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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

VOLUME III. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869. No. 4.

For "The Review."

### THE LAMENT OF THE OLD CONNAUGHT RANGER.

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

What is that you tell me, comrade,  
'Tis a wondrous tale I hear,  
Never have I heard related  
Aught so gratifying to my ear,  
Don't repeat the hateful story—  
Do not dream it, what! no more  
The weapon of our pride and glory  
Shall retain the name it bore.

In the conflict's front of danger—  
In the van on every field,  
Where the glorious old Battalions  
Never learned the way to yield—  
Mid the clangor of the battle  
Marching to the cannon's roar,  
Where the bullets flew the thickest,  
There the Rangers fought of yore!

Oh when shifting triumph wavered  
In the hot and furious fight;  
When red rocket, grape and bombshell  
Had attained their wildest flight—  
When success was almost doubtful,  
As went down the sinking sun;  
Then the bayonet charge was ordered  
And the victory was won!

In memory still I seem to listen  
To our FAUGH-A-BALLAGH  
As we marched with levelled bayonets  
On the foe at Waterloo.  
I can see them shine and glitter—  
Bright and young is memory's eye—  
As we bravely rushed together  
Then, to conquer or to die!

I can see the column reeling—  
Rocking like a drunken man—  
As with shout and crash we thunder'd  
Furiously upon their van?  
I can see the foeman's terror—  
I can hear their panting breath—  
As our flashing weapons bore them  
Onward to the ranks of death!

I can hear our old Commander  
When the victory was won  
As aloft his sword he flourish'd,  
And exclaimed "My Boys well done!"  
The old scene appears before me  
Bright and vivid, clear and true.  
As I then in triumph saw it  
On the field of Waterloo!

Tell me not the brave old bayonet,  
Ever shall its glory be held  
To any other new invention,  
On the modern battle field.  
Tell me not that Rifle bullets—  
Shells or bolts from cannons large  
E'er can turn the tide of battle  
Like a glorious bayonet charge!

Ottawa, January 19th, 1869.

### NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE  
WAR OF 1812-14.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Early in October Commodore Rodgers sailed from Boston with the Congress, President and United States frigates with the brig-sloop Argus. On the 12th the United States parted company, and on the 26th soon after daylight in lat. 29° North, long. 29° 30' West, being close hauled on the larboard tack the wind blowing fresh from the S. E. by S., discovered on her weather bow, at a distance of about 12 miles, the British 38 gun frigate Macedonian, Capt. J. S. Cardan. The latter immediately set her foretop and top gallant studding sails and bore away in chase steering a course for the weather bow of the United States.

The Macedonian was armed with 28 long 18 pounder guns on her maindeck, 16 carronades 32 pounders on her quarterdeck and forecassle fitted with their chocks on the outside, a new but not much approved principle, two long 12 pounders and two brass long French 8 pounders, (the Captain's private property); her crew consisted of 262 men and 35 boys.

The United States mounted 30 long 24 pounders on her main deck, 16 carronades 42 pounders on her quarter deck, 1 carronade 18 pounder on a travelling carriage, 6 carronades 42 pounders on the forecassle, and two long 24 pounders as bow chasers, total 55 carriage guns; her crew was 477 men and one boy.

At 7.30 a. m. the two ships, not being more than three miles apart, hoisted their colors; and the Macedonian became aware of the strength of her opponent. Knowing the greatest force of his ship lay in her quarters and the small force of the enemy in her head, the first Lieutenant wished the vessel to continue her course so as to pass a head of the American frigate, but Capt. Cardan decided to keep the weather guage and the Macedonian hauled close to the wind. At 9 a. m. when abreast of the United States on the opposite tack the Macedonian received

her passing fire which did not produce the slightest effect, the principal part of the shot falling short and the rest going over her. Owing to her superiority in sailing the Macedonian at 9.20 a. m., reached a position on the larboard quarter of the American frigate—here a broadside was exchanged by which the mizentop gallant mast of the latter was shot away and the former lost her gaff, halliards and mizen topmast, the latter falling into the maintop—this produced an equality in the rate of sailing highly advantageous to the American frigate which kept her enemy in a position on the quarter in a running fight. The United States steering about two points off the wind by her diagonal fire cut away the chocks of and dismounted every carronade upon the starboard side of her opponent's quarterdeck and forecassle besides shattering her hull and disabling a great part of her crew; having by this means reduced her antagonist to the use of her main deck battery only, the United States at 10h. 15m. a. m. laid her maintopsail to the mast and allowed the Macedonian to come to close action. At a few minutes past 11 a. m. the Macedonian had her mizenmast shot away by the board which had fallen over her starboard or engaged quarter, her fore and maintopmasts shot away by the caps, her mainyard in the slings, her lower masts badly wounded, rigging of every sort destroyed, a small portion of the foresail only left to the yard, ten guns on the main battery and all on the upper deck battery but two disabled; having received 100 shot in her hull, several of them between wind and water, all her boats except the jolly boat towing astern destroyed, and more than a third of her crew killed and wounded from want of sail so steady her having become unmanageable rolling her maindeck guns under water—in this defenceless state her crew with the spirit of British seamen cheered when they saw the United States making sail to get from under her lee and put the helm a-weather for the purpose of laying her aboard resolved to conquer or die, but considering the carnage which must ensue, it was fortunate that the forebrace was at that moment shot away and the yard swinging

round throw the ship up in the wind; the United States then stood athwart her bows without firing a shot, having expended all her cartridges. Running out of gun shot she hove to, refilled her cartridges and refitted her rigging, and making sail about noon tacked and stationed herself in a raking position across the stern of her defenceless antagonist who having no means of making further resistance struck her colors.

The comparative force of the combatants in this action would be as follows:—

Macedonian—Broadside guns, . . . .	24
Weight of Broadside, 528 lbs.	
Crew, men only, . . . .	264
Tonnage, . . . . .	1081
United States—Broadside guns, . . . .	28
Weight of Broadside, 864 lbs.	
Crew, men only, . . . .	264
Tonnage, . . . . .	1533

The loss of the Macedonia amounted to 36 killed and 68 wounded; of the United States 7 men killed and 5 badly wounded—she had only received 9 shot in her hull and her masts and rigging were not materially injured; this is to be attributed to the great thickness of her sides which in that respect equalled the topsides of a British 74 gun ship. It must be confessed, however, that the principal mistake of the action was made in the first instance by not following the advice of the first Lieutenant of the Macedonia—the opportunity was lost of bringing the United States to close action in a position in which the superior sailing of the British frigate could have held her till by the fall of her spars the action would have been decided. Capt. Cardan, his surviving officers and crew were honorably acquitted, and it is a pity the latter had not a more scientific and determined leader. This is the second Frigate action.

On the 15th October the President and Congress when near the great bank of Newfoundland, fell in with and captured the Jamaica homeward bound packet Swallow, with a considerable amount of specie on board. On the 31st, at 9 a.m. in lat. 32, North long. 30° West, they fell in with the British 36 gun frigate Galatia, Captain W. Losack, having under her charge two South Sea Whalers from the Island of Ascension— at this time all the vessels were standing on the starboard tack, the British frigate having one of the Whalers in tow. Casting her off Captain Losack bore down to reconnoiter, and having discovered the character of the strangers, at 10 a.m. made signal to her convoy to make the best of their way to port. After a good deal of manœuvring the American frigates made prize of one of the Whalers, but suffered the Frigate and the other to escape apparently unwilling to attack the sister ship of the Belvidera although she was 93 men short of her compliment and would have become the prize of the smaller of the two.

With the intention of paralyzing British Commerce in the South Seas the United

States Government despatched Commodore Bainbridge, with a squadron to consist of his own ship the Constitution, the Hornet Ship-sloop, and the Essex frigate, to cruise on the South American station. The two former vessels arrived off St. Salvador about the end of December, and not finding the Essex at their appointed rendezvous, the Hornet was sent into Port to make enquiries respecting her. On the 29th December at 2 p.m., lat. 13° 06' South, long. 30° West, while lying to about 10 leagues off the coast waiting to be joined by the Hornet, then seen approaching, the Constitution discovered in the Offing the British 38 gun frigate Java, Captain Henry Lambert, having in tow the American Merchant ship William which had been recently captured.

This Frigate, the Java, had been captured by Capt. Schomberg and his squadron off the coast of Madagascar on the 21st May, 1811, she was then known as the Renommee and formed part of a French squadron destined for the relief of the Isle of France, she was commissioned at Portsmouth in August, 1812, by Capt. Lambert, under the name of Java, in order to carry out to Bombay the newly appointed Governor, Lieut. General Hislop and Suite, together with a supply of stores, particularly copper, for the Cornwallis 74, Chameleon and Icaro, 10 gun sloops building at Bombay. Owing to the injudicious system followed by the Admiralty under the pressure of the public cry for economy very great difficulty was experienced in manning this Frigate properly, her 50 Marines being the only efficient force on board, the remainder of the crew were raw landsmen, *punishment* men from the different vessels at Spithead, 23 boys and 8 able seamen who volunteered from the Rodney 74, making her whole compliment of men and boys 300, out of which considerably less than 50 officers and men had ever been in action before.

Feeling the responsibility of his position Capt. Lambert remonstrated in vain about the efficiency of his crew; he was told in answer to all his complaints that a "Voyage to the East Indies and back would make a good crew." With passengers and officers the Java carried out 397 persons, and on the 12th November sailed from Spithead with a convoy of two outward bound Indian men. On the 12th December she captured the American ship William and placed on board a master's mate and 19 of her best seamen, with orders to keep company. On the 24th being short of water and so heavily laden with stores as to prevent the getting at the casks in the hold without great difficulty, Capt. Lambert determined to put into St. Salvador for which the ship's course was shaped, but the two Indianmen not wishing to delay parted company and proceeded on their voyage.

Having discovered the Constitution the Java cast off the William ordering her to proceed to St. Salvador. At 8 a.m. the wind

blowing moderately from the North East, she bore up in chase of the Constitution then bearing South South West standing on the Port tack. At 10 a.m. having made the private signals which were unanswered the character of the chase was ascertained. At 10h. 45m. the Constitution stood for the Java, mistaking the latter for her consort the Essex, but finding her private signal unanswered wore and stood away setting her mainsail and royals, kept away about two points free. Hauling up, the Java steered a course parallel to that of the Constitution and gained on her considerably, but the breeze freshening the Java going 10 knots an hour, lay over so much as to compel her royals to be taken in. At 1h. 30m. p.m. the Constitution hoisted a Commodore's pendant at the main and American ensign at the mizen peak, another at the maintopgallant masthead and an American jack at the fore. At 1h. 40m. the Java having closed to within two miles the American frigate shortened sail to top and top gallant sails jib and spanker and luffed up to the wind. The British frigate now hoisted her colors consisting of an ensign at mizenpeak and Union Jack at mizen top gallant masthead and another lashed to the main rigging, and putting herself under top and top gallant sails jib and spanker the Java stood for the Constitution then being about three points on her lee bow. At 2h. 10m. p.m. when by her slanting course the Java had closed within half a mile the Constitution opened fire from her port guns, the shot from which splashed the water against the Java's starboard broadside; the latter stood on till 2h. 20m. p.m. when being within pistol shot on the Constitution's weather or port bow, and having received a second broadside which passed over her the Java opened fire almost every shot of which took effect, knocking away the Constitution's wheel and doing other damage, killing four men and wounding several others; the latter having fired her third broadside without effect wore in the smoke to get further to leeward; the Java made sail after her, and at 2h. 25m. p.m. both vessels having come round on the starboard tack exchanged broadsides, and again the Constitution wore to get away—the Java wore also, and at 2h. 35m. passing slowly under the Constitution's stern with her larboard mainyardarm over the latter's taffrail she might have raked the latter in the most effective manner, but from the unskilfulness of the crew manning the port broadside battery, this opportunity was neglected and the only result of the manœuvre was to leave the weather gauge to the Constitution who made sail free on the port tack followed by the British frigate who luffing up at 2h. 40m. crossed the stern of the former raking her with two or three of her starboard guns. The Constitution having hauled on board her fore and main tacks luffed up for the Java who had stood on the port tack and now lay close to the wind and having shortened sail brought her to close

action. At 2h. 52m. p.m. having shot away the head of the Java's bowsprit the American frigate wore—owing to the smoke this manoeuvre was not perceived till she was nearly round on the starboard tack—having neither jib nor foretopmast stay sail the Java as the quickest mode hove in stays the ship paying round very slowly. At 2h. 55m. luffing sharp up the Constitution discharged a heavy but ineffectual broadside into the Java's stern at 400 yards, this salute the latter returned with her port guns as she fell off. Immediately on receiving this fire the American frigate wore round on the port tack and was followed by the Java who ranged up alongside to windward not much the worse for 40 minutes close action with an antagonist which ought to have knocked her to pieces in the same time. At 2h. 58m. being again abreast of each other within pistol shot distance the two frigates mutually engaged much to the disadvantage of the Java, who in the course of 10 minutes had her rigging cut to pieces her fore, and mainmast badly wounded, and several of her crew killed and wounded. As the only chance of success left Capt. Lambert determined to board, and with this intention the Java at 3h. 8m. p.m. bore up to lay the Constitution on board at her port main chains, but at that moment the foremast fell driving in the forecastle and crushing the maindeck battery the stump of the bowsprit passing over the Constitution's stern caught in her starboard mizen rigging and brought the ship up in the wind whereby the opportunity to rake as well as board was lost. The Java being partially disabled the Constitution wore across her bow raking her with a heavy fire which at 3h. 15m. p.m. shot away her main topmast the wreck of which with that of the foremast rendered useless the greater part of the starboard broadside. Running past her unmanageable and now nearly defenceless opponent to leeward, the American frigate at 3h. 20m. luffed up and raked her on the starboard quarter then wore round on the larboard tack and resuming her position fired her port broadside with destructive effect. At 3h. 30m. Captain Lambert fell mortally wounded in the left breast by a musket ball, and the command of the Java devolved on Lieutenant H. D. Chads, who, although being painfully wounded at the commencement of the action, had remained on deck. At 3h. 50m. the Java had her gaff and spanker boom shot away, and at 4h. 5m. her mizenmast—all this while the Constitution lay on her starboard quarter pouring in a tremendous fire of round shot, grape and musketry—from the damaged state of her rigging having ranged ahead, and from the fall of her mizenmast the Java having fell off, the two frigates consequently became opposed broadside to broadside—the men on the Java's maindeck renewed the action with great spirit, but every discharge set the ship on fire the wreck being over her ports on the starboard side. At 4h. 25m. the Consti-

tion made sail ahead out of gun shot to repair damages, mistaking the cause the Java's crew cheered and called on the American frigate to return, and immediately busied themselves to clear away the wreck. Their first endeavors was to get the ship before the wind—a sail was set from the stump of the foremast to the bowsprit and as the weather mainyard still remained aloft, the maintack was got forward, a topgallant mast got up and rigged as a jury foremast with a lower studding sail as a jury foresail, but owing to the heavy rolling of the ship the mainmast was obliged to be cut away to prevent its falling in board; this occurred at 4h. 40m. p.m. At 5h. 10m. the Constitution having repaired damages wore and stood for the hulk of the Java, whose crew at once renewed the action with great spirit, but at 5h. 45m. p.m., full three hours and a half from the commencement of the action having lost her masts and bowsprits, all her boats shot to pieces, her hull shattered, several feet of water in her hold, and one pump shot away, six of her quarter deck, four of her forecastle and several of her maindeck guns disabled; the Constitution having taken up a raking position athwart her bows the colors were lowered from the stump of the mainmast, and at 6 p.m. the Java was taken possession of by the Constitution.

The loss of the British frigate in this action (including the mortally wounded) were 24 killed and 100 wounded, out of a crew including supernumeraries of 354 men and 23 boys. The loss of the American frigate was 14 killed and 42 wounded out of a compliment of 477 men and 3 boys. As it was found impossible to keep the Java afloat she was set on fire and destroyed on the 31st December.

The force of the combatants was as follows:—

Java—Broadside guns, . . . . .	28
Weight of Broadside, 448 lbs.	
Crew, men only, . . . . .	354
Tonnage, . . . . .	1073
Constitution—Broadside guns, . . . . .	28
Weight of Broadside, 768 lbs.	
Crew, men only, . . . . .	477
Tonnage, . . . . .	1533

This was the third Frigate action which had ended disastrously for British interests but not for her honor; composed of such inefficient materials the crew of the Java, jail birds and all, shared the pluck and endurance of true British sailors, and if they had not been incumbered with such a quantity of stores there can be little doubt but the contest would have ended differently, it was by far the best fought action of the war, and judging by the damage done the Constitution it is clear if even a few more able seamen had been on board the Java she would have been captured as up to a late period the fighting was decidedly against her.

Such was the gallantry of the crew of the British vessel that the warrant officers would return to their duty with a tourniquet on

their shattered limbs, well might the rear admiral, who presided at the court martial held on Lieut. Chads, the surviving officers and crew of the Java, pay him the merited compliment.—“I have much satisfaction in returning your sword, had you been an officer who had served in comparative obscurity all your life and never before heard of, your conduct on the present occasion has been sufficient to establish your character as a brave, skilful, and attentive officer.”

The British navy may well be proud of this action for the gallantry and professional skill with which it was fought, during the three and a half hours contest it was one splendid series of scientific manoeuvres, nor could the nicest critic discover a false one, no doubt the loss of the opportunity to rake in the first instance was the cause of the loss of the Java, but any one knows that it was impossible from the time the vessel was at sea to train her raw but gallant crew to artillery practice occupied as they were in setting up rigging, stowing cargo and otherwise employed in the manifold duties of a frigate, the knowledge useful on the battle day could not be attained but their conduct showed that they had confidence in their officers and themselves.

**MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS.**—We understand that, according to the service rolls of the various volunteer corps of Montreal, that the aggregate number of men of all arms, who re-enrolled previous to the 31st ult., and in accordance with the provisions of the new Militia Act, does not exceed 1,500 of all ranks. This includes about 300 French Chasseurs. Although all arms of the service are represented in the above yet, with the exception of a brigade of Garrison, and a Company of Field Artillery, which have each their complement, no other corps were able, within the specified time, to enroll a sufficient number of volunteers to approximate to the regulation standard of the respective arm of the service to which they belong. Some of the battalions are but indifferently represented; but volunteers generally, admit, that were the Government intentions towards them freely known, and the rolls re-opened, that little difficulty would be experienced in corps getting their full complement of volunteers. What quota Montreal will have to furnish of the 40,000 militia required by the Dominion, is not yet definitely known, but it will no doubt far exceed 1,500. Whether the services of these partially formed battalions will be accepted, and permission granted to complete, is uncertain. This is not likely to be definitely known, until the return of the Minister of Militia, Sir George Cartier, from England. In the meantime, the acceptance or disbandment of enrolled volunteer corps is in abeyance—*Witness.*

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The Warwick squad that took the first prize at the late tournament at Warwick, met at the range on Saturday last to shoot off for the Colonel's Revolver. The day was beautiful, and the firing as will be seen from the following score was beautiful also:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Tl.
Sergt. McLeary . . . . .	43444	34444	38
D. Douglas . . . . .	43444	24434	37
Sergt. Westley . . . . .	30443	33444	32
—Sarnia B. Canadian.			

## DRILL REFORM.

To the Editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

Sir,—In your very practical and business like article on "Drill Reform" in last Saturday's *Gazette*, you say: "We ourselves go, perhaps, if anything, rather farther than either of our correspondents, alluding to Colonel Macdonald, of Edinburgh, and myself, "and hold that in future wars we shall have to give up 'the touch' altogether, and even in line fight some paces apart; in other words in skirmishing order." But I can assure you, sir, that I go quite as far as this, and I has been my opinion for some time.

I have long felt that, with the increased extent of range and precision of fire possessed by the Enfield, even before conversion, squares had become obsolete, and our famous bayonet charge, except under some lucky accident, a thing of the past; that success in future battles must depend more than ever on the accurate shooting and superior intelligence of the soldiers, and that we should have to give up many of our solid formations in consequence.

But it was on seeing the fire of the Snider which I did for the first time last year, at our Easter Monday Review at Dover, that I was forced to look the subject more fully in the face; and the more I thought about it, the more was I puzzled to find a satisfactory solution to the important question, "How can we best encounter such a fire, and in what manner shall we engage an enemy so armed?" I confess, sir, I have not even to the present time, worked out the problem to my own satisfaction. But of this I felt perfectly sure, we must never make use of the formation as laid down in the authorized "Field Exercise."

Cover for the soldier, as far as can be possibly obtained, and good shooting, which implies a correct judgement of distances, seemed the first necessities to success in the field. Both can, I think, be attained better by the men being set free from the trammel of 'the touch.' To avail fully of such cover as might offer and still keep 'the touch' would be impossible, and I believe a man would fire with better effect if set free from it. Thus reasoning I was forced to the conclusion at which you, sir, have also arrived, "that we must fight our future battles in extended order."

The best mode of supporting the line actually engaged could, I think, be easily arranged; but in the face of a fire, which Colonel Macdonald has happily described as a "continuous volley," cover for such supports must be of primary importance.

I confess, sir, I desire to speak with the greatest diffidence on this subject. I feel that with so little experience of the effects of such a fire in battle, we can only grope after some system more likely to save annihilation than that now in use. Our principle of fighting in line often more than compensated for inferior numbers; and our adopting the single rank in action would still more increase this power and enable a commander to carry out a more skilful plan of operations than he could do otherwise.

As to preserving the length of front, that it appears to me could be more easily done in extended order than under the present system of preserving 'the touch.' As men fall under fire, files must now close and the length of front be diminished in propor-

tion; whereas no such closing would take place when they were extended, and the line would be strengthened when necessary as we now reinforce skirmishers.

I freely admit the correctness of many of Colonel Macdonald's observations on my last letter. To form line for action to the "reverse flank" when moving in fours by the words, "rear turn" involving a temporary change in the supernumerary rank, would, as he says, be "irregular," because it is not laid down in the "Field Exercise;" and, although in the habit of practicing this mode in meeting such an attack on my own parade, an "as far bar" as 1861 trained my corps to be as ready to the rear as to the front, yet I could not venture to do so at my official inspection, without subjecting myself to just animadversion—and as I consider it most essential that a regiment of infantry should be able to bring their battery of rifles into operation in every direction as rapidly as a battery of field artillery their guns, I quite concur with Colonel Macdonald in thinking that the sooner some mode of doing this is sanctioned by the proper authority the better, I begin to think that that gentleman and myself differ little in essentials. I make no distinction in ranks, and would use the one as freely as the other, moving the supernumerary rank as occasion required.

But as we are agreed that in future we must fight in single rank, the question of "front rank" and "rear rank" loses much of its importance. What now concerns us most of all is that some new system should be devised suitable to the great and vital changes which have taken place both in the arms in the hands of the soldier and in field artillery; and I cannot but indulge the hope that before long we shall see a committee appointed to go thoroughly into the subject, with a view to construct such a system of field movements, both battalion and brigade, as would best meet the emergency.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. H. MACDONALD.

December 17, 1868.

## 16TH BATTALION.

The 16th Battalion, of Prince Edward, has been re-enrolled under the new Militia Act, the following companies having sent in the service rolls prior to 1st inst.

No. 1	Capt A. J. Wright,	Picton,
" 3	" Wm. Patterson,	Wellington,
" 4	" A.R. McDonald,	Consecon,
" 5	" J.C. Lake,	Milford,
" 6	" J. Clapp,	Milford,
" 7	" F. White,	Picton,
" 8	" N.A. Peterson,	Roblin's Mills
" 9	" Wm. Anderson,	Rednersville.

We regret that one of the Picton Companies failed to reorganize (No. 2). We think a little exertion on the part of the Officers would have placed the company again in the Battalion.—*New Nation*.

Gen. Prim dressed up his boy as a sub-lieutenant of chasseurs, mounted him on a pony, which once belonged to the Prince of the Asturias, and had the youth by his side during a review at Madrid.

COMMENDABLE.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. Vars, No. 7 Co., Colborne, has sent in his muster roll, according to the requirements of the New Militia Act, the re-enrollment footing up the very full number of 55 men.—*Colborne Express*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DENISON AND THE "LONDON REVIEW."

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—A hundred years ago the great British vice of superciliousness was doing far more than all the ostensible causes of revolt to alienate from the mother country, those colonies which have since become one of the greatest of nations. To this vice, is chiefly owing the fact that that nation is at the present day deeply hostile at heart to England, and to everything English. In view of such results a milder term than vice would be misapplied.

We have for some years past fondly hugged the belief that this odious snobbery had died out amidst the general advance of knowledge and liberality of sentiment. We awake from a dream which we find to have been a Utopian vision, to a reality which covers us with shame and sorrow. It is particularly painful to an Englishman to be driven to confess that this detestable foible is so inherent in his nation, that it still bids defiance to the teachings of history, and the maxims of Christianity; and that where the instinctive feelings of the gentleman are wanting, the acquired principles of a gentlemanly position, and a gentlemanly profession are insufficient to curb its exercise.

In the face of recent escapades of gentlemen bearing the Queen's Commission, we cannot blind ourselves to the humiliating fact that the spirit which disgraced the British Army in the days of Braddock, is, unhappily, not yet totally extinct, and the shallow insolence of the "London Review" affords as evidence only too plain that the exercise of that profession in which, of all others, we look for candour and moderation, is powerless to restrain the outbursts of a vulgar, ignorant, and conventional vanity.

I propose to justify each of these terms.

Vulgarity—because the force of snobbishness could scarcely go further than to take as the grounds of an adverse criticism, the facts that a gentleman is a Volunteer and a Colonist.

Ignorance, because Colonel Denison's critic is, in the first place, incapable of estimating that officer's ability and claim to attention, and in the second place is doubtless unaware that he has been spoken of by a distinguished Cavalry Officer, as "A fellow to whom we can teach nothing, as he already 'knows more than most of us.'"

Conventionalism, because the strictures of the *London Review*, are in accordance with the peculiar opinions of a clique—a clique unfortunately numerous and influential enough to do much mischief, and which has consequently earned a heartfelt and liberal tribute of disgust and contempt from a class of Englishmen which superadds to its knowledge of English Society a large Colonial experience.

Just before sitting down to write a few

lines on this subject, I happened to take up Macaulay's old Essay on Sir James MacIntosh, I chanced on two or three sentences which, taken in an isolated way, fit the critic of the *London Review*, to a charm.

"This gentleman can never want matter for pride, if he find it so easily.

"We submit that this is not the way in which men are to be estimated."

Then follows a sentence about a "Wooden spoon" which would not require much dislocation to torture it into doing duty in this connection.

"But the question with respect to them" (here the substantial "Spoons" might be understood with advantage) is not where they were, but which way they are going. Were their faces in the right or in the wrong direction? Were they in the front or in the rear of their generation? Did they exert themselves to help on the great movement of the human race, or to stop it?" and so on.

The dignity and temperateness as well as the perspicuity of Colonel Denison's notice of his critic, leave nothing to be said by those who would otherwise gladly take up the weapons of refutation and rebuke.

But there remain to be impressed on ignorant and presumptuous English writers Colonial subjects, a few facts of which I think they are scarcely cognizant. They are these:

That there is a large class of cultivated Englishmen whose colonial experience is very wide. Men of this stamp are very much in the habit of mind of regarding stay at home Englishmen, mind bound in narrow conventionalities, with much the same contempt that those latter profess to entertain for Colonists and Provincials. There is only this difference; that the Colonized Englishman, is the more justified in his contempt, inasmuch as the Home Englishman is often enough a somewhat helpless creature for practical purposes.

When the Colonial Englishman contemplates the disregard of national honor involved in the spread of the peace at any price doctrines of the Manchester school, on the one hand, and on the other, a short-sighted suicidal, sordid and cowardly anxiety to be rid of the Colonies, thinly and meanly endeavoring to veil itself under a pretended supercilious depreciation of their importance.

When he considers the truckling to the United States which has been but too disgracefully apparent in more than one international controversy.

When he looks at the map and sees the State of Maine cutting up, like a canine tooth, into what ought to be British Territory.

When he sees the growing disregard of Colonial Dominion—the growing preference of lucre to honor—and the ever increasing indifference to the glory of extending British Institutions, to every available spot of the earth's surface—let critics of the stamp

of the *London Review*, believe that he retorts with double scorn the amateur and "Dilottante" contempt professed for Colonists by bad examples of the "Gentlemen of England who "Stay at home at ease"—and that he sometimes almost blushes to think that he is himself an Englishman.

I am English by birth, Colonel Denison, I believe, Canadian. I congratulate him very sincerely, for upon my soul, I think he has the best of it.

At all events let our would-be supercilious English critics thoroughly understand that the Volunteers of Canada are justly proud of such men as Colonel Denison. Let them also understand that there are more of a similar tone of mind. Dixon, Scoble, Brunel for instance, men who are fit representatives of a service which for nearly five years past has enjoyed the distinction of being self-instructing that is to say apart from the debt which we owe to the Military Schools in the first instance.

I am Sir,  
Yours faithfully, G. W.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Can you or any of your readers inform me whether there are any regulations or rules for the guidance of volunteers when doing drill at their own headquarters on weekly or other drills for which no pay is granted. Is there any specified time for drills? And what can be done to men who come to drill improperly, or only partially dressed, or similar offences? There ought to be some handbook for their government when at their homes or mustering in their drill sheds. If there is not it would not be a bad idea to write a small book on the same principle as so many have written hand books for guidance on active service.

Yours truly, AN OFFICER.

[Companies may regulate these minor details by adopting a code of by-laws, which must be submitted to the Adjutant General for approval.—Ed. V. R.]

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—I think it necessary to request the favor of your permitting me to state that the remarks on the Naval Operations of 1812-14, contained in "Notes and Queries" in your issue of the 15th inst., were written before the first of that series. (I hope a long one) appeared. The satisfaction which I then professed that a task which, I consider of no small importance, had fallen to the hands of the historian of the Campaigns of 1854-64, has been increased by my perusal of the first two instalments of the subject.

I have two objects in mentioning the subject now. One is to state that, had I undertaken the illustration of what was at first proposed, viz: three or four of the principal Frigate actions, I should probably have confined myself to those episodes, and the public might have missed an admirably clear exposition of the causes of the war.

The other is to deprecate the supposition of superiority in any shape on my part, to be inferred from the courtesy of your contributor. I had only once the honor of walking the "weather side," under an "acting order" for a short period. For all else superiority is altogether on his side.

I am especially interested in his present undertaking, believing that such a work is of essential importance to counteract that American misrepresentation to which our want of native literature, has hitherto grievously exposed us. The auspicious commencement admits not of a doubt as to the absolutely sterling merit of the work judged even by a very high standard, and I trust that both it and the "Campaigns" will some day appear in book form. If when that time shall approach, or indeed at any time, the author will honor me with a communication, it is just possible that I might be of some slight service to him.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully, G. W.

FROM BROCKVILLE, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The mild weather of the last ten days has opened the channel of the St. Lawrence, consequently small boats have been in requisition for crossing. The cold of last night and to-day however, has so strengthened the ice, that men were again crossing on foot this afternoon.

On Thursday evening last, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, made his semi-annual inspection of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery, Capt. Worsley. The parade took place in the Freight Shed, and the men turned out in summer uniform with great coats folded and in their usual smart, clean and soldier like manner, numbering 3 officers and 46 non-commissioned officers and men. After a thorough inspection of all the appointments the Battery was proved by Lieut. Hume, the manual and platoon was performed under command of Lieut. Lowe. Capt. Worsley then took command and moved them about in company drill. At the conclusion, the inspecting officer complimented the men on their appearance, cleanliness, steadiness, and efficiency, and seemed to regret, that he could not find some fault with the manner in which they had paraded. The men were then provided with the usual supper on such occasions, and I believe, the officers, with a few friends were entertained at the Captain's house.

The Brockville Curling Club, has leased the Central Skating Rink, and use it for curling, three days each week. Although the club boasts of about thirty members, there are not more than eight or ten who can be called keen curlers, but as this winter sport is becoming very popular, doubtless the number will steadily increase.

A few days since, Pigeon Shooting, (which is a new sport here) was indulged in near the G. T. Railway Station, when some fair shooting was made.

FROM GANANOQUE, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Battery of Garrison Artillery, Captain McCammon, and Lieut. McKenzie, (Lieut. Brough, being unavoidably absent) was inspected in our fine new Drill Shed, on Wednesday evening last by Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major. The men paraded in full marching order and presented a very fine appearance, numbering 2 officers and 43 non-commissioned officers and men, after an hour's drill they were complimented by the inspecting officer. The popular officers of this Battery, deserve much credit for the manner in which they maintain its efficiency; of the 53 names on the new roll, nearly all have served from three to six years, still all have re-enrolled for a full term of three years. The energy of Lieut. McKenzie, the Instructor, is worthy of being imitated by many officers in the Dominion.

On Thursday last, a Bear, promonaded a part of the town, and took the ice at the same place on the St. Lawrence, where one took the water last fall, he, however, was more fortunate than his predecessor, for notwithstanding that he was pursued by a few persons armed with Revolvers, and other weapons, he made good his escape, by taking to the woods eastward on the river bank.

FROM KINGSTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT):

The narration of our doings in the Volunteer way in this place might be instructive but not amusing; at all events to those unfortunate individuals yeapt captains upon whose shoulders the duty of raising companies devolved. It is perfectly disgraceful that a city of the size of Kingston cannot get together a single batalion of 330 men without the trouble lately experienced. There must be some hidden power gnawing at the vitals of and paralyzing the volunteer principle here, which should be removed without delay. If general opinion be any criterion, the source of our weakness is palpable, but as a discussion on the difficulty would touch on the perilous borders of a Court-Martial, I will refrain at the present. The 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles is in a fair state, having completed the number required by the recent Militia Act, but what a change from the Battalion of March and June 1866. The men do not exactly present the most martial or soldierlike appearance in the world, being at present obliged to drill without uniforms and if the traditions of the Militia Department are adhered to, uniformless they will go for some time to come. It is not difficult to imagine what a drawback this must be to the efficiency of a battalion. The Battalion has succeeded in retaining the valuable services of Sergt. Major Field, recently of the Military School as Sergt. Major, by whose assistance Captain Reed the Drill Instructor will doubtless bring the Regiment to a high

degree of efficiency. The Band is in excellent order owing to the unceasing exertion of Band Master Hindmarsh. It would be a credit to any volunteers corps in the Dominion. The local Cavalry and Artillery, have been up and doing, and have been for some time past on a proper footing under the recent Act. The question as to the appointment of the Assistant Adjutant General of this District is exercising the volunteer mind very much. There can be no question as to the undeniable claims of Lt. Colonel Shaw. He has spent an immense deal of time and money on the Force, and it seems to be a very odd principle that the prizes of the Volunteer Force should not be given to those who deserve them. His non-appointment would have a very bad effect on the Volunteers of this District.

57TH BATTALION PETERBOROUGH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Lieut. Colonel Patterson, Brigade Major, of this District, made his half-yearly inspection of the three Companies in Peterborough and the one in Ashburnham on the evening of the 15th instant, in the Battalion Drill Shed.

The numbers present were.—Officers Men.

No. 1 Co. Peterboro'	Capt. H. C. Rogers	2	30
" 3 "	" J.C. Kennedy	3	31
" 4 "	" J.Z. Rogers	3	29
" 5 "	" Sergt. Green	0	19
	Staff	5	5
Total.		12	105

Colonel Patterson, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Poole, was received on his entering the shed, by a salute. The arms, accoutrements &c., were inspected by him, after which he made a few congratulatory remarks expressing himself as being well pleased with the good muster, the appearance of the men, and the state of the arms accoutrements, and clothing.

After the inspection the companies marched through the principal streets of the Town headed by the fine band of the Battalion and then back to the Drill Shed where they were dismissed.

The force in this County is in a favorable condition, no draft is required, all the companies with the exception of one having re-enrolled, and with that one there would be no difficulty if the Headquarters were changed.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As the following from the *Globe* of this morning appears to be a very complete statement from competent authority of the present state of the volunteer force in Lt.-Col. Durie's district, I give it *in toto*—

"The time allowed for enrollment of volunteers to serve in the active force of the country expired on the first instant. The three months prior to that time were devoted to securing enlistments under the new Act, which among other things, requires volunteers to enlist for three years, or for a length of time that added to pre-

vious service would make up the three years. The majority of the battalions embraced in the district have, according to instructions, issued from the Militia Department, returned their rolls, and we learn that the total number of enlistments, numbers over 5,000 officers and men in the three branches of the Service, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. The Cavalry embraces six troops, namely, the Governor General's Body Guard, the Oak Ridges and Markham Troops, the St. Catharines, Grimsby and Burford troops. Their total strength is sixteen officers and 230 men.

The three batteries of Field Artillery at Toronto, Hamilton and Welland have returned a total of 11 officers and 202 men: and the Garrison Batteries at St. Catharines, Toronto and Collingwood, a strength of 8 officers and 119 men. Two corps of mounted infantry at Barrie and Queenston report a strength of 6 officers and 75 men, while the only naval brigade in existence immediately prior to the first of October has failed to re-organize, and passes from the roll.

There were, prior to the new law coming into force, 14 infantry battalions and three independent infantry companies in the district. From all except one or two of the former, the rolls have been received. Although considerably decimated from what they were before the new law came into force. The total number represented in the fourteen battalions, allowing the average of the rest for two unreported, is 300 officers and 4,258 men. These figures give the following totals:

	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry (six troops) . . . .	16	220
Artillery Field (3 batteries) 11 . .	11	202
Do Carleton 3 do . . . . .	3	119
Mounted Infantry (2 Coy's) . . . .	6	75
Infantry (14 battalions) . . . . .	300	4,258
	309	4,869

showing a total of all ranks and all arms of 5,239 men enrolled in the district comprising the cities of Toronto and Hamilton, the Counties of York, Wentworth, Lincoln, Halton, Grey, Ontario, Simcoe, Peel Haldimand, Brant, Norfolk, and Welland. According to the new Act, the Dominion is divided into a number of Militia Districts, the counties named comprising one of the four embraced in Ontario. This district, we observe by the report of Lieut.-Col. Durie, made to the department about a year ago, returned a nominal strength of about 8,800 volunteers, and a muster for inspection of nearly 7,000. The falling off is material, but would have been much more so, owing to the unpopularity of the system, had not the officers as a general thing worked with real will to preserve the force in a somewhat compact shape. Their efforts here, to some extent, and for the present, succeeded in nullifying the evil effects of an unpopular measure, while the staff officers in the different districts have aided the efforts made elsewhere, by promises and inducements that must be fulfilled. The permission to allow men who had served three years to retire on giving six months' notice, was a concession productive of much good, and secured an element in the force, the want of which would be materially felt in the discipline of the force for some time. From enquiries made among the officers of the City Battalions, we learn that a large majority of the total enlistments are of men who rejoin to complete a term of three years. The same is the case throughout the District and in fact over the Province, and it is not likely that more than one-eighth of the whole number enrolled are for the full term of three years.

Whether this District has filled up its quota in the above number of volunteers, is a matter that will be considered when the returns are made from the different Provinces. There is no doubt that, with proper encouragement, the volunteer force in this section could be largely increased. The will is abundantly evident, but the opportunity is not always as apparent to those who would thus readily enlist."

At a meeting of the Volunteer Relief Fund last Saturday, the Secretary, Mr. Campbell, rendered the following account of the funds.

Subscriptions, Investment and Interest.	\$40,743.86
Amount distributed.....	\$21,580.83.
Less on U. C. Bank notes, &c.	1,061.14.
Premium paid on Dominion Stock.....	135
22,785.97	
Leaving a balance of.....	17,857.39
Which consists of Dominion Stock.....	13,500
Simcoe Debenture.....	4,000
Balance on Bank.....	457.39
	\$17,857.39

The Chairman, Dr. McCaul, read the report of the sub-committee on the Monument Fund, as follows:

"The sub-committee, to whom it was referred to consider and report on the proposition to make a grant for the relief fund to that allotted for a monument, beg leave to recommend that a sum sufficient for the completion of the monument and for the requisite provision for its care when finished should be granted for the relief fund and be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the erection of the monument. They further recommended that the said Committee shall be required to submit to the Committee of the Volunteer Fund an account in detail of the expenditure of any sum that may thus be placed at their disposal."

The following statement of the Monument Fund, was also submitted.

To total amount of subscriptions received to date.....	\$3,484 93
Cr.	
By amount paid for designs.....	\$300 00
" " " to Messrs Reid	2,193 75
" " " for sund. exp's	90 06
" balance in Ontario Bank.....	\$91 28
" " " Treasurer's hands	9 83
	\$3,484 92
Leaving on unexpended balance of	\$4,484 92
	\$901 11

The Hon. Jno. H. Cameron, having been consulted as to the legality of the general committee appropriating from the general fund for the completion of the monument, and having replied that such a proceeding would be quite proper, it was resolved that an amount not to exceed \$500 be devoted to that object. The chairman suggested the advisability of placing an iron railing round the monument, and pensioning off some disabled volunteer by giving him the post of caretaker.

Our Military friends are to perform at the Theatre to-night under the patronage of General Stisted, C. B.; the proceeds being kindly promised to the "Boys and Girls Home." Alderman Harman has been elected Mayor for the current year.

Please send along some of your spare snow up this way, we have had nothing out but wheeled vehicles since New Year's. The Legislature expect to bring the session to a

close to-morrow or Friday, at the latest. When hard up for news I intend to take up the little matter of rifle shooting referred to by "Tony Veck" and your "horizontal" correspondent, whom I recognize as former friendly antagonist at many a rifle tournament, East and West.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There are always to be found certain individuals so anxious to place themselves before the public that they will seize on any excuse to gratify their vanity by appearing in print, and their ideas through ignorance being of the limited kind, induce them to make the most of the little they do know, and with a great flourish and a few hard dictionary words make a mole hill into a mountain. - It gratifies them, the public being indulgent, smile. Such individuals are to be pitied rather than condemned, conceit and self-esteem have so much possession of them that they are blind to the ridiculous figure they cut, before the enlightened yet sympathising readers of the 19th century.

Of such a class is a correspondent writing from this city, whose communication under the signature of "C" appeared in your last issue, and who pretends to correct as he says some misrepresentations in your edition dated January 4th, headed, "From Montreal, by our own correspondent." My! How precise!

Let us see what are the grave misdemeanors of your persecuted yet faithful correspondent, for am I not your own correspondent?

In the first place "C" by his base and untruthful assertion that "your correspondent must have been indulging too freely with stimulants," stamps himself as one whose character is far below that of a gentleman, or else he would not make such an assertion, knowing it, as he does, to be utterly false, and a base fabrication on his part. Perhaps it is only a joke, but let me tell him that if it is, such jokes are dangerous. On reading his letter, one is at a loss to say whether his bad grammar or composition is the worst, and before going any further, I accuse "C" of the heinous crime of murder! of having murdered the Queen's English, but *revenons a nos moulons*.

In the first place, in the matter of my saying that the new drill hall would be used for the Cavalry School, the information was conveyed to me through a highly responsible channel. Another place was however decided upon. As to my stating that the Hall was completed I maintain it is, only flooring now being required. As to "C's" silly remark that the Hall not being completed, cavalry drill could not take place there, would he have horses scampering and galloping over deal flooring? As the Hall is now, with its soft floor of earth, it would suit cavalry drill splendidly. In "C's" sneering allusion to the capabilities of Capt.

Muir as an officer, he again shines in his true character. No reason is given for his aversion to Capt. Muir, but in an under-hand, mean, and insulting manner says "If Capt. Muir is a fair sample of a soldier, woe to the Dominion and British freedom."

Why British freedom? Does the gallant Captain meditate a dictatorship, or are we drifting into military anarchy, with Captain Muir as the Bloody Chief. Will "C" please inform a host of terrified and uneasy readers his hidden meaning and how it is that British freedom is thus menaced? For the benefit of "C" I would state that as yet I never have had the pleasure and honor of an introduction to Capt. Muir, and have not spoken a dozen words with him in my life. I have always had great pleasure in witnessing the very excellent drill and discipline of his troop, and have often thought that Capt. Muir was even too exacting [in the matter of discipline. This is the only corps I know of strict silence during drill being peremptorily ordered and well kept. Any one who has witnessed the worthy Captain manoeuvring his troop must soon have been convinced that he is the right man in the right place, a good, capable, and thoroughly efficient officer, and in spite of "C's" assertion to the contrary, is a fair sample of a thorough soldier and gentleman. I speak thus of Capt. Muir, not that he needs any one to speak for himself, but as extra information for my friend "C" whose nerves are much excited, and spirits depressed, that no encomium on himself has yet appeared in print.

As to "C's" denial that the Troop re-enlisted to a man, and that they were the first to prove their loyalty, my information was received from a source that I deemed and still deem reliable.

"C" in his concluding remarks makes a desperate yet silly effort to wax eloquent, but says a good deal of nonsense.

Poor "C" he feels it is to late—the country must go, and concludes by saying, "Away with such idle nonsense." Is it possible he regrets what he had already written? "Tyranny, oppression, and despotism" are hard words and seem great bugbears to "C" for he would "away with them." Like Othello I have made my apology, and as a parting advice to "C" I would say to him that when he again attempts to correct statements from "our own correspondent," to be a little less insulting in his personal remarks, and not seek to sully with a crime so base as that of intoxication, one whom he could never have known or spoken to.

It has been suggested to me that a night school of instruction similar to that of the Military School, would be well attended by many whose business calls would prevent their attendance during the day. And let it be without remuneration, and we will then have less of those loafers, who having

(Continued on page 59.)

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS:**

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

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

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

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

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

**WANTED,**

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"

IN EVERY

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TOWN,

AND

BATTALION,

IN THE DOMINION,

TO WHOM

**LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED**

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**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,**

OTTAWA.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

The present condition and prospects of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion are such as to claim, from those who have the welfare of the service at heart, a candid and careful consideration. As the most

important class of the community and one whose interests are identical with the peace and progress of the country, it is imperative that the individuals who compose it should possess a means of united action when questions which affect them as volunteers come before them in their capacity of civilians.

Many of the annoyances and grievances to which volunteers must submit from the want of unity in expressing their ideas on questions which affect them in their military capacity might be obviated if they possessed the means of expressing their opinions with united voice. As a body the volunteers possess more influence than any other class in the Dominion; in the Legislative Assemblies and in the House of Commons Volunteer Officers are numerous, at least sufficiently so to exert a powerful influence on questions of militia, if, having the Force united at their back, they determined to obtain, what it is conceded on all sides they have not yet obtained—justice. The defence of the country is of the first importance, and legislation in reference to it, to be effective, should, as nearly as is consistent with sound principles, be framed to meet the wants and wishes of those for whom the law is administered. To secure this idea being carried to its proper fulfilment the members of the Force should form an association by means of which they could make their power felt, their wants made known, and their wrongs redressed.

The action taken by the volunteers in re-enrolling under the new law proves that Force only requires a little encouragement from the Government to make its efficiency complete. In the existing circumstances, there should arise any cause of complaint, the remedy would be easy through such an association as we have hinted at. The formation of the Dominion Rifle Association is an instance of how much can be achieved by the united action of the Militia and Volunteers of Canada. And although its affairs have been admirably bungled, and put in a state of confusion which could not be worse confounded had Handy Andy been its presiding genius, yet the object—so far as the establishment of the institution is concerned—was attained. The cause of the failure of the first great meeting was altogether owing to the fact that the volunteers were neglected. Such could never have happened if the real representatives of the Force had the management. We are aware that this is a sore subject, but a little plain speaking is necessary and we hope the members of the new council will not ignore the services of men who, from long experience, are best fitted to carry the next meeting to a successful issue. Outside of the regions of Theology, men do not become completely versed in a subject by intuitive perception. A man may be a born genius, but he will not live thirty or forty years without the

fact being discovered. To prevent their affairs again falling into the hands of people who have no knowledge of, or sympathy with them in matters of this kind Volunteers should possess some means of united action; and we feel convinced that it would then require considerable courage on the part of any individual to throw cold water on the movement.

In England and the United States, and even in Prussia and France there are military clubs, whose feelings, on the current questions relating to Army administration are carefully considered by the authorities. And the opinions of those, whose knowledge and experience entitle them to a hearing, taken into account when any change or reform is in contemplation. In Canada where the very existence of the Volunteer Force depends upon its popularity among the masses, it will be impossible to maintain anything like an effective organization without granting some concessions to those who voluntarily undertake the defence of the country, as distinguished from the other class, composed of persons who better able, perhaps, are unwilling to make the least sacrifice in the national cause. For the benefit of this latter class the new law has made an admirable provision, and people in districts like Simcoe who have stultified themselves by not assisting the Volunteer cause will find it another and more disagreeable matter when after the enforcement of the ballot they will find themselves compelled to shoulder the musket and no thanks to them. On the other hand those communities which have upheld and encouraged the Volunteers will enjoy an enviable immunity from the humiliation of a draft. We acknowledge that a vast amount of military ardor cannot be expected from people enjoying the full blessings of peace, and who moreover have their attention continually occupied by the necessities of maintaining their livelihood, but still there is a latent spirit of patriotism which should be kept alive in the breast of every citizen, and those who have the greatest stakes in the prosperity of the country should consider it, as it is indeed, a part of their duty to encourage the Volunteers. It cannot be a great while before the provisions of the new Law will be in active operation and we will observe with interest the effects thereof in those parts of the country which have failed to supply their quota through indifference or opposition to Volunteer Officers who sought to save them from the compulsory draft. The wisdom of the new Bill will then be made apparent.—Volunteers have nothing to fear—only the inert and unwilling have cause to dread the draft.

On another page will be found an extract illustrative of the fearful state of constitutional disorganization existing in the United States during the recent contest. It seem

to carry one back to the despotism of Louis the XIV. without its grand associations or one of its redeeming features. It has often been asserted that the extreme assumption of any virtue is a sure sign of its absence, and every circumstance connected with the late war in the States amply proves that liberty as an abstract or general principle is not understood by Government or people.

In Great Britain, Gen. Sumner, under similar circumstances, would find himself in the dock of a police magistrate's court, and would thank his stars if he escaped with six weeks on the treadmill as a lesson in constitutional law.

But poor Mr. Lincoln's idea that it was impossible to allow those victims of such vulgar tyranny the miserable privilege of going to Europe without *passports*, and his helpless inability to do more than assure their friend that "they should be as free as any other men under the Government," is laughably ludicrous when taken in connection with the most loud spoken brag garts the world has ever seen in favour of individual and national freedom.

Most of the United States journals believe that the subjects of the British Empire are enamoured with what has been called in slang parlance American Institutions. Such examples as this are not certainly calculated to produce any feeling but that of bitter dislike to the system of which it is the legitimate offspring, and contempt for those who bore such usage for a day.

A Secretary of State who would send a man to prison in the British dominions must do so through a regular course of law. The application of the Habeas Corpus act will set him at liberty in twenty-four hours at any time, if illegally detained, and moreover leave him free to invoke the terrors of the law against the whole posse of his prosecutors. Mr. Secretary's bureau won't save him, and woe betide understrappers like Sumner.

The sovereign of Great Britain has neither power to enlarge or circumscribe the liberty of her subjects, they may travel to Timbuctoo if they can get there and return without passports, and we think on the whole it is far better shout "God Save the Queen," fight with and turn her constitutional advisers to the right about when they displease us, than go on every four years picking up some palfry tyrant from the lowest class in society, and putting into his hands irresponsible power, bow down before the despot of the moment, and have the dearest and most prized privileges of our national liberty trampled on because it is his will and pleasure. The people of the United States dub this degradation with the high sounding title of, Higher Political Existence, showing conclusively that there is something in a name. In that case we hold on to that of British subjects with Lower Political Existence and real freedom; a careful perusal of the extract will repay all trouble.

AFTER all the avalanches of words and Torrents of ink that have been poured forth for the last few years, something like the basis of an agreement for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims has been agreed upon. So far Mr. Roverdy Johnston has been successful; but in the articles of the agreement as published in the American papers we see one feature which may be beneficial or otherwise as circumstances arise, and that is the real settlement of the questions involved may be procrastinated indefinitely. One thing our republican cousins have obtained by this treaty—an acknowledgment from Great Britain that they had claims. It now only remains for British subjects to put forward counter claims, and under this head must come Canadian losses by the Fenian raid. Nothing can be clearer than that the government of the United States are directly responsible for the murderous inroad of the Fenians upon Canada in 1866. The contemptible pandering to the Irish mob which marked many of the acts of American statesmen, their culpable disregard for international law and public decency by encouraging men who openly collected money and arms for the invasion of British territory, is too well known to us who have grievously suffered thereby, to be easily forgotten. If in this matter Canadian claims should be ignored the fact will give the people of the Dominion a subject for consideration from which they may possibly draw deductions, the effect of which may be demonstrated unpleasantly hereafter.

So far as the articles of this treaty are concerned they are, perhaps, as impartial as could be agreed upon, but to concede the selection of an empire being conferred by the Senate gives an undue advantage to the United States. However, we are pleased to see that the concession has been made with dignity, and the United States have no further cause to grumble at the unwillingness of British statesmen to settle amicably claims which many able lawyers in England believe never to have existed. It is perhaps as well after all that the position of neutrals in future circumstances should be clearly understood. Had the British government, as they should have done, recognized the independence of the South, questions like this would have solved themselves long ago, and England would have been untroubled by the active enmity of the only power on the earth that can ever hope to compete with her. The same party, only somewhat worse, which caused the diplomatic humiliation of its country on occasions in reference to Denmark, Poland, and the United States, is again in power, but we sincerely hope wiser perceptions will govern it in its foreign and colonial policy than what marked its last lease of power. There is little, however, to be hoped from radical Dukes and republican Quakers backed by the cliques whose foolish cries have been, "Peace at any price," and "Let the colonies go."

CONTINENTAL Europe, which supports so many active, intelligent and often antagonistic races, is never at any one time free from dangerous political combinations. The powers which rule its territory seem to think that it is a bounden duty to threaten their equals and overawe their inferiors, as if it were an essential part of the science of empire to be always courting a *causis belli*. What would we think of a neighbor who when ever he met us would produce a revolver and point it at our nose by way of salutation. Such conduct would be considered at the least very eccentric, and we would be justified in entertaining doubts of his ultimate good intentions. The nations of Europe, but in a more extended sense, practice towards each other courtesies of an exactly similar character. Napoleon, while expressing the warmest friendship for his royal brother of Prussia, parades his well filled battalions which like well trained bull dogs are ready to rush into carnage the moment they are unmuzzled. This courtesy is acknowledged by similar expressions, with an *aside* conveying a fresh order for Krupp's Guns and improved Breech-loaders.

While all this was going on a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, has risen in among the Isles of Greece, and spreading upwards from the horizon, threatens at the present moment to burst into a storm which may hurl the tottering fabric of Ottoman Power from the continent of Europe back upon the barbaric shores of Asia. The interests of Western Europe demand that the Sultan be maintained at Constantinople but the time is not far distant if it has not already arrived, when Turkey will no longer bar the spread of Russian Power in the East. Aided by English gold the Northern Autocrat has been steadily building an overland route to India, thereby demonstrating the philosophic aphorism of going around what you cannot get over.

Between the Christianity of the Greeks and the Mahomedanism of the Turks, there is but little choice, indeed we think the Turks have the better of it; and the following New York telegram, like many more from the same quarter, is intensely amusing:—

"Republican Congressmen here severely criticize the action of the Paris Conference, inasmuch as it reveals especially on the part of quondam abettors of the Slave Confederacy, a foregone conclusion to uphold Musselman despotism against the progress of Christian liberty and civilization in the East."

The progress of Christian liberty and civilization may be very dear to the hearts of Republican Congressmen, but that these great ideas are represented by the Greeks we deny. Such is no more the case than the spread of Russian power in Asia is indicative of the same in the far lands that have lately fallen under her sway.

The interests of civilization, progress and christianity are the interests of Great Britain as distinguished from Russian despotism and Greek fanaticism. Christians in Turko

of all denominations, enjoy as much, if not more, religious freedom than those in Russia who dissent from the established church. The Paris Conference, engaged on a work of peace and justice, is supported in its labors by the good wishes of all who value the prosperity of their fellowmen, and the ridiculous criticisms of "Republican Congressmen" are out of place in reference to a subject like this which does not so much involve questions of "Liberty and Christian Civilization" as it does the maintenance of peace and the balance of European Power.

The last military institution which has been attacked in England, is the Royal Light Infantry. It is proposed to abolish this arm of the service altogether. We would not be greatly astonished to hear of some wiseacre proposing the abolition of the Army and Navy. John Bright, might then be appointed Secretary for War, and the Millennium established by Act of Parliament. This would doubtless be all very fine, but we fear the traditional British Lion, is rather a savage animal when his tail is trodden upon, which would be sure to happen in an age when almost every man you meet has been a soldier. There are however certain bounds beyond which it is unsafe for the most popular of public men to trespass without losing their hold upon the esteem of the people, and we are not the least afraid that Britain will seriously suffer the amputation of an arm which has made its blows felt on the most distant shores, and which is connected with the most brilliant pages of the national history.

We would call the attention of the Government to the present system of conveying prisoners and dangerous lunatics on the railways of the Provinces. A means could be found, we think, to keep them separate from the other passengers. Lunatics especially are a source of great terror to ladies and children who happen to travel in the same cars with these unfortunates. People who travel on the Grand Trunk have frequently to endure a great amount of annoyance on this score. A madwoman, lately taken from Ottawa to Kingston, was so violent that her keepers had to confine her in a sack or bag opened at each end. In this condition she presented a pitiable sight, and kept the cars in a constant state of uproar and excitement.

It is scarcely possible to enter a second class car on the Grand Trunk without seeing a military escort with their prisoner. These things are very disagreeable, but we think they might easily be remedied by having a car, or the portion of one divided off, for the especial use of prisoners and escorts. Lunatics above all others should have a place of safety when travelling, to protect the public and prevent them from injuring themselves or others.

By Militia General Orders promulgated last Tuesday we are made aware of the boundaries of the Brigade and Regimental Divisions under the new Act. This with the appointment of Brigade Majors and District Pay-Masters sets the machinery of militia organization in operation. The appointments are all nearly what had been expected. Lieut. Col. Jarvis, whose name was omitted in the order of the 23rd December last, is reappointed Adjutant General for Military District No. 3; and Lt. Col. Shaw who was suspended some time ago is reinstated as Brigade Major for the 7th Brigade Division. In the 3rd Brigade Division we find Lieut. Col. Barretto, is superseded by Lieut. Col. Service as Brigade Major. The rest are reappointments. In New Brunswick the officers selected to fill the Brigade Majorships are such as we believe will give general satisfaction.

We are informed that the District Quartermasters will be appointed in a future order and it is likely that those at present filling these posts will be gazetted. We are happy to observe that the active enrollment of Volunteers still continues in the Province of Quebec.

In answer to numerous inquiries, and to contradict a rumor for some time afloat, we are enabled to state that the Adjutant General will return to Canada and resume his duties on the expiration of his leave. The rumor of his retirement from the Militia of Canada was not relished by the Force at large, and we are glad it has turned out incorrect. At the present juncture of affairs we could ill dispense with the services of so distinguished an officer, and we will be happy to see him resume those duties he is so well qualified to perform.

"What will become of those volunteers who, while willing to serve the term prescribed by Statute, are denied the opportunity of doing so, through a reduction of the force or failure on the part of officers to complete the quota of their corps, is a question that cannot be answered by a reference to the law. From the late General Order a reduction is contemplated: possibly from the non-enrollment of men in various quarters; now, while limiting the force to the proper requirements of the country, it was only to be expected that the men who have served and are willing to serve the allotted period should be respected in some way or other. We notice the point, in hope, that deserving men may not be at the mercy of officers tired of the service, or of the authorities who are proverbial for short sightedness in matters of minor details."—*Woodstock Times*.

In reference to the foregoing, we are at liberty to state that Volunteers who have not completed three years service before the disbandment of the corps to which they belong, if drafted, will be allowed to count their former service towards the completion of their term. It is probable an order having reference to this subject will be issued in proper season.

The Whelan trial has gone through another phase, and let us hope, for the sake of outraged justice, that it is the last. At Toronto on the 22nd inst., the full bench of Judges in the Court of Error and Appeal, decided against a new trial being granted, six against four. As it was merely a technicality of law and not a question involving the facts of evidence we are glad this tribunal has confirmed the decision of the Courts below.

We subjoin the telegram:

TORONTO, 22ND.—Whelan was brought before the full Court of Judges this morning. The prisoner presented the same cool and collected appearance that has marked his presence at the Court on previous occasions but listened with more than usual attention to the judgments.

The Judges entered the court room about eleven o'clock. Hon. W.H. Draper, President, delivered an elaborate judgment, sustaining the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Six Judges, namely.—Richards, Draper, J. Wilson, Mowat, A. Wilson and Gwynne, were against a new trial, and Hagarty, Van-koughnet, Spragge and Morrison were in favor of granting it.

On the conclusion of the various judgments the President stated that the appeal was in favor of the Crown.

Hon. John H. Cameron then applied for leave to appeal to England, which caused considerable discussion. The Judges retired to consider the application, and returned in about an hour. The President stated that the Court had no power or right to grant the appeal.

The prisoner was then remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, and will be executed on the 11th of February, unless a reprieve is granted.

Some of the Judges expressed their belief that Mr. Cameron could take the case before the Privy Council in England without their leave, and it is thought he will attempt to do so.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"RIFLEMAN" Kingston.—Glad to hear from you again. You may rest perfectly assured.

"D. B." Montreal.—We send you a letter by this mail. We are perfectly satisfied that you are correct. Could you send us the article to which you refer. Thanks for the *Allahabad Pioneer*.

"Lt. Col. G." Montreal.—See page 58 of the present issue. Thanks.

"G. W."—We send three copies of the present issue to your address. We do not exchange with the periodical referred to. Many thanks, and best wishes for your success.

"A. L. R." Toronto.—There could be no number for Feb. 31st, the one for Oct. 5th, was sent. Will send you another if it was not received.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of "The Report of the Commissioners of Agriculture and Arts for the Province of Ontario."

OUR Toronto Correspondent stated in his letter last week that the strength of the Grand Trunk Battalion (Brigade) of Garrison A. Jillery in that city mustered about 250 men, whereas we find the actual strength to be 408, viz: 17 officers and 391 men. The mistake is one which might easily have been made, but in justice to that fine Brigade it is necessary to make known the real figures.

We learn, by telegram, that Marchand's Hotel, Riviere du Loup, was burned down on the morning of the 22nd. Three of his children and Mr. Wallis of Quebec perished in the flames. We have also been informed that all the plans &c., in connection with the Intercolonial Railway which were at that station were destroyed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.—We have received the first number of a remarkably well got up periodical entitled *The Ontario Farmer*.

It contains 32 pages of well got up letter press, the type clear and good, and the matter appropriate; the contents are:—Editorial, the Farm, the Live Stock, the garden, our country, Arts and Manufactures, Hearth and Home, Poetry, Music. It also contains a very fine lithograph of the "Prince of Wales herd" at the Autumn Provincial Exhibition, Sept 1868, the property of M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec.

The editorial which is introductory is a remarkably well considered article containing clear and sound views on the agricultural and commercial condition of the Province but which would eventually apply to the Dominion. and all the other articles are distinguished by no ordinary ability. Altogether it is a desirable addition to our local literature and should be patronised by every farmer and merchant in the Province it is also in the shape and adapted for preservation and being a handy and useful addition to the library. It is of handsome quarto size with neatly illustrated wrapper and as it is published monthly the twelve numbers for the year will make a handsome volume.

It contains several wood engravings neatly executed and finished. We wish the proprietors every success and shall not fail to recommend this very useful periodical to the attention of our readers as opportunity serves, as we are satisfied it will sustain its promise throughout. It is published by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, and its price is \$1 per annum.

REMITTANCES

Received at this office on subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 23rd inst., viz:—

- CAMPBELLFORD—G. F. A. T., \$2.
- ELORA—Lt. F. McF., \$2.
- KINGSBURY—Capt. G. W., \$2.
- TORONTO—W. F. B., \$2; T. B., \$2; W. D. O., \$2; Adj. W., \$1; Lt. M., \$2.
- OWEN SOUND—Lt. A. J. S., \$2.
- OTTAWA—Mr. T. I., \$2.

(Continued from page 55.)

nothing else to do and for the chance of obtaining fifty dollars, crowd the Military School, without any intention of using the instruction they receive for their country's good.

The following is a list of the roll sent in to headquarters.

From this city.	Officers.	Men.
Brigade Gar, Artillery.....	25.....	312.
Victoria Rifles.....	22.....	172.
Royals.....	16.....	152.
Prince of Wales Rifles.....	16.....	132.
Hochelaga Light Infantry... 9.....		95.
Field Battery.....	4.....	72.
Light Infantry.....	10.....	37.
Engineers No. 2 Co.....	3.....	35.
do No. 1 Co.....	2.....	23.
No. 1 Troop.....	3.....	24.
Guides, Gov. Gen. Body Guard 2.....		18.

I did not ascertain the number in Chasseurs Canadiens but hear they have a full quota.

A good deal of surprise is manifested that the report stating that the time for return of the rolls to headquarters, would be extended to the 15th inst., was left so long uncontradicted.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—Being a constant reader of the REVIEW, and particularly of the able and invariably correct letters of your Montreal Correspondent, I was a little surprised upon reading "C's" letter in your issue of the 18th inst., in which he commences with a very serious charge, and one which your Montreal Correspondent is not guilty of, at least as far as I know, and I have been in a position to ascertain; but it seems that it is not your Montreal Correspondent only he wishes to bring before the public, but Capt. Muir, and No. 1 Troop of Cavalry. What interest is it to me and many others of your readers, whether Captain Muir's Troop re-enlisted to a man or not? If your correspondent in his letter of your issue of the 4th inst., mentioned that Captain Muir's Troop re-enlisted to a man. I imagine he was led to believe that the aforesaid Troop had done so, or he would not have said so, for what interest is it to him (your own correspondent) whether men re-enlist or not, and I think that "C" would save paper by letting such trivial matters drop; but perhaps "C" is one of these "Disappointed Men" that because he has not got a troop or Company to command, and his neighbor has, if he sees anything that would tend to make his neighbor popular, he must be down on him and bring forward things that transpired years ago. When the new Militia Act came in force it was understood that every man was free, and that the Government had no hold on him, he had merely to send in his resignation, and it would be accepted. Why does "C" say that the old hands had retired? and why not if they had served their time, and are entitled to their discharge? No one can blame the commanding officer

for not being popular, if these are all the reasons he has that because some of the men have retired, the troop is undrilled and undisciplined, he does not know much about military matters. I would just ask "C," one more question and I have done, could any officer hold his rank unless he was qualified either before a board of officers or held a School Certificate? Then why does he talk of officers as "Know nothings in Military Discipline, this I look upon as a slur on all the Volunteer Officers of the Dominion. I do not think that there is a commanding officer in Montreal that is not popular with his men, if he was not do you think he would hold his post? No! There are commanding officers in Montreal who would willingly resign but the Government cannot do without them. It does not call them "Know nothings" in military discipline. Apologizing for having occupied so much of your valuable space.

I remain, yours truly,

ANOTHER "C."

We learn from the Peterborough Review the Adj. W. N. Kennedy, of the 37th Battalion was made the recipient of an elegant and valuable lever Watch, one of Russell's, on Christmas night. This becoming tribute of respect and esteem was given by the officers and men of Company No. 7 of Hastings.

We are informed that the annual Ball of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, Ont., will come off in a few weeks, it is expected to be a brilliant affair.

A volunteer in Orillia was fined five dollars and costs the other day, for refusing to attend drill.

VOLUNTEER BALL.—We understand that Capt Gifford intends to give a Ball to his Company of Volunteers at Cold Springs on the first of February next. We are not surprised that Capt. Gifford is such a great favourite with his men; he certainly spares no pains or expense to combine pleasure with the military duties of the Cold Spring's Volunteer Company.—*Cobourg Sentinel*.

A writer in the *Medical Times and Gazette* strongly recommends blood soups as far more nutritious and supporting than those made from the ordinary extracts, in case of exhaustion from typhoid fever and other prostrating diseases.

15TH BATTALION.—We are glad to learn that the Roll of Capt. Stephens' Company, No. 8, 15th Battalion, has been filled with a full compliment of men, and forwarded to headquarters. There will be no difficulty in filling the rolls of the other companies, if the officers go to work with a will.

VOLUNTEERS.—From all parts of the Province we hear of Companies filling up the rolls under the new law. We believe some of the Companies in Bruce have done so. The Walkerton Company, so far as known to us, has not made a move. It has in the past had a pretty hard time, having had no place to drill but open air.—Now, however, that a Battalion Drill Shed is about to be erected, soldiering will be much more agreeable.—*Bruce Herald*.

### SOME REMINISCENCES OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Louisville *Courier Journal*, of the 9th instant, contains an article inspired by the recent burning of Fort Lafayette, and signed with the well known initials, "G. D. P." (George D. Prentice). We quote the narrative portions of the article, as follows.—

In 1861, three distinguished gentlemen—Honorable William M. Gwin, who had served many years with distinction in the Senate of the United States, Honorable Calhoun Benham, who has been United States District Attorney in California, and Mr. Brent, who had been a prominent lawyer of California—embarked on a steamer for some point in the East. General Sumner was on board the same steamer. When she was near the Isthmus, the general made them his prisoners. He simply deigned to tell them that he had arrested them on suspicion that they were intending to fight against the United States, a suspicion perfectly preposterous in the case of Dr. Gwin, who was an infirm old man of about seventy years. When they demanded the ground of his suspicion, he only answered that he entertained it, and was not responsible for his suspicions. The three victims were conveyed to the Federal Government, and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, ordered them, without an interview, to Lafayette.

As one of these prisoners was my near and very dear relative, I hastened very soon to Washington to procure their release. I arrived at the capital after dark, and called immediately upon Mr. Lincoln. He received me with the greatest cordiality and geniality, though he gently intimated that he rather thought that I had been a little unjust to him. I asked him for the discharge of the three Fort Lafayette prisoners—Gwin, Benham, and Brent. He inquired what were the charges against them. Of course I told him that I didn't know, and suggested whether it was 'nt more his business than ours to know. He answered, "Well I don't know about these things, but I am disposed to do what I can for you, and will give you a letter to Seward." I took the letter and called at Mr. Seward's office the next morning. The distinguished Secretary received me with his accustomed amenity, but in regard to the matter in hand, talked quite diplomatically. It was about my first experience of a regular diplomatist's conversation. I didn't much admire or understand it. Mr. S. invited me to take tea with him that evening. I did. After tea, I renewed my application for the release of my friends, and argued the matter as well as I could. He had only this reply to make "I am considering the matter, and I shall be very glad to see you at tea or breakfast, or dinner every day, and we will talk the subject over."

One evening, when I was about four days in Washington, I ventured to urge my request very strongly upon the Secretary, and he said, "Call at my office to-morrow morning at half-past ten, and I will give you an order for the release of your friends." Of course I was punctual to the minute. "Fred," said he addressing his son and assistant secretary, "give Mr. Prentice, the document I directed you to make out." The assistant secretary placed it in my hands. I read it. It was not an order for the discharge of the victims. It was only an order that I should have the privilege of seeing them in their prison when I pleased.

"Why, Mr. Seward, this is not what you promised me yesterday."

"No, it is not but I specially desire that you go to New York and talk with your friends, to ascertain their feelings and intentions, and report to me."

I told him in terms, a little brief, possibly, that he certainly could not expect me to visit my friends in prison and enter into conversation with them as a Government spy.

"Well," he said, "do me the favor to go and see them, and write to me as you like."

I said "Yes." I went, and wrote to him every day as strongly as I could, in favor of the release of the prisoners. My first three letters were unanswered. In reply to the fourth I received a despatch saying that my friends were "paroled to Washington." I went with them. On arriving I called upon Secretary Seward in their behalf. He required that they should either take a certain obnoxious oath or be remanded to prison. I asked them what they would do, and they agreed that, as there were no charges against them, and as they had committed no crime, they would sooner go back to their bastille than take any oath. All my appeals to the Secretary were of no avail.

Then my appeal was to President Lincoln. At my second interview with him, he said, "I will set your friends free. They may go as much at large as any other citizens of the United States." I asked him if he would grant them permission to go to Europe. He replied that none of our people had the right to go to Europe without passports, not even himself, and that therefore he could not give passports, but that my friends should be just as free as any other men under the government to go and come at pleasure. I requested him to put this declaration in writing. He said, "No it is a very delicate subject, and Seward will be very mad about it. I will not touch pen to paper in regard to it. Tell your friends what I have told you, and tell them, further, that I shall be glad to see them." All of them, I believe, called upon him and expressed their thanks, though whether thanks were due, under all the circumstances, is, I think, quite a question.

DINNER TO LIEUT. EAKINS.—A correspondent sends the following to the *Woodstock Times*:—

Not having seen a report of the complimentary dinner given in honor of Lieut. Eakins, I beg to state that the affair proved a grand success, in as much as 90 persons honored the guest of the evening with their presence. And had it not been that an unfortunate occurrence took place, whereby the dinner had to be postponed—no doubt there would have been a much larger number. However, at about 8 o'clock, the above number, composed of the best of society, were seated; and the entertainment, provided by Mr. Stroud, was of a corresponding style, to the occasion, the table being covered with an array of delicacies, that in respect of variety or quality, must have satisfied the most epicurean taste. To give greater eclat to the occasion it was made public that Thos. Oliver, M. P., Major Greig, Major Dowan, Adjutant White, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Rounds, as well as a goodly sprinkling of the officers of the 22nd Battalion, also of the 38th Battalion, would be present. After the cloth was removed, Major Greig occupied the chair, and Major Cowan the vice chair. Excellent speeches were made by T. Oliver Maj. Greig, Maj. Cowan, Adj. White, Dr.

Clarke, Lieut. Berne, Lieut. Pattullo, Capt. Sett and others. Songs by F. Chuswight, were well rendered. The guest of the evening thanked his friends in a very credible manner, for the honor they had done him. Major Greig did not fail to eulogize Lieut. Eakins for the honor shown him and assured that gentleman that his resignation would not be accepted; in fact he was almost inclined to resign himself. (Cheers and laughter.) It was exceedingly regretted that Major Cowan was labouring under a very severe cold; however, the Major did not fail to show his keen business ideas as well as his oratorical powers. With such an array of talented gentlemen a very pleasing and interesting evening was spent. W.

### CLINTON VOLUNTEER COMPANY RIFLE MATCH.

New Year's Day was appointed for this match to come off, on the range on Capt. Murray's farm, but owing to the extreme boisterousness of the weather on that day, it was postponed to Saturday last, when a team of twenty-one Volunteers and some of our rifle shooting citizens joined in the match and done the best average score ever done by the Company, notwithstanding that the day was unusually cold and a strong wind blowing across the range. The shooting was divided into three matches, two of those for Volunteers and one for all the comers, the latter to use any rifle with open sights. We subjoin the prize list, and are pleased to add that it was made up by subscriptions and donations from the merchants and other inhabitants of the village. We are authorized in saying that the Volunteers are sensible of and grateful for the liberality with which they have been invariably treated by the merchants and others in the village when appealed to on their behalf, and the subjoined shows that they were equally openhanded on this occasion:—

1st MATCH—Open to Volunteers only—1st prize, Corporal Tedford, \$3; 2nd, T. Buchanan, \$2; 3rd, Corporal Roberts, Album, presented by Mr. Laycock; 4th, T. Johnson, \$1; 5th, P. Katien, Lamp, &c., from Messrs. Searle and Davis; 6th, Ensign Grigg, Cup, from N. Robson; 7th, H. Khty, 2½ lbs. raisins; 8th, Sergt. Dennis, pipe; 9th, T. Sullivan, whip, from Messrs. Grassick & Twitchell.

2ND MATCH—Open to Volunteers only—1st prize, P. Katien, \$3; 2nd, T. Buchanan, \$2; 3rd, Ensign Grigg, photograph of Episcopal Church, from Mr. J. Yuill; 4th, Corporal Roberts, \$1; 5th, T. Johnson, pair ladies' slippers, from Mr. S. Steep; 6th, Corporal Tedford, scarf, from Mr. T. Jackson; 7th, Col. Sergt. Proctor, pair children's shoes, from Mr. H. Beacom; 8th, H. Watkins, whip, from R. Lee; 9th, H. Bacom, bottle porter, from Mr. J. McCarty.

3rd. MATCH—Open to all comers.—1st. prize, Ensign Grigg, \$3; 2nd, Hugh McTavish, \$2; 3rd, Col. Sergt. Proctor, picture of Stonewall Jackson, from Mr. Curtis Stevenson; 4th, P. Katien, \$1; 5th, Joseph Williamson, undershirt, from Messrs. Callander & Scott; 6th, H. Watkins, Hat, from Mr. R. Irwin; 7th, Corp. Roberts, 37½c; 8th, Sergt. Dennis, bread tray, from Messrs. Harland Bros.; 9th, T. Biggart, patent rat trap, from Mr. R. M. Roney.

Messrs. Williamson and Watkins placed their trophies—undershirt and whip—in the hands of the committee for future competition.—*Clinton New Era*.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 19th January, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

Under the authority of the 14th Section of "The Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," it is ordered that the 9 Military Districts into which the Dominion of Canada was divided by the Order in Council under date of 1st October, 1868, be divided into Regimental and Brigade Divisions, with the limits and designations specified hereunder.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

That the four Military Districts into which the Province of Ontario was divided, be divided into eighty two Regimental Divisions, to be comprised within eight Brigade Divisions.

That the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the 82 Electoral Divisions into which the Province of Ontario is divided by the Imperial Act (30 and 31 Victoria, Cap. 3), known as the "British North America Act 1867."

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from West to East, from 1 to 8, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions for each respectively:

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

*First Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Lambton, West Riding of Middlesex, North Riding of Middlesex, East Riding of Middlesex, West Riding of Elgin, East Riding of Elgin, North Riding of Oxford, South Riding of Oxford, and the city of London.

*Second Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of South Riding of Huron, North Riding of Huron, South Riding of Bruce, North Riding of Bruce, South Riding of Perth, North Riding of Perth, North Riding of Waterloo, South Riding of Waterloo, North Riding of Wellington, Centre Riding of Wellington and South Riding of Wellington.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

*Third Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the North Riding of Norfolk, South Riding of Norfolk, North Riding of Brant, South Riding of Brant, Haldimand, Monck, Welland, Lincoln, Niagara, North Riding of Wentworth, South Riding of Wentworth, Halton and the City of Hamilton.

*Fourth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Peel, Cardwell, North Riding of Grey, South Riding of Grey, Algoma, North Riding of Simcoe, South Riding of Simcoe, North Riding of York, West Riding of York, East Riding of York, North Riding of Ontario, South Riding of Ontario.

*Fifth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of the City of Toronto, and the East Riding of the City of Toronto.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

*Sixth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of Durham, East Riding of Durham, South Riding of Victoria, North Riding of Victoria, West Riding of Peterborough, East Riding of Peterborough, West Riding of Northumberland, East Riding of Northumberland.

*Seventh Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of Hastings, North Riding of Hastings, East Riding of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, and the City of Kingston.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

*Eight Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the South Riding of Leeds, North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, Brockville, South Riding of Grenville, South Riding of Lanark, North Riding of Lanark, South Riding of Renfrew, North Riding of Renfrew, Carleton, the City of Ottawa, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Cornwall, Prescott and Glengarry.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

That the three Military Districts into which the Province of Quebec is divided, be divided into Seventy Regimental Divisions, to be comprised within Eight Brigade Divisions.

That the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the Electoral Divisions into which the Province of Quebec is divided, with the following exceptions, viz: Montreal Centre to form two Regimental Divisions, to be known as First and Second Montreal Centre; the first Division to comprise the East Ward, and the second Division to comprise the Centre and West Wards.

Chateauguay to form two Regimental Divisions to be known as 1st. and 2nd Chateauguay:

The First Division to comprise the parishes of St. Philomene, Chateauguay, St. Martine and St. Urbain, and

The Second Division to comprise the portion of the County not included in the first division.

The Counties of Richmond, Wolfe, Drummond, Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, and

Saguenay, each to form a Regimental Division.

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from West to East, from One to Eight, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions, for each respectively:

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

*First Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, West Montreal, and Second Montreal Centre.

*Second Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Huntingdon, Napierville, Second Chateauguay, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Bromo and Shefford.

*Third Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Richmond, Drummond, Stanstead, Sherbrooke and Compton.

SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

*Fourth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Montreal East, First Montreal Centre, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, First Chateauguay, Laprairie, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Hochelaga Jacques Cartier and Laval.

*Fifth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, Three Rivers and St. Maurice.

*Sixth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Division of Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Yamaska, Bagot, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Vercheres and Chambly.

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

*Seventh Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Lotbiniere, Megantic, Beauco, Dorchester, Levis, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Gaspé.

*Eighth Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Champlain, Portneuf, Quebec East, Quebec Centre, Quebec West, County of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

That the Province of New Brunswick be divided into 15 Regimental Divisions, to be comprised within three Brigade Divisions, and that the boundaries of of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the Electoral Divisions into which the Province is divided, with the following exceptions, viz: The City and County of St. John to form two Regimental Divisions to be known as 1st. and 2nd. St. John, the first division to comprise all that part of the City and County of St. John lying on the Western

side of the river St. John, and the second Division to comprise all that part of the City and County of St. John lying on the Eastern side of the River St. John.

That the Brigade divisions be numbered from 1 to 3, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions for each respectively.

#### EIGHTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

##### *First Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Victoria, Carleton, Charlotte, York and Sunbury.

##### *Second Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Queens, Kings, 1st St. John, 2nd St. John and Albert.

##### *Third Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

#### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

That the Province of Nova Scotia, be divided into Nineteen Regimental Divisions, to be comprised within three Brigade Divisions, and that the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the Electoral Divisions into which the Province is divided, with the following exceptions, viz: the City of Halifax and County of Halifax, each to form one Regimental Division.

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from one to three, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions for each respectively:

#### NINTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

##### *First Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the City of Halifax and Counties of Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysboro.

##### *Second Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg.

##### *Third Brigade Division.*

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Inverness, Victoria, Richmond and Cape Breton.

That the several Regimental Divisions be divided by the Lieutenant Colonels of each Division into such number of Company Divisions as the Adjutant General may direct.

#### No. 2.

To be Deputy Adjutant General for Military District number three:

Lt.-Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis.

The following Officers are appointed Brigade Majors for the undermentioned divisions, viz:

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel James Moffatt.

2nd Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Robert S. Service.

3rd Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel Henry V. Villiers.

4th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel S. Stoughton Dennis.

5th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Robert B. Denison.

6th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Alex. Patterson.

7th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel David Shaw.

8th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Wm. H. Jackson

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Thomas Bacon.

2nd Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel John Fletcher.

3rd Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Charles King.

4th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Gustave O. d'Orsonens.

5th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel James W. Hanson.

6th Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel L. C. A. I. de Bellefeuille.

7th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel Henry T. Duchesnay.

8th Brigade Division:

Lt.-Colonel E. Lamontagne.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1st Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel James A. Inches.

2nd Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel A.C. Otty.

3rd Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel Cuthbert Willis.

#### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel J.W. Lawrie.

2nd Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel Thomas Milsom.

3rd Brigade Division:

Lt. Colonel C. Crewe Read.

The following Officers are appointed Paymasters for the undermentioned Military Districts, respectively:

Military District number one.

Capt. F.B. Leys.

Military District number two.

Major W.N. Alger.

Military District number three

Lt. Colonel M.W. Strange.

Military District number four.

Lt. Colonel D. MacDougall.

Military District number five.

Capt. J.B. Hyndman.

Military District number six.

Capt. W.H. Brehaut

Military District number seven

Capt. W.H. Forrest.

Military District number eight.

Lt. Colonel W.T. Baird.

Military District number nine.

Lt. Colonel R. Brechin.

No. 3.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional, excepting those holding Military School Certificates, who are appointed temporarily viz:—

*An Infantry Company at "Rivere Ouelle," County of Kamouraska.*

To be Captain:

Romuald Tetu, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

J. L. Martin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Honore Dionne, Gentleman

*An Infantry Company at St. Denis, County of Kamouraska.*

To be Captain.

A. Fraser, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

S. Dionne, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

J.P. Gagnon, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at L'Anse-au Sable, County of Rimouski.*

To be Captain:

Louis Lepage, Esquire.

*An Infantry Company at Ste. Cecile du Bu, County of Rimouski.*

To be Captain.

Napoleon Cote, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

A. Sylvain, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

A.G. Chamberland, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at St. Anaclet, County of Rimouski.*

To be Captain.

Thomas Lebel, Esquire.

*An Infantry Company at St. Jean d'Orleans, County of Montmarenzy.*

To be Captain.

Joseph Alfred Turcotte, Esquire, M.S.

To be Lieutenant:

Pierre Langlois, Gentleman, M.S.

To be Ensign.

Pierre Onesime Turcotte, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at St. Augustin, County of Portneuf.*

To be Captain:

Zenophile Brunet Esquire.

*Erratum.*—With reference to the general Order No. 1, of the 8th Inst., instead of an Infantry Company at "Ste. Justine de la Trappe," read: "Ste. Justine, Township of Langarin.

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel.

D. A. G. Militia,

Canada.

**DARK SCENES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY  
IN A NAPLES THEATRE.**

"Abramo Lincoln e Giovanni Booth" is a tragedy recently acted at a theatre in Naples. It consisted of a prologue and three acts. These were entitled respectively as follows: "The heroism of a Slave," "The Ambassador and the Victim," "The Triumph and the Conspiracy," and "Assassination in the Theatre." The wild absurdity of the plot may be imagined from the following resume: In the prologue Lincoln is a young man engaged on an abolition mission in a slave State. He is in danger of his life and is concealed by a faithful slave, George Peter. During a temporary absence of the latter, Jefferson Davis (who figures as the villain of the play) comes in and artfully extracts from Noemi, George's wife the fact of Lincoln's concealment beneath their roof. He goes to give instant information. George returns and discovers the betrayal of Lincoln by his wife, and compels her silence. On the appearance of the police he declares himself the man they seek, and is led out and shot. Lincoln witnesses this from the window, and Noemi faints in his arms beside a cradle supposed to contain an infant daughter. The first act of the drama, dating some sixteen years latter, shows President Lincoln awaiting the siege of Charleston. General Sherman enters. They discuss the events of the day, and join in praise of their brave officer *Wellington*, who is expected to take *Riche-mont*. Suddenly Noemi rushes in, torn and dishevelled, with her hand in a sling, claiming Lincoln's aid for herself and the daughter she had left in the hands of Jefferson Davis! She has scarcely got through with her harrowing tale when a deputation from *Riche-mont* is announced, and walks in headed by the Southern President himself. Noemi takes flight before they enter, and then ensues a scene. The sentiments and blunt honesty of Lincoln are made to stand out forcibly against the dark arts of Jefferson Davis. War to the knife is the result of this conference, and the curtain falls just as the President concludes an eloquent anti-slavery harangue. When it rises again the fair daughter of Noemi is in the private apartment of Jefferson Davis. He persecutes her with his devotion and his menaces; she brandishes a dagger. He contrives to obtain possession of that and at the crisis Booth makes his appearance by a secret entrance and interferes in the girl's behalf, merely, as he says, from a caprice. She is dismissed, and two conspirators are admitted. The assassination of Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson is discussed, and fixed for that same evening. They then quit the place, locking the doors behind them. The slave girl comes from the inner chamber, having overheard the plot, and resolved to warn Lincoln. Finding all other means cut off, she leaps from a high window, and the act closes. The last scene represents the lobby of the theatre. Jefferson Davis and the two conspirators enter. Both is said to be vacillating, his trustworthiness is doubtful. He enters and expresses horror of compunction at what he has undertaken; his accomplices taunt him back to the point of fulfilling his purpose. They leave him; the slave girl enters, throws herself at Booth's feet, and almost succeeds in inducing him to give up his intention. But on the striking of the hour assigned, Booth rushes out to fulfil his vow, the girl's cries for help are stifled by Davis, and the report of a pistol is heard. Booth rushes

back with a cry of "*Sic semper Tyrannis*," and disappears with the other conspirators. Lincoln is brought in to die. Noemi and her daughter kneel at his feet, and receive his last sigh. The dying President is supported by General Sherman and others, while behind every one Mrs. Lincoln appears for the first time. In spite of the absurdities of it this, the American gentleman who denounces it says that he hardly knew whether tears or laughter should have the upper hand. The final scene fairly vanquished all remaining sense of the ludicrous, and recalled only too painfully the agitation and dismay of that fearful night.

King George has written an autograph and confidential letter to the Emperor of Austria, begging him to observe the differences existing between Turkey and Greece arise purely from religious antagonism, and that it is the duty of every Christian prince to support Greece, or at least to maintain a strict neutrality.

THE VOLUNTEER GYMNASIUM.—Among the attractions at present held out with the view of inducing young men to join the Volunteers, there is none which is entitled to so much attention as the gymnasium, which Col. Skinner has procured for the 13th Battalion. The Drill is open three nights a week, and our young men are thereby enabled to devote an hour to a pastime which is not only calculated to make them active and vigorous but at the same time, draw their attention away from unprofitable amusements. There is no other amusement which is so much calculated to benefit a young man physically as gymnastic exercise and many a young man would have been snatched from the jaws of death by a little healthful exertion with swing ropes or on the horizontal bar. None but Volunteers are permitted to enjoy the use of the gymnasium fixtures.—*Hamilton Times*.

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.—A writer in a Southern paper gives a statement relative to the fate of the more important papers accumulated in the Executive Department of the rebel government during the rebellion. The writer, whose name is not disclosed, says that he himself had under his control the most general, important and interesting archives. In them was embraced the entire political history of the Confederacy, from its beginning at Montgomery to the disastrous close at Richmond. The Congress had left it to Jefferson Davis to say when, how and where these archives should be moved. Upon application to Davis, a few days previous to the surrender, as to what disposition should be made of them, nothing was done at that time; but on the Sunday following, the papers were packed and went on the train with the fugitive rebel. There they were lost sight of, and the writer believes they are at present at Washington.

A Mr. Kolzakoff, a Russian retired colonel, a noble, and wearing several decorations, has lately been tried in Moscow, for cheating in selling a horse. Trading horses was really his only mode of subsistence, though it was carried on secretly. At last he was caught selling to a lady a horse with a cracked foot, the defect being carefully concealed by the use of cement. He was criminally prosecuted, and sentenced to suffer the loss of his nobility, rank, pensions and decorations, and to be fined and imprisoned besides. The sentence was thought to be very severe, even in Russia.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The legislature of Newfoundland is summoned to meet on the 27th of this month. It is generally understood that the Government are prepared to bring up a measure providing for the admission of the Province into the Confederation. Should it meet with favour, as it is expected to, then a dissolution will take place almost immediately, and the question of Confederation be submitted to the people at the polls.

THE Halifax Colonist, in referring to the recent despatch of the Colonial Secretary, informs the Local Government of Nova Scotia that their treasonable and disloyal utterances have now received such a rebuff as was never before administered to the Government of Nova Scotia, and has taught them that the British Government is too well informed to be imposed upon by their gross mis-statements of facts, and places too just an estimate on the intelligence and loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia to hold them in any manner responsible for the treasonable impertinence of the members of the Executive Council. Let us hope the Government will take to heart the snub they have received, and henceforth act like loyal and reasonable men, even if they cannot so far transcend their natures as to play the part of statesmen.

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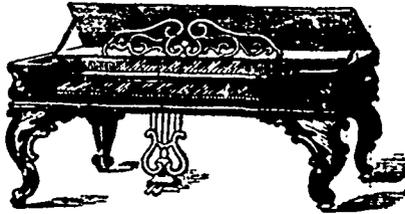
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15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Import and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOS.

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Also in stock, Pianos, of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed: 7 octaves, from 20 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

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by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.

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of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufacture of Courtols, Paris.

Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

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Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

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Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Quebec.  
Toronto, June, 1867. 24-ly

## R. W. CRUICE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Hay's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

## R. MALCOM,

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

## BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular,  
JOHN HENDERSON.

New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6mo.



## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JAN 16, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 26 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

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MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

## GEO. H PERRY,

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## J. M. CURRIER &amp; CO.,

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

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

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

## CHANGE OF TIME.

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

## TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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

Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 6:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

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

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

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

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent,  
THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.  
N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.  
Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-ly

## THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada, 1-ly

JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

## WILSON &amp; PATTERSON.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 42, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 1-ly

## NOTICE

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

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

## PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at Ottawa, who will also receive any communications.  
Decembre 1868