 DETRAWAR.—Lt. Col. G., \$1; Capt. W. F. B., \$2; Capt. W. C., \$2.

## REVIEWS, &amp;c.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April contains the conclusion of the humorous narrative of "Doubles and Quits"—John Keble—Sir John Laurence. Part 1.—Cornelius O'Dowd.—The Outgoing and Incoming President.—On the Reorganization of the Armies of the Continental Powers.—The Triumvirate.—Mr. Gladstone's bill.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for Jan'y, 1869, contains "The struggle for Empire with the Mahrattas—Richard and Clarissa—Our Criminal Proceedings in cases of Murder—Mr. Bright's Speeches. Art and Morality—The Adulteration of Food and Drugs—Mr. Dawson's Theories and the usual review of contemporary literature."

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY; John Dougall & Son Montreal. The April No. of this popular magazine shows considerable improvement, there are several excellent original papers and the selections are very good. We are sorry we have no room for a quotation from Mr. Lemoine's article of the "Elements of our population."

COUNT BISMARCK'S PRIVATE LIFE.

A "Life of Count Bismarck" has recently appeared in Berlin, the second volume consisting mainly of his letters and speeches in 1851, when Envoy at Frankfort, he wrote:—"The day before yesterday I dined at Wiesbaden, and with a mixed feeling of melancholy and precocious wisdom looked upon the scene of my former vagaries. I pray God to fill with strong and pure wine this vessel of my soul, in which the champagne of youth effervesced, only to leave tasteless dregs at the bottom. Where are now—and Miss—? How many are buried with whom I flirted, drank, and gambled? What intellectual changes have I gone through in the fourteen years which have since elapsed, and how erroneously have I looked upon the varying opinions of the moment as the only correct! How much appears small now that I once considered great: how many things do I now revere which I then ridiculed! How many more leaves may be destined to grow, flourish, and decay in the garden of my soul in the course of the next fourteen years, and what will 1865 be, if we live to see it? I cannot conceive how a man who reflects on his life, and knows nothing of God, or wants to know nothing of Him, does not find life too dull and contemptible to endure. I cannot imagine how I got on when formerly in this state. Were I to drag on existence now without God, without you, without children, I might as well rid myself of life, as I would of a cast-off garment. Yet nearly all my acquaintances are living thus." The following is an extract from a letter written in 1858 to an intimate friend:—"Janet (Countess Bismarck) has just arrived here with the children, I am thankful to say, in good health, but not very cheerful. Having just furnished our house at great expense and trouble, she is not particularly delighted with the prospect of having to leave. She had an idea that I should resign, but such is not my present intention. I do not know whether I shall be simply dismissed, or removed to a post of inferior importance, which would force resignation upon me. Before taking any step, I shall wait and see of what stuff the Cabinet is made. If they maintain relations with the Conservatives, and earnestly endeavor to establish peace and concord at home, their foreign policy may have its advantages over the one pursued by their Conservative predecessors. Such a change would be most acceptable to me. Prussia has gone down in the world, without being aware of it. No one is more painfully alive to the fact than I, in my position here. I suppose Prince Hohenzollern has been placed at the head of the Cabinet to prevent colleagues from leaning too much on the left, and establishing a regular party Government. Should I be mistaken in this, or should I be sent away, merely to oblige some hungry candidate for office, I shall retreat behind the cannons of Schonhausen (the Count's hereditary estate), and see whether this Prussia of ours can be governed with the assistance of Liberal majorities. At the same time I shall not omit to do my duty in the House of Lords. Variety is the soul of life, and perhaps I shall feel ten years younger when forced back into the defensive position of 1848 and 1849. I should find the rôles of gentleman and diplomatist incompatible, the pleasure or the trouble—whichever it may be—of properly spending a large salary will not for a moment influence my choice. I have enough for my simple wants, and if God preserve my

wife and children in good health as hitherto, I shall say *vogue la galère*, whatever course I may have to steer. After thirty years' political life, it is all the same to me whether I have to play the diplomatist or the squire. The prospect, moreover, of combating my political opponents free from official shackles, of fighting, as I may say, in political l'habing costume, is quite as attractive to me as a continued diet of despatches, trifles, and grand crosses."

REPORTED ARMAMENT OF THE FRENCH IRONCLADS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express*, writing on Friday evening, says the one fact which to day affords most aliment to the uneasy feeling which prevails, is the rumour that Prussia has proposed to abrogate the treaty of alliance (offensive and defensive) with the Southern States of Germany. There are two versions of the story. The optimist one is that France having made diplomatic observations about the violation of the Treaty of Prague involved in the solidarisation of all Germany, M. de Bismarck, out of deference to the susceptibilities of France, and in the interest of the general peace, has thought it politic to take the initiative of a measure which national pride would not have allowed him to take at the dictation of France. A less incredible but more alarming explanation of the news is, that M. de Bismarck, having no doubt that the French Emperor will shortly attack Prussia with all the legions that he has long been organising, thinks it expedient to concentrate his means of defence, and offer a less expansive surface to the enemy. The repeal of the treaty with the Southern States would neutralise the half of Germany, and make it very difficult for Austria to act as the ally of France on the Rhine and in Belgium. M. de Bismarck feels confident that needleguns would stand well against the Chassepot. While these conflicting statements are in circulation, there comes this evening a telegram from Munich denying that there is the reported intention of Prussia to annul the treaty.

The *Phare de la Loire* reports that an order has been received at Cherbourg to arm all the ironclad ships before May 1st, and that the funds necessary for this work, which is to be carried on night and day, have been lodged.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The final report of the Special Committee on breech loading rifles was published lately. After a careful consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Henry and Martini systems, and the results of the many trials to which both have been subjected, the committee decided on giving the preference to the Martini breech mechanism, and on recommending it as the one best qualified for a military arm of any that has been brought before them. They also recommend the Martini system of breech mechanism in preference to the Snider system. The committee, however, prefer the Henry barrel; and the general conclusion at which they have arrived is, that the combination of the Martini breech mechanism with the Henry barrel does not cause any deterioration in the efficiency of either piece, but that an arm combining the two systems is the one best adapted to the requirements of the service. They recommend that the arm should be called the Martini Henry, that the ammunition should be called the Boxer-Henry, and that Messrs Martini and Henry should be rewarded. The

same committee in their report on repeating arms, having had before them the Ball and Lawson, the Henry (not the Mr. Henry previously referred to), the Larsen, the Spencer, the Vertilli, and the Winchester, decided that the last named was the most favourable specimen of a repeater that had been brought before their notice; but they do not recommend a repeater for general adoption into the service. As to compressed powder, the committee do not recommend its adoption into the service for cartridges for a .45-inch bore; but they consider that some improvement on the present powder might be made, by which the length and bulk of the cartridge would be reduced.

CARRIED OFF BY THE INDIANS.

GENERAL CUSTER, a dashing cavalry officer of the United States Army, has recently managed to rescue two of his countrywomen from the Indians. It was a long chase, and it led the pursuers into Texas before the Indian camp was sighted. The two ladies who had been carried off were young—one eighteen, and the other twenty-four. They belonged to highly respectable families, and were taken captive in Kansas. The story of their treatment by their captors, say General Custer in his report, "is a recital of such barbarous cruelties and enormous indignities, that it is surprising how civilised beings could endure them and still survive." The Indians declined to release them, but the General managed to cut off three of the leading Cheyenne chiefs, and gave notice that he would hang them to a tree if the ladies were not in his camp by a certain hour. The limb of the tree was chosen and the cord got ready, when a small party of warriors were seen coming towards the camp with the women. General Custer does not state that the chiefs were liberated, but we can readily credit his story about the joy and gratitude of the unfortunate ladies on finding themselves once more in a place of safety. The 19th Kansas Cavalry had marched 300 miles to the succour of their friends, and generally they were obliged to content themselves with a very short supply of food.

There is at present before Parliament a bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, and the better management of Indian affairs. This Bill consists of twenty-two sections. Some of the proposed regulations may tend to secure the end in view. It tells what shall be deemed lawful possession of land by Indians; how those not in lawful possession may be ejected; what penalties are incurred for selling intoxicating liquors to such Indians; how the annuity money is to be divided; criminals are excluded from any share in this; how sick and destitute persons are to be aided; how property is to descend to children; how chiefs are elected, and what powers they are to have; how, when any Indian has sufficient education and civilization, he may have a life estate granted him; how he may be enfranchised and with what results; and other regulations holding out inducements to Indians to seek enfranchisement, and so in the course of time come gradually to occupy the position of ordinary citizens. A large amount of discretion is given, whether necessary or not, we shall not say, to the General Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

When Queen Victoria was married, twenty-nine years ago, she had twelve bride-maids. Every one of these young ladies has since been married; one has been married twice; one is now a widow; and three are dead.

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 30th April, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

## RESERVE MILITIA.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

No 1 Company Division, (Townships of Dalhousie, Lavant and Sherbrooke North.)

To be Captain :

Captain Andrew McInnes, from late 7th Non-Service Battalion, Lanark.

To be Lieutenant :

James Reid, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

James Gilmour, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (The Westerly halves of the Townships of Lanark and Darling.)

To be Captain :

Andrew Baird, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

William Caldwell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

David McLaurin, Gentleman

No 3 Company Division, (The Easterly halves of the Townships of Lanark and Darling.)

To be Captain :

Archibald Campbell, Esquire,

To be Lieutenant :

Archibald Campbell, Junior, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Peter Guthrie, Gentleman.

No 4 Company Division, (The Westerly seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.)

To be Captain :

Alexander Stevenson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

John Taylor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Bowland, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (The Easterly five concessions of the Township of Ramsay.)

To be Captain :

Ensign Bennet Rosamond, from late 6th Non-Service Battalion, Lanark.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Andrew Wilson, from late 6th Non-Service Battalion, Lanark.

To be Ensign :

Alexander Leishman, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Pakenham.)

To be Captain :

Captain William Dickson, from late 8th Non-Service Battalion, Lanark.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Jonathan Francis, from late 8th Non-Service Battalion, Lanark.

To be Ensign :

Ensign Allan Carswell, from late 8th Non-Service Battalion, Lanark.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF KENT.

*Erratum.*—In the General Order of the 19th of March last, under Nos. 7 and 8 Company Divisions, read, "Township of Harwich" instead of Norwich.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF YORK.

## No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John Pringle, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Walter G. Snider, Gentleman.

## No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Joseph Stokes, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

James Bell, Gentleman.

## No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John Burns, Junior, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Tracy, Gentleman.

## No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John Campbell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Henry Wells, Gentleman.

## No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

James A. Stevens, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Nelson G. Botsford, Gentleman.

## No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Roland B. Hastings, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Lewis Hastings, Gentleman.

## No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Alexander Dickson, from late 8th Non-Service Battalion of York.

To be Ensign :

James B. Evans, Junior, Gentleman.

## No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Reuben Willson, from the late 8th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :

Willfred Pegg, Gentleman.

## No. 9 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Walter Moore, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Charles Terry, Gentleman.

## No. 10 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

William Smalley, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Andrew J. Cameron, Gentleman.

## No. 11 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Richard G. Hall, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

James K. Barnard, Gentleman.

## No. 12 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John Donnell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Michael Umphry, Gentleman.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.

## No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Samuel Crawford, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Andrew J. Thompson, Gentleman.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

*Erratum.*—In Reserve Militia General Order No. 1 of 2nd instant, under No. 5 Company Division; read "To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Thomas Kernighan, from late 2nd N.S. Battalion, Wellington," *Instead of* "Kerningham."

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CHARLEVOIX.

## No. 2 Company Division

To be Captain :

Etienne Tremblay, Esquire, vice V. Audet, deceased.

## No. 10 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

François Xavier Girard, Gentleman.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF SHEFFORD.

## No 8 Company Division.

To be Captain :

Franklin Wood, Esquire, vice A. Kay, whose appointment is cancelled.

To be Lieutenant :

Thomas Spackman, Gentleman, vice J. Bradford, whose appointment is cancelled.

No. 2.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough Grammar and Union School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Peterborough, under the command of Captain Wm. N. Kennedy, to be composed of the Masters and Pupils of the above School, and to be styled the "Peterborough Grammar and Union School Drill Association."

By command of His Excellency  
the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,  
D.A.C. Militia.  
Canada.



HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 30th April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 7 Company, Strathroy,

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
James Thomas Alexander Gilzeau, Gentleman, vice Tarrant, resigned.

To be Ensign:  
William Henry Saunders, Gentleman, M. S., vice Sommerville, left the limits.

47th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Majors:  
Captain Thomas Macklem, provisionally from No. 3 Company.

Captain William Stiff, from No. 6 Company.

The resignation of Captain and Adjutant Sutherland is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Chippewa.

To be Captain, provisionally:  
Lieutenant John Flett, vice Macklem, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Ensign John E. Thomas, vice Flett, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Private Edward Kemp, vice Thomas, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Clifton.

To be Captain, provisionally:  
Lieutenant James Tattersall, vice Stiff, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Ensign James Stiff, vice Tattersall, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, Officers, provisional, viz:  
An Infantry Company at Kingston, King's County.

To be Captain:  
D. P. Wetmore.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Thomas Leo Scovil, Gentleman.  
To be Ensign:  
James B. Emery, Gentleman.

The following Corps which had been enrolled were omitted from the General Order of the 6th February last, viz:—

Springfield Troop of Cavalry, King's County.

Woodstock Battery of Garrison Artillery, Carleton County.

St. John Engineer Company, St. John County.

The formation of a Regiment of Cavalry is hereby authorized, to be called the "New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry," and will be composed of the following Troops, viz:

- No. 1 Troop..... Hampton.
- No. 2 do ..... Asskoag.
- No. 3 do ..... Apohaqui.
- No. 4 do ..... Upham.
- No. 5 do ..... Johnston.
- No. 6 do ..... Shediac.
- No. 7 do ..... Springfield.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:  
Lieutenant-Colonel John Saunders.

To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor:  
Captain Robert W. Otty.

To be Paymaster:  
Captain W. Chipman Drury.

By Command of His Excellency  
the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Col.,  
D. A. G. Militia,  
Canada.

HURON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SEAFORTH, April 13th, 1868.

The Committee having re assembled according to adjournment, the follow members being present, viz.: Messrs Ross, Hays, Thompson, Bull, Robertson, Jordan, Coleman and Cooke.

The following resolutions were proposed and carried.

1. That Lieut.-Col. Ross be President for the ensuing year.
2. That the expenses incurred by the Secretary for Printing, Postage and Stationery, &c, be paid.
3. That Dr. H. Cole be 1st Vice President.
4. W. S. Robertson, 2nd do.
5. Thos. Gibson Esq, 3rd do.
6. Capt. Hyndman 4th do.
7. The Treasurer and Secretary be re-appointed.
8. The old Committee be re-elected
9. Messrs Ritchie, Bishop, Perkins, Hunter and McMillan be added to the Committee.
10. That the Prize Meeting to be held on the 17th and 18th of June next at Seaforth.
11. That all subscriptions be sent to the Secretary, not later than the 14th May next.
12. That Messrs Ross, Thompson, Robertson, Bull and Cooke, be formed into a Committee to assemble at Goderich on the 25th May next, for the purpose of framing a Prize List, and drawing up rules and regulations for conducting the Shooting Match.
13. That this meeting do now adjourn until the evening of the 17th of June, 1869.

H. COOKE,  
Secretary.

A PLEASANT STORY

A correspondent of the Washington "Express" tells the following pleasant story:—

"In the summer of 1858 or '59 the writer of these notes was quietly seated in the pleasant reading room, in London, of George Peabody. We had just parted with Mr. Hurlbut, when two venerable personages entered the room, wearing badges and medals, who were formally introduced, one as Com. Gordon and the other Sir John Wilson, both of Greenwich Hospital. Sir John Wilson had been engaged in the war of 1812. We have been introduced as from America; and Sir John turned and said 'Mr. W., I have two very substantial reasons for feeling interested in your country.' Glancing at Mr. Peabody, he continued: 'I have, you know, \$10,000 Mississippi Planters' bank bonds, upon which I can't get the in-

terest. Never mind about money matters; the next reason is, that I was literally shot to pieces in the action at Fort George, and was picked up by the Americans—a prisoner, helpless, and almost hopeless of life. All chance of my ever again standing under the red cross of England, I was assured, was now at an end, and I applied for, and obtained, a parole as soon as I could possibly leave the hospital. I started on a stretcher in an improvised ambulance for New York. Whenever we stopped I was lifted out and in, fastened on my bed not exactly a bed of down and generally I rested in the day time in the largest public rooms at hand. I think it was at a village called Canandaigua. I lay an object of enquiry and curiosity, in the cool parlor, doors open, thinking of friends at home and calculating my chances of ever seeing them again, when a plainly attired person approached me and said: 'I say, Britisher, I am sorry to see you in this way, but what the devil sent you over here to fight us? All we ask is free trade and sailors' rights; and damn it every true Englishman ought to be in favour of them.' 'I was worried and sleepy at the moment,' added Sir John, 'and in no humour to argue a point so pertinaciously intruded upon me.' I said, 'My good fellow, pick up some other Englishman that hasn't five bullet holes in his body unhealed, and two balls not yet extracted, and talk to him.' He turned away saying, 'I didn't know you were so bad as that.' At that moment the hotel keeper came in and asked me if there was anything he could do for me. I was faint and thirsty, and I replied, 'If you could give me a bottle of English porter or brown stout I should like it above all things.' He replied he was sorry he had and not could get nothing of kind in that the place." Sir John continued: "My attendant soon after proposed moving on to our next station; and we started. I suppose we must have travelled some six or seven miles, when I heard a hallooing from behind, and a call to halt. I turned and saw the same persecutor (as I deemed him for the moment) that I had met at the hotel, who was so amply interested in behalf of free trade and sailors' rights. Coming up along-side, he cried out, 'I say, Britisher, you didn't expect ever to see me again, did you?' I was irritated, and replied 'No, I never expected nor wanted to see you again.' 'Jest so; but I heard you ask the landlord for some brown stout, I knew an old Scotchman who had some about four miles off, and I went and got you a dozen bottles. Here, driver (addressing my attendant), take 'em in.' He had driven his fine team four, and returning made eight miles, and followed me six or seven more, attested by his foaming horses, to bring me—a Britisher, bleeding from a fight with his own countrymen—relief which I had fruitlessly asked for at the hotel!" There was a tear plainly trembling in the old baronet's eye as he recounted this, and Admiral Gordon, who was looking at a map on the wall at the moment, broke out, 'A good fellow, by G—, if he was a Yankee.' Business intervened, and we left. This was the last and all we ever saw of either of these brave old men."

An English gunmaker, Mr. Thomas Wilson, had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and had submitted to him an improvement in the Chassepot musket, calculated greatly to increase its efficiency. His Majesty, it is said, was so struck with the practical value and the simplicity of Mr. Wilson's plan that he presented him with a gold medal of himself and the Prince Imperial.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The military have been making another raid on our fair citizens; last week Captain Sandham, R.A., led to the Hymenian altar Miss Czowski, daughter of the President of the Provincial Rifle Association. There was a large attendance of the elite at St. James', including General Stisted, C.B., Col. Anderson, C.B., Col. Hassard, Col. Jenyns, &c.

The last review and inspection of the troops, as well as the last mounted parade of the 13th Hussars, took place yesterday before General Stisted, C.B., the inspecting officer, who expressed his great pleasure at the result of his inspection. As but few regulars may participate in the Queen's Birthday Review, the volunteers are getting into trim. The Queen's Own are to have three field turnouts before the 24th. Rifle practice is now carried on vigorously by both regulars and volunteers; the Toronto Rifle Club's opening day was yesterday, when several new members put in appearance. Some excellent scores were made. By the by, our Volunteer range is stuck again, although a few dollars would finish it.

A soldier was recently sentenced to 40 days hard labour for striking Sergt. Major Hastings of the city police.

Last Monday seven of the 29th Regiment stole civilian suits of clothes and a revolver from their officers and sloped for the land of "liberty." Although their disappearance was shortly noticed, and telegraphs and boats dispatched, the pursuit thus far has proved unsuccessful.

Riflemen here are pleased at the reported state of the Dominion Association funds, but trust that, like the National Association of England, the Council will not hesitate to produce a printed statement. There is great improvement in the prospects for the present year, by electing able and honorable like men Cols. Jackson and Forrest, and Lieut. Mason, a few more of this stamp, such as Col. Grant and Capt. Esdaile, of Montreal, are desirable. We anxiously await the next number of the REVIEW for particulars.

## FROM BROCKVILLE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The council of the Brockville Rifle Association have decided to hold their annual match, (including the adjourned meeting from last fall) on the 8th of June and following days, about \$250 will be offered as prizes. Programmes will be issued in a few days. Captain McDonald, Paymaster, 41st Battalion is the Secretary, who will be glad to impart any further information on application.

The Rifle Club held their first practice for the year, on the 1st May, with a fair attendance. The weather was wet, cold and

windy; but notwithstanding this, average scores were made. As several of the Montreal and Toronto marksmen have been importing superior long range Rifles, it behoves our boys to attend sharply to practice, otherwise their laurels may be wrested from them during the summer campaign.

It is rumored here that, the Perth people are making an effort to concentrate a large number of Volunteer companies at that town on the Queen's Birthday; but as yet, I have not heard that either the Colonels of Battalions or the officer commanding the district have been consulted on the subject.

So far we have had a most delightful spring. Gardeners have, for the past two weeks been busy sowing and planting.

Green lettuce has been offered for sale by the Green-grocers for several weeks.—A few flocks of pigeons have been seen flying about the country and town, but as yet, sportsmen have bagged but few.—Perch fishing in the St. Lawrence is now in season, and boats may be seen daily, returning from "Uncle Sam's" side of the river well laden with these delicious fish. I forgot to state that on the day of Rifle Club practice, Capt. Bell brought down a woodcock the first shot, at a distance of about 75 yards.

Militia Brigade Office, 8th Brigade Division, Ontario.

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

No. 1.—By the direction of the Deputy Adjutant General, the usual semi-annual inspection of the several Volunteer Companies, in this Division, will be commenced about the 17th instant, and completed on or about the 30th June, proximo, consequently officers commanding Battalions or Companies will make all necessary preparation; and as this inspection will be under the New Militia Act, Captains will be held responsible for the appearance of their respective companies.

No. 2.—The attention of Officers is called to the General Order, No. 3, of 21st August, 1868, making it imperative to use Rangoon Oil on the Rifles, which reads as follows:—"Officers claiming the annual allowance for care of arms will hereafter be required to certify that Rangoon Oil is used in oiling the arms, for the care of which such allowance is claimed." A supply of this oil can be purchased from the District Quartermaster at Prescott, price \$2.25 per gallon, or sixty cents per quart, money to be transmitted with order, including sufficient to purchase a can.

By order,

W. H. JACKSON,

Lieut. Colonel, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, Ont.

P. S.—The arms and accoutrements are to be placed in the armory immediately where they will be under the supervision of the Captains.

W. H. J.

## 38TH OR BRANT BATTALION.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 19th ult., Lt. Col. Villiers, Brigade Major of this district accompanied by Lieut. Col. Patton of the 38th Battalion, commenced his Spring Inspection and proceeded to

Drumbo where he inspected Captain Laidlaw's Company, at noon in a field adjoining the village. The turn out was good being 2 officers and 38 men, the drill was fair, considering that some recruits were in the ranks, found the Government property in good condition, and their arms neat and clean, this is not to be wondered at for the Drumbo Company pride themselves on being the Crack Marksmen of the Regiment "there is a good deal of truth in the matter," for I believe they made as a company the best score when out last June at Brantford, and they have had a match or two with some of the Companies of the Oxford Rifles and came off best. The inspecting officers next proceeded to Paris and inspected the Paris Rifle Company. In the evening the turn out here was not so large on account of the Spring freshet on the Grand River, there were 2 officers and 21 men. This Company maintains its reputation, and the arms and accoutrements were in excellent condition indeed, Colonel Villiers stated he had seldom seen a more orderly or better arranged armory even amongst the regulars.

Next forenoon the Burford Infantry Company was inspected, mustering 3 officers and 39 men, drill very fair, having some recruits amongst them, arms in good order and clean, but the inspecting officer said he could not compliment them either on the nice arrangement of their armory or its cleanliness.

The 3 companies at Head-quarters were inspected at the Battalion drill shed in the Town of Brantford. In the evening, these Companies mustered largely by 30, 35 and 40 each with officers. After a careful inspection of arms and appointments, these companies were put through Battalion movements by the Adjutant, the different Company armories were then inspected and found neat and clean these Brantford Companies' rolls are all full, the same may be said of the others with the exception of some 4 or 5 men short at Paris, Drumbo, and Beresford.

Col. Villiers expressed himself pleased with the turn out of all the companies of the Battalion, and with their neat and clean appearance, he was also glad to be able to say he had not found a dirty Rifle amongst them, and added also that in so far as his inspections had gone he found not only had Volunteering not fallen off, but that all or very nearly all companies had the full complement of members on their rolls.

"Success to Tyendenaga Volunteers."

Brant, 1st May, 1869.

## FROM QUEBEC.

6th May, 1869.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A Rifle match took place on Tuesday 27th April between 10 privates of No. 1 company and 10 of No. 2 company 8th Battalion, which resulted in a victory for No. 1, the score being:

Range 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each.



BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
The North British Review.
ANN
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription (e.g., For any one of the Reviews, For any two of the Reviews) and Price (\$4 00, \$7 00, etc.).

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, APRIL 30, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 25 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

A POSITIVE REMEDY.

MORTIMER'S CHOLEKA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist and Druggist, Sussex Street, 291f

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 4 columns: Location (Leave Ottawa, Mixed, Mail, Leave Prescott, Mixed, Express, Mail), Time (7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., etc.), and Arrival (Arrive in Prescott, Arrive in Ottawa).

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

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Prescott, April 29th 1869 14-1f

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