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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868.

No. 13.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

### THE UNRETURNING.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

Drifting, drifting, drifting  
Down a mighty river  
Where the moonbeams, rising  
Craggy cloud-isles, quiver  
On the stream, like a dream,  
Dark before and after,  
Flies a bark thro' the dark,  
Whither winds may waft her.  
From the mist encircled shore,  
As it glides along,  
Voices come that nevermore  
Will blend in earthly song.

"Stay, O stay another day!  
Why depart, O Ship! so soon?  
Wait the hopeful morning ray,  
Nor in darkness steal away  
'Neath the storm-foreboding moon!  
Many of our hopes thou bearest,  
Many of our fears thou sharest,  
And the dangers that thou darest  
On the ocean sailing,  
Are to us forsaken, sorrow;  
For our souls of the tomorrow  
Can no consolation borrow  
Save the unavailing.

"Stay, O Ship! the morning light—  
Ere our loved ones vanish  
Swiftly, swiftly from our sight  
Into silence, gloom and night.  
Why so glad to banish  
All that unto us are dearest,—  
All that unto us are nearest?—  
Night of nights this is the dearest  
For the souls departing,  
While upon the water rocking,  
Evil spirits round thee flocking  
Are, with antic gestures, mocking  
Thy unhappy starting.

"Stay, O Ship! the rising sun,—  
Let us see the faces  
Of the ones beloved undone.—  
Of the voyage thou'at begun  
Leave us some sad traces;  
For there is no port for thee  
This side of eternity,  
And the undiscovered sea  
Whither thou art tending,  
Gives no hope of thy returning;  
Tho' our hearts with love are burning,  
And, amid despairing, yearning  
For the never ending!"

Gloriously ascending  
The sun shone on the river,  
And its glad beams, blending,  
On the waters quiver.  
Like a dream from the stream  
The ship had long departed:—  
From the shore came no more  
Songs of the brokenhearted.

Ottawa, March, 1868.

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER V.

The whole of the baggage, camp equipments, artillery stores; the military chest containing £25,000 sterling in specie, and the General's Cabinet, private papers and instructions fell into the enemy's hands. The artillery consisted of four field pieces, three Howitzers, eight Cohorn mortars, two ammunition waggons, and two hundred horses with officers' baggage. In the meantime the beaten army continued its flight through the night and ensuing day till 10 p. m., on the evening of the 10th instant they reached Gists' plantation, thirty miles from the field of battle. There on the morning of the 11th some waggons and hospital stores arrived from Dunbar for their relief. Despite the intensity of his agonies, Braddock bravely persisted in the discharge of his duties. From Gists he detailed a party to return towards the Monongahela with a supply of provisions to be left on the road for the stragglers yet behind, and Dunbar was directed to send to him the only two remaining old companies of the 44th and 48th, with more waggons to bring off the wounded. On Friday the 11th July, he arrived at Dunbar's camp; through this and all the preceding day men half-famished, without arms and bewildered with terror had been joining Dunbar, whose camp was in the utmost confusion, and whose soldiers were deserting without ceremony. Up to the period of his arrival at Dunbar's camp, Braddock appears to have contemplated the reorganization of his troops, and an advance on Fort du Quesne, under that officer who, by the death of Halkett, was now senior in command; but the total state of demoralization of the troops, and Dunbar's proved incapacity, must have soon dispelled the idea from the mind of the brave and gallant soldier, whose strength was now fast ebbing away. Ever since the retreat commenced, he had preserved an unbroken silence, save when he issued the necessary orders; with the generosity of a noble mind, he pronounced a warm eulogium on his officers, and especially noticed the gallantry

of Washington, to whom he bequeathed his favorite charger and the care of his confidential valet, Bishop, well known in after years as the faithful attendant of that great man; he took on himself the whole blame of failure, and generously tried to direct odium from the living, whose career might be more fortunate than his own. Meantime Dunbar was busily employed in destroying stores, artillery and waggons, with a pusillanimity impossible to account for, except that the fellow was a cowardly idiot, and all this being affected by Sunday, 13th July, when the army with its dying General fell back to the Great Meadows, where, at eight o'clock in the evening he breathed his last. His parting words to Orme were: *Who would have thought it. We shall better know how to deal with them another time.* On the morning of the 4th July, he was buried decently and privately in a spot purposely selected in the middle of the road, care being taken to level evenly his grave, and to pass the troops and train over the place, to obliterate any guide marks by which sacriligious and hostile hands might be enabled to insult his dead body. In 1823, some laborers working on this road, disinterred his remains, still distinguishable by their military trappings, some of the most prominent bones were taken by the men, and the rest interred under an oak tree on the hill near Uniontown, where they still remain.

The sash worn on the fatal day by General Braddock is preserved in the family of the late General Taylor, President of the United States, who had it from General Gaines. It is of scarlet silken net work, with the date of 1707 woven into the wool and the dark stains of the fatal wound still remain on its texture. Immediately after the hurried interment of its General, the troops continued their disgraceful retreat, and on Tuesday, July 22nd, at two in the afternoon, Dunbar's force reached Fort Cumberland, with three hundred wounded men in his ranks. Here, at all events, it would be expected that a stand to cover the frontiers would be made, but to the surprise of every one, Dunbar announced his intention of putting his troops in winter quarters in the

month of July at Philadelphia. Against this determination Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania, remonstrated. The resource of imbecile commanders, a Council of War convened by Dunbar; by their Report showed conclusively what cowardly or stultified infatuation must have governed the retreat from and destruction of stores at the Great Meadows; as it made out that the troops being now half naked and the munitions sought the army had become more demoralised than ever. Leaving then a considerable part of his still remaining stores with the Virginia and Maryland troops at Fort Cumberland of which place Col. Jones had been appointed Governor on the 2nd of August, he started 1200 strong for Philadelphia leaving 300 wounded in hospital and taking every regular soldier with him.

Governor Shirley of New York having succeeded to the command of the forces in North America, issued orders to Dunbar to march the remains of the 44th and 48th by Philadelphia and Jersey to Albany, but, by Morris's influence, these were supplemented by others issued on the 12th August, by which a renewed attempt against Fort du Quesne, aided by new levies from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, was to be undertaken; but Dunbar had no wish to encounter the dangers of such an expedition and pleaded that his artillery was only four or six pounders the balance being destroyed or strengthening the walls of the French fort, and that it was too late in the season for operations in the field. In short a more inefficient, stupid, imbecile never held command of a body of men—openly despised by his officers and contemned by his troops who deserted in platoons—it was not till 29th August that he led his starving disorganised soldiers into Philadelphia, when their sufferings ended. But the troubles of the Colonies brought on by Dunbar's pusillanimous retreat were only beginning, in fact, after the battle, the French and Indians scampered back to Du Quesne fearful of his advance, while he retreated in haste from the Great Meadows in terror of their pursuit. Thus ended the famous expedition against Du Quesne and the plans for annihilating the French power in America were indefinitely postponed.

The old proverb that "a living ass is better than a dead lion," never yet received a fairer illustration than that afforded by the misfortune which cost General Braddock his life; writers of every class, from that titled old scandal monger the Earl of Oxford (Horace Walpole) to the shabby grub street con-  
piler at a penny a line, have concurred at the period when the events recorded happened to blast and vilify his character, nor is this much to be wondered at, he was no favorite with the titled idiots that then swayed the destinies of the British Empire, he stood in the way of the small ambition of their creatures and it was necessary to hide the imbecility of the asses by braying at the dead

lion. As Mante, the historian of this war, truly says, that "the ashes of the dead were treated with indignity to prevent the eye of scrutiny from penetrating into the conduct of the living."

One hundred years after Braddock's defeat the Historical Society of Philadelphia published the first history of the Expedition to Fort du Quesne; it was edited from original journals in manuscript procured in London by Winthrop Sargent, M. A., and throws a flood of light on facts originally darkened for the worst of purposes. The country in whose services Braddock fell has totally neglected the task of vindicating his character from the aspersions cast upon it; and while they suffer his remains to moulder away in a foreign land no tablet has been raised to the memory of a brave soldier by the nation who celebrated the apotheosis of the accomplice of Benedict Arnold.

It is asserted that Braddock's country and family were unknown, that at best he was but an *Irishman* of obscure parentage, and that the name does not appear in the *Rotuli Hibernica*. This may be all very true, but Edward Braddock was descended from a respectable English family of Suffolk, his grandfather had acquired lands at Laurel Hill, in the Queen's County, Ireland, for military services, part of which are held by his descendants to this day. His second son was the father of Major General Edward Braddock, and he could be of no obscure family since he held a commission in the Coldstream guards as early as 1684. With the character of General Braddock history has been singularly free, and if one half the stories told of him were true he deserved a halber better than a General's baton. We live in days however in which malicious mendacity, although advanced under the inspiration of nobility, meets neither favor nor respect, and we can safely put down Horace Walpole's tales of brutality for what they are worth. A man who was the idol of his soldiers, whose last dying thoughts were to shield the professional fame of his subordinates, and whose honor and integrity were unimpeachable could not be the desperate villain Newcastle and his satellites tried to paint.

In the Colonies Washington and Franklin bore testimony to his uprightness, his zeal, disinterestedness and personal abnegation; while they blame his contempt for Colonial morality and impatience of Colonial advice. On their own showing he was right in both particulars; the people who refused help to defend their own firesides, who cheated his commissariat with open impudence, who stole his baggage horses, gave intelligence of his movements to the enemy, and lied to him with a persistence as marvellous as audacious; whose traders persuaded the Indians to go over to the French, and whose ignorant and half savage backwoodsmen presumed to criticise his military dispositions and offer advice on movements of which they

could know nothing; but who steadily persisted in refusing to do the portion of service for which they were well qualified—that of guides and pioneers—could not fail to merit the contempt and scorn of an upright and straight forward soldier understanding his business and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties.

In England the motive for blackening his memory was sufficiently apparent; in America it was not so clear, but the motive of Washington and Franklin appears to have been a desire to cover the iniquities of their countrymen.

A review of the whole of the proceedings of the expedition shows that he endeavored to carry out his object by cautious and skilful movements, it has been asserted that the delays consequent on the bad faith and trickery of the Colonists were the cause of its miscarriage, and that even his defeat was ultimately owing to his obstinacy in not taking advice. American writers say that if Washington's counsel had been followed before and during the action on the Monongahela, victory would be assumed. English writers are prone to assert that if Sir Peter Halket's advice on the field had been followed the same results would have been secured.

Washington did not join till late on the 8th July (the action was fought on the 9th), and could have no time to give counsel, and had none to give. The year before he had been defeated with those *Provincials* who knew all about bush fighting, with the addition that he had artillery and his assailants had none; his counsel therefore, neither could or should have any weight with an experienced officer, old enough to be his father, and if history paints him aright he was too modest and too honest to give advice about matters of which he knew nothing. Enthusiastic Scotchmen say Halket advised him to beat the woods in the manner in which they stalked deer in the Highlands. What a pity for such a story; any one stalking deer in that blessed country at that time would be likely to be stalked by a two legged animal who would put a bullet into him, for the buttons on his coat, with as little compunction as any of the Shawnees on the Monongahela.

Braddock knew his troops, and also knew they were no match for Indians in bush fighting. Had he allowed them to seek cover the retreat would have been instantaneous, and probably not as disastrous. It took three years of disasters to train the Provincials how to cope hand to hand with Canadians and Indians in that kind of warfare, and then they did not always come off first best.

These same historians should remember that when Brigadier General Forbes captured Fort du Quesne in 1758, he only effected it by the loss of a detachment nearly equal to Braddock's, and if he had been as great an imbecile as Shirley, or a coward like Dun-

bar, an English force would have been foiled a second time before its mud walls.

If Braddock had been with the advance or even Halket, the result would be different. Gage, who was in command, was an irresolute, puzzle-headed man; if instead of halting the advance on the first appearance of the enemy, he had boldly pushed forward, the whole attack would have ended in a mere skirmish, but he halted till his men were thrown into confusion by the destructive fire and strange tactics of their hidden foe; and although Braddock tried hard to accomplish the same object, the organization of the troops was completely broken, and he could not succeed in it.—Indeed the only weak point in the whole arrangement appears to have been the want of thought in not withdrawing the baggage across the Ford; but the whole force was so suddenly committed that it was hardly possible. It would also appear that there was no officer of sufficient experience to support the General, most of them, as their after conduct proved, being men of great pretensions and no experience; thus we find his Military Secretary, a young man who never saw service before, censuring the movements of the Expedition, the conduct of the General, and announcing his own high resolve to abandon the service.

Grave historians are not ashamed to bring evidence of this character as proofs of their conclusions as to Braddock's rashness; but no military man who fairly studies his proceedings will hesitate to place his name high up in the role of those gallant soldiers whose history is the glory of Great Britain.

Two other charges against the fame of this bravosoldier remains to be disposed of. It has been asserted that he purposely declined the aid of Indians as scouts and allies on his disastrous expedition; the fact as amply proved by Sargent's admirable History, Capt. Orms's Journal, and contemporary evidence is, that he earnestly sought and endeavored to secure the alliance of those Indian tribes whose services could be rendered available, and was only prevented from accomplishing his object by the villiany of the Indian traders and backwoods settlers, and the incapacity of the Governors of the Provinces. Horace Walpole has written of his "brutality and insolence," and the cry has been echoed by the apologists of the savages that composed the Pretender's army in 1745; the facts stated in this Review are totally opposed to the idea that he was either brutal or insolent; being a favorite of the Duke of Cumberland, who selected him for his capacity alone, he could not escape the malice of that honest and soldierly Prince's enemies; nor is it of much account what such parties may say to the contrary the sole charge against that General is his alleged cruelty in Scotland, but if the English army had been recruited with volunteers from the farmers of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster and Derbyshire whose sons had been slaughtered, and whose wives and daughters had been outraged by the Highland catroons, the

slaughter at Culloden would be considerably increased, and Scotland would be obliged to mourn something more than the loss of a parcel of irreclaimable savages whose deeds were only equalled by the Sepoys of a later day.

An Ensign in the Coldstream Guards in 1710, Braddock rose by conduct and bravery to the command of that regiment, and closed a long and honorable life by a death befitting a gallant soldier.

It is a remarkable fact connected with General Braddock's military career that every step from the rank of Ensign to that of Major General was attained not by purchase but as the reward of good service and capacity, and that too in the most exclusive corps in the English army. One chief reason why his memory has been so maligned was that his assignment to such an important command was the first step toward the overthrow of the system that gave the chief posts to the oft-times incapable scions of nobility without any reference to experience or service.

The author of the life of Sir W. Johnston, Bart., W. L. Stone of New York, states that, after Braddock's fall at the Monongahela, Washington assumed the command and led the beaten troops from the field. This is not true, Washington was only an aide-de-camp holding no military rank and there were Lieut. Colonels Gage and Burton alive, on the former of whom the command would fall if Braddock had relinquished it which he did not; Washington was despatched to Dunbar's camp after the retreat commenced for supplies.

The military reader will thoroughly understand that Braddock's duty as a soldier, General and prudent man, was well and truly performed; the pages of the military history of Great Britain furnishes no instance of devotion more noble or adverse fate borne with such gallant and uncomplaining fortitude. Sir John Moore dying at the head of a beaten army is the only parallel case with this exception that his memory has been almost deified, while Braddock's has been consigned to oblivion or worse misrepresented and vilified, yet the two he (Braddock) was the best and most scientific officer. The close of his life is one of those episodes mournful beyond comparison, while the neglect of his memory is a lasting disgrace to the country he served so well.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending March 28th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

CLIFTON.—T. B., \$2.  
 QUEBEC.—J. E. O., \$2.  
 CHIPPEWA.—Capt. P. M., \$2  
 OTTAWA.—Capt. C. H. C., \$1.  
 AMHERST ISLAND.—Lt. Col. F. \$2.  
 OAKVILLE, O.—Capt. W. B. C., \$2.  
 PETERBORO'.—Major J. K., \$2.

#### 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.

ANNL.—Accepted, will appear next week.  
 SET. A. 100TH REGT.—Your favor received and attended to. Will be happy to hear from you on the subject you mention.

J. M., VICTORIA.—Yours received, will appear next week.

#### BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FROM TORONTO, NO. 2.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The officers of the "Queen's Own Rifles" had their annual mess dinner at the Rossin House, on Thursday, the 19th inst., Captain Adams, President, to celebrate the anniversary of the conferring on the regiment of the special designation of "The Queen's Own." Lieut. Colonel Durie, A. A. G., by whom the regiment was embodied, Major Croft, and several other retired officers, availed themselves of the opportunity of being present with their old comrades; and after the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honored by her loyal subjects, they retired to the ante-rooms, when a pleasant evening was spent. The regimental band was in attendance, and Mr. Robinson, bandmaster, was highly complimented on its very efficient state.

##### FROM ST. CATHARINES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Wilson's Garrison Battery of Artillery was inspected last Thursday evening in the drill Shed, by Brigade Major Villiers. There was a large muster, and the Company made a very fine appearance, owing, in a great measure, to the clean condition of the accoutrements and clothing. Having gone through several manoeuvres, including Gun Drill, &c., Col. Villiers, in a short address, highly complimented the men on their proficiency in drill, and also expressed himself in favorable terms on their large muster and appearance. He then inspected the armories of the Infantry Companies.

The Concert last night in aid of the Drill Shed Fund was a great success. The Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated, with flags, &c. for the occasion, being filled by a highly respectable and appreciative audience. The chair was ably filled by Lieut. Colonel Currie, and a goodly sprinkling of scarlet coats gave evidence that there was no lack of interest on the part of the Volunteers. Excellent addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Judge Lawder, Mr. Ryher, the Rev. C. Waller, S. Benson, and Mr. Beeton. The musical part of the entertainment was well sustained throughout, reflecting great credit on the local talent of St. Catharines and neighborhood, and, to judge by the vociferous encores after most of the pieces, was fully appreciated by the audience. Among the decorations on the platform were prominent the colors of the old "5th Lincoln," bearing on them the honors of "Stony Creek," "Beech Woods," "Fort Schlosser," "Lundy's Lane," "Queenston," "Fort Erie," &c., &c., which were supported on each side by a pile of arms, had a fine effect, and formed a suitable background for the occasion. The interest was kept up to a late hour, and every one seemed well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ARMY RIFLES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—As you have been so kind, hitherto, as to insert, and even speak favorably of my communications, I am tempted to try again, particularly as I wish to add a few words about my last paper and your comments thereon.

There are three noticeable points of difference between the long and short Enfield rifle, viz: six or seven inches difference in length of barrel; a tight and loose sling respectively; the facings of the one, such as the shoulder-plate, trigger-guard, and nose-cap, are of brass, of the other, of blued steel. And I might add as another difference, that the former affixes the bayonet, the latter the sword.

Now, let us discuss these points briefly, and I think I can give several reasons which, although they may be unimportant separately, are, when taken collectively, sufficient to give a decided preference to the short Enfield. First, the rifle just mentioned, is naturally the lighter and handier of the two, especially in loading and firing, the weight being nearer the supporting arm. The shooting of the short Enfield, also, is not at all inferior to that of its long rival; indeed, the former was sighted 100 yards further than the latter. I speak of the late muzzle loaders. Now for the sling. The loose sling has the following advantages: it admits of the rifle being slung, which is an easy way of carrying it, indeed, this is the only use of the sling, and if tight it serves no really useful purpose. But not only this; it allows the rifle to be firmly grasped by the stock, thus facilitating many—I may say all—movements, but particularly the "Slope" from the "Order," in which case the tight sling of the long rifle prevents it slipping up freely in the third motion, the ripe clay besides being rubbed off the sling on to the tunic. The sling also becomes dirty with handling, especially in the platoon exercise. The third point I may dismiss very shortly. The brass work of the long rifle looks very well when clean and bright, but as it is a needless trouble to keep it so, I think the other superior in this respect also. With respect to bayonets: when fixed, the long rifle perhaps has the advantage in being a little lighter towards the end, although otherwise they are of the same weight I believe.

This advantage is at least partly counterbalanced, however, by the ease with which the sword is fixed and unfixd, and in the latter case being used as a sword.

The Prussian army is armed with a considerably longer and heavier rifle than the Enfield, and uses the sword-bayonet, but whether they found it the best weapon for

sticking Austrians with in the late war, I don't know.

There are several military weapons of much smaller bore than that used by our army, among the number, the "Spencer," and other American rifles, and notably the "Chassapot," which in its recent use has been proved to inflict very few fatal wounds in consequence. This is rather to be desired than otherwise, for as a general thing a man wounded is "hors de combat" as much as if killed. Although the Snider-Enfield, throwing as it does a heavy ball, and consequently having a greater range, would undoubtedly have the advantage in skirmishing or general firing at long distances; yet it is a question if at a moderate range a lighter rifle would not be superior to it, the men being able to carry a proportionately larger number of rounds, and thus not requiring to be relieved so often. The recoil with small bores, also, being less, would tend to improve the shooting.

At the same time I have seen it stated that in the late war in Europe, the Prussians never exhausted the ammunition in their pouches, two or three rapid volleys being generally sufficient; this was against muzzle-loaders however.

With regard to your comments on my paper on National Uniforms which appeared in the Review (Vol. 2 No. 11), I still think that a distinct uniform would be preferable, not that I am ashamed to wear the British uniform—far from it—I do wear it, and, as you say, am proud of it; but it is from the fact of the Volunteers being often taken for Regulars by foreigners, particularly Americans, which, I think, considering that Militia cannot equal regular troops in any respect, is derogatory to the British Army. A distinct uniform would distinguish the two forces. This is the case with the English Volunteers. The Regulations for the English Volunteer Force, allow Corps to choose their own uniform, arms and accoutrements, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of the County; provided that the color of the cloth is in accordance with one of the sealed patterns deposited at the Royal Army Clothing Depot. The colors compose scarlet, white, blue and green, of cloth, and grey of cloth or tweed. Respecting the accoutrements, my object was to make the outfit as light as possible; to this end dispensing with a knapsack. I certainly afterwards forgot it, but upon looking over the list, I saw nothing that could well be dispensed with except the mess tin, which is unnecessary. In the event of war, our troops would, of course, act mainly on the defensive, but there might be opportunities for reprisal, as occurred in the war of 1812-15, when the force would, in consequence of the small number of British troops, require to be partly Militia. In any event, the ever varying position and movements of an army in the field, would not, I think, admit of any lighter equipment.

ESSEX.

## VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

Continued.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—The duties of a Commanding Officer are so varied and responsible, that it is almost as difficult to enumerate, as define them. As much of the good spirit, comfort, and general welfare of the Battalion depends upon his knowledge and tact, while he and his men are engaged in their ordinary everyday avocation; as its efficiency and value, when on active service, depends upon his knowledge of drill, field duty and interior economy. We are told by the Queen's Regulations, our rule and guide, that the authority of a Commanding Officer is paramount in every situation in camp, or garrison, in the mess room or upon parade. Well, the authority of the Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Corps is paramount too, but *at times only*. Not always, and probably at the time, he would need his power the most, he finds his authority lacking and his hands tied. How far then can we assimilate the duties of this combination of citizen and soldier represented by the Lieut. Col. of a Volunteer Militia Regiment with those of a Line Regiment? How much of the absolute power possessed by the latter would we be safe in conceding to the former? And, when not in active service how much power do they, and should they possess? Section 22 of the amended Act for Volunteer Militia, and the sections numbering from 83 to 90 of the Act of 1863, are the penal clauses, neutralized altogether, I believe, by section 97 of the same Act, when applied to officers or to the men of isolated or Independent Companies, but even assuming them to be valid, there is not, as far as I am aware, any law of arrest, by which a Commanding Officer can at once suspend a Regimental Officer, for neglect of duty, or for disobedience of orders, or any other offence committed when the Regiment is not upon duty. Nor any path open for preventing, correcting or punishing irregularities among officers, except reporting the delinquent through the Brigade Major. The law then, as I understand it, works in this way, an officer is reported by his Captain for disobedience of orders when on drill. The Colonel is away at Headquarters, and forwards the Captain's report as soon as received, to the Brigade Major. The Brigade Major then sends it to the Assistant Adjutant-General, and he may probably think it necessary before taking action, to bring the matter to the notice of the Adjutant-General himself. In the meantime, what is going on in the company. The men know that one of the officers has been reported for an offence, for the commission of which, they are liable to be sharply punished, but they see this officer upon parade the same as usual, or it is such a long time before any action is taken upon the report, that the original

offence has passed away from their minds, or the officer has stopped out, leaving the limits, and thus ending the business at his own convenience, and in his own way. Or take the case of another company, when the same offence has been committed, and the Captain makes no report about it at all. How can discipline be maintained in a Regiment when men see such offences committed with impunity by officers. I do believe then, it would be for the advantage of the Volunteer Militia, that Commanding Officers should at all times have power to arrest any officer guilty of wilful neglect of duty, or who was reported to him for violating any of the rules and articles of war, which would leave him liable to the penalty of a Court-Martial, and that pending any inquiry upon such report, the officer arrested should not be allowed to appear upon any parade with his company, or be allowed to wear either sword or uniform. That this power might be liable to abuse is true, but when the Commanding Officer knows, that he too is liable if he abuses his authority, he will be very careful how he exercises it. Without this power, however, a proper spirit of discipline cannot be maintained in any Regiment; if when talking, and entreating, writing and beseeching, all fail, other means, I hold, should be at this officer's disposal. Next, he should certify that the duties of all the officers have been fairly performed before any annual grant is made to any company. No pay should be issued to either Regimental or Company Instructors till the Commanding Officer's certificate shows that the company has made some reasonable progress in drill since the time it was last inspected, and the grant fairly earned. Otherwise, or without this certificate, there is no distinction made between the qualified man, who has went to the expense and taken the trouble to learn what his duties are, and who does them, and the ignorant, or careless man; they are both on a par, and treated equally alike, one gets just as much money as the other, and just as soon. Next, Commanding Officers should in certain cases, and within certain limits, have the power and jurisdiction of Magistrates. It often happens that the Captain or other officer commanding a company, wishes, as an example to punish a man for insolence on drill, for disobedience of orders, for continued absence from drill, or some of the many other offences, for which under the Militia Law a man is liable to be brought before a Magistrate. Justices of the Peace, as a rule, do not care to meddle with Militia matters, often from a belief that they have no authority to act, often from a feeling of sympathy with the party complained against, often from a spirit of animosity to the officer complaining. These are cases which I believe should be adjudicated upon by the Commanding Officer, instead of the Captain having first to lodge the costs of the suit, next swear an information, and get out a summons, next subpoena witnesses, finally,

after a loss of three or four days time, hear the defendant dismissed with a caution, and find himself left in for the costs. Then he should have all the officers, and the non-commissioned officers, meet at Regimental Headquarters, for eight days in some one year, (this present would be the best) previous to the time the annual Battalion drill would be begun by his Regiment, and for this time both ranks should receive their pay and allowance. A week's skeleton drill and instructions upon interior economy would be a capital foundation for beginning the Battalion drill with, besides giving each individual some practical knowledge of his place and duty before the advent and drill of the men. Here then are powers, and a privilege, which I believe should be held by all Commanding Officers, and here next, is a short resume of the duties which he is supposed to do when not on active service, and what it costs him to do them. He should visit, if in the country, all the companies of his Battalion twice in the year at least, and take nearly or wholly a day with each. He should see for himself, what is known by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and what is the actual state of the company, for anything more than the ordinary routine of an inspection parade. He should get acquainted with men and officers, and by his advice and presence, encourage the attendance of both. He should correct any irregularities among the officers, and try to smooth over any little difficulties that at times exist among Battalions, that he, in his way, is trying to do what he looks for officers and men to do in theirs, viz.: for all to become proficient in the duties which they have assumed, for all to be at home; good and sober men, taking pride in preparing themselves to show in the field that they are loyal soldiers to their Queen and country. By this means, and *esprit du corps* will be got up, which all should endeavor to foster, which should be the special care of the Commanding Officer; and to encourage which, he should be enabled to command the support of all his subordinates if necessary. He should also be in a position to insist upon all his officers having the qualification necessary and appointments suitable to their rank, and to aid him, and each other, when not on duty, in all those numberless little things which go so far towards keeping up a good working spirit in a Regiment. Then his office duties have to be attended to, and they are no trifle. Correspondence with Company Commanders, with Brigade Majors, with District Quartermasters and Paymasters, not to speak of the incidental letters connected with Regimental matters, take on up an average one day in the week, besides a proportionate amount of stationery. 'Tis true, the Regimental Instructor is supposed to aid in this business, but with the exception of target practice returns, and Regimental orders, there are few others which can be delegated to him.

Now, as the officer's

the field, is in exact proportion to its state and discipline out of it, and as so much depends upon the Commanding officers, have we not a right to demand, that these responsible men should be well qualified for their very responsible position? Certainly, and we do all hope that neither politics or partiality will be the rule, but that the Adjutant General himself will see to those who hold the command of Volunteer Battalions. But as the position and its duties involve the loss of a good deal of time, as well as the expenditure of a very considerable amount of money, let us see how are officers of this grade remunerated. Before doing so, let us look first at what it costs a Lieutenant-Colonel to prepare himself to appear upon a parade with his regiment, and next what is the yearly outlay entailed upon him by his rank. His uniform, accoutrements, and horse equipments cost him from \$175 to \$250; his yearly subscription to band fund, mess fund, his outlay for postage and stationery, at least \$100 a year; his travelling expenses, hotel bills, &c., when on his Regimental Inspection, at least \$50 per year more; his subscription to the Regimental Shooting Match, a special prize now and then to a Company Match, a few tickets now and then to a Volunteer Concert, will put a big hole in another fifty. Here you have then a regular outlay as certain as your house rent, of from \$150 to \$250 over and above your first plump sum for uniform &c. Now, in the words of the private Volunteer, when detailing what it cost him to soldier, "What does a grateful country give for all this?" As the answer in his case was "the loan of a great coat. &c.," the answer in the officers case is the privilege of now and then calling yourself a d—d fool, and hearing your own opinion of yourself, strongly endorsed by your neighbors. For save and except three dollars a year for each company in the Battalion away from Headquarters, promised last year for postage, Commanding Officers do not receive one cent to cover their expenses. Now take an example or two from some other classes of the servants of the public, whose duties were assumed voluntarily, from whom no test of capability is required, and whose whole time is not taken up by their official duties, more than ours. Look for instance at Cabinet Ministers, they meet at Ottawa for three or four months in the year. upon public business, for the remaining eight or nine months they are at home attending to their own private affairs, and if now and then a special meeting has to be attended at the seat of Government, a special train is at their disposal. These gentlemen don't travel at their own expenses upon public business, and their five thousand dollars a year is drawn with scrupulous regularity. Or take the members of Parliament, those long suffering and patriotic individuals, who like the service of the country so well, and who are so devoted to its interests

vided they were paid for the bo. h. What return do they receive for sacrificing themselves for their country two or three months out of the twelve, six hundred dollars a session, their travelling expenses both ways, casual advantages, and a bag of stationery big enough to last a Volunteer Battalion for a twelvemonth. But the unlucky Volunteer Officer, who has to travel round his county two or three times in the year to see and inspect the different companies of his Regiment, who to do so, has to give up his business altogether for the time he is out, and who, when doing so, is serving the country as well, if not better, than either members of Parliament or Cabinet Ministers. How are his expenses met when on this duty? He has to fork over, out of his own pocket, or sponge upon the Officers of the company he visits; for Government makes him no allowance whatever. Now, I ask any reasonable man if this is fair, or if those officers who cannot afford those expenses are to be blamed if they stop at home, to mind their business, but neglect their Regiment? A man upon the spur of his first appointment, may be very energetic, and make his visits regularly, but he, with the rest, soon finds out that soldiering is a very expensive amusement, and costs individuals too much money.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood, although I have written a good deal about money, I am no advocate for extravagance in any form. I don't want either men or officers to look upon soldiering as a livelihood, nor do I ask for either anything more than they have a right to expect. I only ask in the name of the Volunteers of Canada, that soldiering shall not be continued as it is—a losing game, and the loss all upon the one side. You are no doubt beginning to think, where is the plan we were promised? the preface has been a long one, I grant you, but I thought it was necessary. Here, now, is my suggestion, or plan:

Use the present organized Battalions as the basis, (giving the inducements I have spoken of, to those only who volunteer,) and when volunteering fails to keep the Regiments up to their strength, fill up once a year, at the season when drill begins, by drafting from those who are liable for service in the Militia. Then enroll a second Battalion from those who are liable for duty in, but do not belong to the first, taking the men from the second Battalion in proportion to population, from those townships and parts of the county which has given the fewest number of men to the first, or Volunteer Battalion. Let each of the companies of this second Battalion be, for the present, under the charge of a Color Sergeant, with a duty Sergeant under him in charge of each squad. Let the Color Sergeant keep the rolls, and attend to any correspondence which might be necessary with the Militia Department, or with the Adjutant or Commanding Officer of the first

Battalion, who, for the present, should have the superintendence of the second. Let these companies of the second Battalion be paraded twice in the year at their own company Headquarters, under their own Sergeants, and for the inspection of the Lieut.-Colonel or Commanding Officer of the first Battalion, who would report their state to the proper authorities; and then, let the whole Regiment be turned out for four or six days drill in the year, immediately after the first Battalion had completed its yearly drill, and under the officers of the first (this only for the present, to make a start with, and until such times as officers could be provided for the second Battalion) the second Battalion thus having six or eight days drill in the year, as might be decided on. Then, from all those who are still liable for duty, but not enrolled, let these be organized upon paper, and upon the same plan as the second, or third Reserve Battalion, which could in its turn be mobilized when necessary. This system then could be made to work in this way: the first Battalion to be kept filled from the second, the second from the Reserve. Both the second and the Reserve being officered in time, first by Cadets from the Military Schools, next by those who had gained experience in the ranks of the first, and by those who had deserved promotion in the ranks of the first and second Battalions, and the knowledge of all being yearly extended, by the acquisition to the ranks of the young men who had got well grounded in preliminary drill at school (I will explain this by and by) and by the discharged men of the active Battalion being held liable for a certain number of years, in the Reserve. The first Battalion as now, should be clothed, armed and mobile; the second might not be clothed or armed, but both should be ready for them in store, and given to them for their four or six days drill. And as the Imperial Government has furnished all the arms and accoutrements, Canada should not growl at furnishing the clothing. Thus each county could furnish a Brigade, or the nucleus of it, according to its population, and every Regiment composing it would be a support and a help to the other. Acquaintance, relationship, and local pride would stimulate each, and help to cement good feeling among all. The drill of the first Battalion should depend upon the length of time for which the men are enlisted. If for three years, each Regiment should have twenty-eight days the first year, sixteen days the second, sixteen days the third, making a total of sixty days in the three years. Sixteen days of this at least, should be Battalion drill, and if possible eight days in Brigade; for men must learn how to move in masses, as well as to act as individuals, and it is a bad time to give green troops their first lesson in Brigade movements under fire. Then the Company drill should be more thorough and strict. Every man should be made go through a regular course of aiming and judging distance drill, two studies which are completely neglected among Volunteers. And then when the man's service had been honorably completed, he should be honorably discharged, with a certificate, giving his name and character, rank and regiment, thereby enabling him to defy another ballot, till all who were entitled to serve before him, had done so; or to prove his own previous services in a strange country, if he again took the notion to volunteer, as he had done before.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The efficiency of the Volunteers, tested at Thorold Camp with Regulars, is stated to have been found wanting, owing to the former having worn tight and high heeled boots. A majority of the men occupying Volunteer Corps has but little practice as pedestrians, and it seems hard that they should be sneered at, because within the twenty-four hours given them to turn out, they did not provide themselves with boots suited to the work. Had the Fenians landed at Fort Erie during the encampment at Thorold, there was not a Canadian Volunteer there but would have marched, barefooted if necessary, to meet them, and it is but justice for you to remind your readers that ammunition boots galled the heels of the Regulars on the 2nd of June, 1866, and compelled Edward Peacock's army to halt for soft soap and refreshment within hearing of the whizz of Fenian bullets.

FAIR PLAY.

### BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As spring is now gradually coming, and as the genial rays of old "Sol" impart new life and vigor to all things, the probability of a good summer's target shooting is being discussed by the Volunteers here with such energy, that a large increase of competitors is expected.

On the 24th inst., Lieutenant Wilkinson of No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion, fired five shots at 200, 300 and 400 yards, Snider Rifle, Hythe position, no sighting shots. At 400 yards he made all Bulls Eyes, the shots averaging six inches string measurement, and four were within the circumference of a man's hand. The writer having been in the Butt at the time, and witnessed the measurement, can vouch for the correctness of this statement. A strong north wind, crossing the range from the right front, prevailed at the time.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I hope the rumor that the matter of organizing a Dominion Rifle Association and including in the estimates a sufficient sum to be placed at its disposal to assist in rifle matches, and secure a representation at Wimbledon this year, is engaging the attention of the Minister of Militia, is well founded. The marksmen of Ontario have long felt the want of organization and encouragement from those who are at the helm of affairs.

There was a large turnout of Volunteers and civilians at the funeral of the late Capt. Jackson, Quartermaster of the "Queen's Own." He was a very active officer and a favorite in the Regiment. A firing party of one hundred preceded the coffin which was borne on a 9 pounder gun carriage, beside which were six of his comrade captains as pall bearers; after whom came the full bands of the Queen's Own and 10th Royals, followed by a large number of representatives from the various Volunteer corps in this garrison, and finally numerous friends of the deceased, in carriages and on foot. The streets were crowded along the line of

march as far as St. James' Cemetery, where the interment took place and terminated with the usual parting salute of three volleys over the grave. While on the subject I may be permitted to remark that the practice of having military funerals on the Sabbath, although it may be easier to secure a large muster on that day is, I think, not appropriate, and calculated to have a bad moral effect.

St. Patrick's day this year in Toronto passed off very quietly. The procession was small and orderly, quite a contrast to the immense gathering in Montreal, and the "Sunburst" excitement at Ottawa last year. The irrepressible Hibernian Society, although denounced by the priests, took part in the procession. The *Globe* has a statement that three cheers were given for the Manchester "martyrs," but I can find no one prepared to substantiate this.

The *Heron* will shortly emerge from her winter quarters at the Queen's wharf, where she has been housed in for the winter. The finest looking marine attached to this "Man-of-War" is a stalwart negro over six feet in height.

By the proposed military changes the Torontonians will again have the pleasure of welcoming a Highland Regiment—the 78th.

The Fenians in the States are making quite a collection of "trophies" of their raid. They had on exhibition at Albany recently, an Artilleryman's Busby, "taken from the dead body of a British soldier of the regiment called the Queen's Own." As the Welland Battery were the only ones who wore busbies, and none of them were killed, this should be placed beside the "flag" paraded in New York.

On Thursday evening last, No. 5 Company of the 10th Royals had their annual spread at "Coleman's," and were favored with the presence of Majors Boxall and Stolley, and many of the other officers. A very pleasant evening was the result, and the whole affair a great success.

On Saturday afternoon there was a large muster of the members of the University corps of the "Queen's Own" in the Convocation Hall of the University, to mark their appreciation of the services of their late commanding officer, Major H. Croft. The testimonial was in the form of a magnificent and costly sideboard, with a beautiful silver *epagne*, and they likewise begged of him to accept for Mrs. Croft, an elegant and finely wrought writing desk. On receiving the address the gallant Major replied in feeling terms of No. 9 Company, and of the ready support he had always received from the members thereof, whom it had been his honor and pleasure to command. Thanking them kindly for their valuable token of regard to both Mrs. Croft and himself, the assemblage dispersed with three cheers for the Major and three for the Queen. I would have liked to insert both address and reply did space permit.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Rifle Club took place in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday last. There was a large attendance of members to hear the very satisfactory report of the Secretary and Treasurer, from which its prosperity is very evident. The membership has more than doubled during the past year, and the large outlay for purchase of material at the commencement of over \$180 has been reduced to \$40, which will be more than met by the annual subscription. Of the \$700 devoted to their tournament last fall, over \$150 were subscribed by members of the club. A faithful account has been rendered of all moneys entrusted to them, so that a splendid tournament on the Garrison Common this year

is more than likely. Thanks were expressed to His Excellency, Gen. Stisted, C. B., for his generous donation and patronage. The club cup presented by Major W. F. Maeter has been won by Mr. Charles Sheppard, as having been the highest average during the year. The officers for 1868 are as follows: President, Major Henry Croft; 1st Vice President, Captain J. B. Houstoad; 2nd Vice President, Dr. James Ross; Treasurer, W. Hamilton, Esq.; Secretary, Lieut. A. Lord Russell; Members of Committee, Captain J. Edwards and W. Stanley, Esq.

At a meeting of the Volunteer Fund Committee on Saturday afternoon, the Secretary stated that there was still a balance on hand of \$18,629 38. A communication was read from Captain Patterson of the Field Battery suggesting that, as in Montreal, a portion of this sum should be appropriated for the purchase of horses for the Field Battery, and that he would see that they were properly cared for. The Chairman of the "Monumental" Committee reported something still necessary to meet the obligations of the Committee.

Before parting, a resolution was passed for procuring a suitable testimonial to Dr. McCaul, as an acknowledgement of his valuable services as Chairman.

FROM PICTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

I send you the score made by Nos. 1, 2, and 7, Companies at Target Practice here, last week. The firing was very fair considering the weather. The distance 400 yards, five shots each. Hythe position. The following is the order of merit:

No. 2 COMPANY.

Capt. Merrill	20
P. Merrill	17
R. McCloud	17
W. Summerville	9
R. E. Jamieson	12
J. Hopkins	10
J. Welch	14
D. Crain	12
J. Genkins	13
R. Kelly	11
W. Sweeney	6
R. Hopkins	8
H. Murdoff	11
J. Moffit	6
J. Dunn	6
Total	172

No. 7. COMPANY.

Sgt. Seeds	8
Sgt. McKeo	11
N McMillan	11
R M Lemont	9
J Colborn	14
A Welch	12
D Bentley	18
T Welch	8
W McLauchlan	9
R Sullivan	10
E Brooks	13
W Grant	12
W Seth	12
R Dunlop	7
Total	154

No. 1. COMPANY.

Capt. Wight	13
Ensign Clute	6
Sgt. Johnson	15
Sgt. Clark	12
Sgt. North	5
Bugler Gillespie	9
Pte. Lighthall	15

J Welch	7
R Brooks	2
J Nobles	5
C Gillespie	8
S Wilson	2
J Leader	10
B Gillispie	12
J Spafford	5
Total	126

FROM BOTHWELL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The town of Bothwell shows a public spirit and a warm feeling for the welfare and comfort of the Volunteers by having just erected a Company Drill Shed, which besides showing the public spirit, is rather an improvement to the town; being a substantial building 80 feet long by 46 feet wide. The armory instead of coming two-thirds of the way down the side, is placed at the end of the Shed, giving more room for the drill, which, as soon as the new Militia Act is passed, will no doubt more frequently take place, when it is to be hoped that the Volunteers under that Act will have that justice done which is due to them in giving their attention to their drill for the defence of the country. Captain Bridgewater gave a free Lecture here on the 14th inst. Owing to the weather being very unfavorable, and the roads in a very bad state, the audience was not a large one. The Lecture was listened to with great attention. His description of a soldier's life in India was not only instructive but also interesting and amusing, describing the gallantry and daring of the British soldiers during the last mutiny, when they had to contend with ten times their number, and showed what determined endurance could accomplish. In the campaign referred to, the lecturer had received severe wounds, which were an honor to a soldier to bear. Captain Bridgewater's remarks to the Volunteers were to the point, showing that no man could ever make a good soldier without strict attention to his duty, and that discipline, with valor, was the real source of success in war. Although there were so few at the lecture, now that the Captain has made himself known, if he should favor the place again with a Lecture, he would have a large audience.

Target practice having become the order day, some of the Bothwell Volunteers, No. 8 Company, 24th Battalion, on the 19th inst., for the first time, had a practice with the Snider Rifle. The following score tells well in their favor. Crackshooting could hardly have been expected at the first trial: the weather was most unfavorable, the day being cold with a high wind. The range was 200 yards, 10 rounds each man, with the following result:

	Total
Drill Instructor G. L. Elliott	14
Sergeant M. McPherson	2
" H. Taylor	2
" L. Trott	13
Corporal James Bridges	24
" John Bridges	11
" — Greenwood	13
Private Keith	2
" V. Trott	9
" Walter Trott	3
" Alex. Sussey	9
" Thomas Boon	9

There were 12 non-commissioned officers and men at the practice, at which Lieut. Chambers and Ensign Loudon were present. Considering the unfavorable weather, the bad range and it being the first practice, the score is a very fair one.



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 18.3.

### MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

The articles which have at various times appeared in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW on the very interesting subject of *Militia Organization*, have succeeded in awaking attention to and promoting discussion on the best mode of creating our national army of defence. It is, however, evident, that in the consideration of the subject hitherto, sufficient attention has not been paid to one great principle, and that is the fact that "the Canadian troops are designed for purposes of defence, not aggression, and consequently no costly outlay need be incurred in the effort to make them forget their individuality in the attempt to train highly disciplined soldiers. "The peculiar topographical features of the country reduce its defence to a war of fortified posts and lines, which can be so placed as to afford mutual support, and, at the same time, each post and line can be garrisoned and defended by the inhabitants in its immediate vicinity. Consequently long marches, strategic manœuvres, and the whole of the science of handling large bodies of troops in the field, are matters, the consideration of which may be safely postponed till after the more material one of organization."

In the last issue of the Review there are two letters, one under the caption of "Canadian Volunteers," the other "Our

Militia Organization." The writer of the first, practically acquainted with the present organization, points out clearly its principle evils—"the fact that the duty of the Government is allowed to be discharged by the officers of the force who are the *laughing stocks* of those who shirk their own share of it," as well as the burdens needlessly imposed on them by holding the Commanding officers of companies responsible for clothing, arms and appointments, and endeavors to refute the arguments of "Another Volunteer," whose great grievance is that his Captain wishes to keep the clothing in the Armory, and declares it impossible to have country companies efficient without three weeks or a month of Battalion drill. The Military Schools are next dealt with, and a just tribute paid to their value, and the judgment of their founder, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald.

It is a most extraordinary circumstance that no attempt has been yet made to relieve individuals from the responsibility and expense attending the organization and command of Volunteer Companies. Not only has an officer to exert his personal influence with his countrymen to induce them to become members of his corps, but he has to take charge of arms and clothing at his own expense, and bear a variety of other charges for which he is not remunerated, but he must make good, at his own expense, any deficiencies which may occur in his stores by the carelessness or other mismanagement of the men, who are generally prone to think that they may do as they please with the Government outfit. The great fault of the Volunteer organization is, that no encouragement has been given to companies raised in the rural districts. As it is within a year that the system of grants for Drill Sheds became prevalent, even so: when it is considered that the men belonging to those corps have often to come five or six miles to drill, after a hard day's work, their inefficiency need not be wondered at, nor will withdrawing them from profitable pursuits for three weeks or a month each year cure the evil. All institutions that are experimentally established like the Military Schools, are liable to abuse. No doubt many Cadets have obtained certificates whose social position would debar them from holding a commission in the Militia, but that is the fault of the original design, which contemplated compulsory service, whereas no fact can be better established than that the Militia of Canada cannot be made to serve by compulsion, and must be commanded by officers possessing the confidence and respect of the men, and this arises from the small social difference existing between the various classes in the country.

The writer on "Our Militia Organization" lays down as a principle, that a special tax should be levied on each of the five hundred and sixty municipalities into which the Province of Ontario is divided, for the sup-

port of a company of one hundred men in each—and this would produce, with the cities, 60,000 men. Now, both writers evidently establish the fact that the present organization is defective and practically useless, that the burden of the defence of the Province is thrown on the shoulders of individuals, and that nothing short of local taxation will meet the circumstances of the case. It is well established that no portion of the population of the Dominion can be detached from their more profitable pursuits to acquire a "thorough knowledge of discipline," that 60,000 men "are as insufficient as 35,000, for the purposes of defence, that any compulsory organization will be inefficient, because it is distasteful to the people, foreign to their institutions and habits, and injurious to the best interests of the country; that no special taxation would be submitted to, nor would any law bearing on a particular class have effect. "That the proposal of raising one hundred men in each township, would be as ineffective as the present Militia Law; respecting the first class Service Militia, it could not be enforced, and finally, that any measure to be effective, must be universal without exception." What the country really wants is a general Militia law, by which every man capable of serving, from sixteen to sixty, should be enrolled, and drilled at least four days in the year, the time to be chosen so as not to interfere with the general business of the country. The mode of organization should be by county regiments divided into Battalions according to population. At every Company Headquarters, a Drill Shed and Armory should be provided at the expense of the municipality, who should also provide for the care of arms, clothing, stores, repairs, and removal of same; but no pay should be given to any man except the *Store-keeper*. The General Government should be prepared to give an allowance to an Adjutant and Drill Instructor to each Battalion, and this ought to be paid out of the proceeds of the Ordnance lands, which were handed over for Militia purposes. It should also pay the Staff from the same source. Such Cadets of the Military Schools as hold Commissions in the Reserve or Volunteer Militia should retain their respective ranks as seniors thereof, at least in the new organization. The remainder should be placed on the Staff or unattached list for future service, the latter number would be small, and care should be taken to make it most effective. In the event of Corps being required for service, a draft could be made on each county regiment for a sufficient number of men, which could be taken in due proportions from such Battalion, either as Volunteers, or as first on the roster, formed into Provisional Battalions, the command of which should be given to such Cadets as were qualified therefor, and the subalterns, and all other officers, chosen from the same class, care being taken to select the Cadets

from the same locality as the men. The service or period completed, the men return to their respective Battalions, the officers to their positions on the Staff. As this system would entirely obviate the difficulties experienced in the transport of troops, and would enable large bodies to be massed at any one point without delay, the troops should be collected from the nearest regiments, it is obviously the one best suited to the circumstances of the country. The men taken up for service should be well paid from the day they were detailed till their return.

All writers on this question of "Militia Organization" endeavour to establish the idea that incessant drill is necessary to make efficient soldiers, forgetting that the best military authorities state that *sixty days* is sufficient for that purpose, and that a regular army is one of the luxuries Canada cannot indulge in. The system thus sketched out would give a nominal force of 500,000 men whose knowledge of discipline would be acquired without interfering with their industrial pursuits, officered by men whose interests were identical with those they commanded and who should be of good social standing and position in their districts; it need not be absolutely necessary for those officers to be as well qualified in drill as the Cadets of the Military Schools, and therefore they should be excluded from the command of or in Provisional or Service Battalions till they had properly qualified, which might be done before a Board of Officers similar to that of the Volunteer force.

The officers now in command of Volunteer Corps should hold similar command as seniors of their respective ranks in the new organisation. Field officers if without battalions should be placed on the Staff for service in the Provisional battalions, and all the knowledge acquired should be thoroughly utilised. As the appointment of officers must necessarily rest with the Executive, it would be impossible to guard against the abuses of its exercise, but the evil may be cured by depriving unpopular or incompetent officers of their commissions on the Report of the Inspecting Field Officer; nothing being more certain than the fact that the command will prove the capacity of the officer.

A system founded on these principles would be effective and entirely free from the evils attendant on our present hermaphrodite organisation—the Military Schools should be dedicated to the training of Staff Officers—efficient regimental officers must be trained with the men. Above all things a large Artillery force should be organised, half of the forces of the counties along the frontiers ought to be Artillery soldiers, and corps of the same should be organised around what would become the principal points on the various lines of defence.

Whatever plan of organisation may be adopted if not suited to the genius, social habits, feelings and institutions of the people will totally fail, at the same time that system which best meets the condition of the country will be received with gratitude and supported with enthusiasm by Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada.

#### NATURALIZATION.

The eminently tranquil and pacific manner in which the British House of Commons regarded all the references to this matter, which was made the occasion for another onslaught upon the perfidious British in the United States Congress a short time ago shows conclusively the desire on the part of Parliament to deal calmly and fairly upon a subject which, under adverse circumstances, might be the fruitful source of many annoying complications. It is only natural that the United States, a great portion of whose population are natives of foreign countries, should uphold the principle of individual right to change allegiance. There can be no doubt that, as far as the American Republic is concerned, they are perfectly right in their views of the question, for the great majority of both their army and navy is composed of aliens. But, while the British Government is willing to fairly meet them for a solution of the difficulty, it must be borne in mind that the principle advanced is one liable to great abuse, as has been plainly evidenced in the late Fenian trials in England and Ireland. In those instances the American idea was pushed to an absurd extremity, and the protection of naturalized citizenship claimed by men who had rendered themselves amenable to the criminal laws. We are not disposed to pay much attention to the hissing philippic of Radical reconstructionist Congressmen, who, having met with such astonishing success in "reconstructing" the South, are exceedingly anxious to try their recently acquired knowledge in "reconstructing" the rest of the world. But unfortunately for their schemes for regenerating the, as yet, "unconstructed," they have a pot boiling at home which requires their constant attention, and which very often scalds their fingers.

There is however great necessity for establishing an understanding upon the question of naturalization, and the willingness of Great Britain to meet any friendly overtures from the United States, argues a speedy arrangement. In reference to this subject *The Army and Navy Journal*, of New York, says:—"We give an asylum to emigrants; but we do not mean, if we can help it, to make this refuge a basis of operations like that which Canada furnished to the Confederates." (The writer might have added—like the United States furnished the Fenians.) "There will be no difficulty in agreeing that where it is clear that natural-

ization has been secured in America for the purpose of avoiding the penalties due to treasonable designs meditated against the country of one's birth, it shall not inure as a safeguard to the offender. With this exception, however, it is the duty of America to throw its aegis around every citizen travelling in foreign lands—even the land of his birth. To maintain that merely recrossing the lines of the native country suspended or abrogated the adopted allegiance, and brought the natal allegiance into force, would thoroughly confuse the whole subject. A man might in that way have three hundred and sixty five changes of allegiance the same year; and perhaps he would, if living on the borders of two countries, which he continually crossed in gaining his livelihood. It would render the theory of allegiance in both countries contemptible. Or, if maintained, it would debar a man who had once left his country and taken up permanent residence in another, from ever visiting his old homestead; and might shut out from his use a part of the earth's surface. As we in America cannot hold that the adoption of a new allegiance is in itself a crime on the part of anybody, we cannot hold to a doctrine which surrounds that act with needless penalties and discomforts." Now this is the very thing at which we want to come, for it is in the case of the return of persons naturalized in a foreign country with the intention of attacking their former nationality—as in the case of convicted Fenians, that the great difficulty consists. But even this, viewed by the light of common sense, is really no difficulty, for it makes but little difference, in a criminal court, from what part of the world a man hails who is brought before it for trial. And, in the event of his guilt being proved, the course of the law is manifestly plain.

From the very nature of things difficulties must constantly arise on this continent, if some definite understanding be not arrived at, but in establishing such an understanding, the principle that a State has the right to punish foreigners for offences committed within its jurisdiction, must be broadly asserted. The raid on St. Albans by the Confederates, who made Canada the base of their operations; and the Fenian raid, in which the United States were made the basis of invasion, are cases in point; and it can hardly be denied that in either case the country assailed had a proper right to deal with the persons concerned in these depredations without reference to their individual nationality. In discussing this question the members of Congress have given an extraordinary instance of that obliquity of vision which only sees one side of a matter in dispute. If foreigners are at liberty to conspire abroad for the overthrow of a government and not render themselves amenable to the laws of that government when they come, of their own free will, within its borders, what becomes of the

principal of international law? But when to such conspiracy is added overt acts of hostility, who can deny the right of that government to punish the offenders? Therefore the talk which we hear from the United States about the rendition of convicted Fenians confined in our prisons is all sheer nonsense, as those who give vent to it must be well convinced.

If we start upon the equitable principle that it is not only the duty but the interest of all nations, that great crimes should not go unpunished, and that all should assist in bringing such offenders to justice, there could be really little difficulty in arranging what crimes and misdemeanors would come within the scope of the recognized law.

#### A STANDING ARMY.

The following, which we find in the Quebec papers is altogether without foundation, no such project having as yet been contemplated by the Government:

"There is stated to be a project in contemplation to establish a standing force throughout the Dominion, according to the population in each Province, as follows: Ontario, 2 regiments, 4 battalions, 500 men each; Quebec, 1 regiment, 2 battalions, French, 1,000; Quebec, 1 regiment, 2 battalions, English, 600; Nova Scotia, 1 regiment, 2 battalions, 600; New Brunswick, 1 battalion, 400.—Total, 4,600."

Even were such the intention, the proportion is altogether erroneous. A moment's consideration will show the immense cost, and comparatively little use of such a force. The proper organization of the Militia under the new law will be found to answer all the purposes of defence so long as British troops garrison the cities.

The Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery has received a challenge from the 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, to a Rifle Match, 10 men of each corps, the 8th to fire at Beauport Flats, the O. P. B. G. A. to fire at Ottawa. The challenge is accepted, but the preliminary arrangements have not yet been settled.

On Friday the Minister of Militia gave notice of his intention to bring down the new Militia Bill on Tuesday next.

The Captain of the Guelph artillery company brought a portion of his command, including non-commissioned officers and privates, before the police court, and mulcted each in a fine of \$1 and costs, for non attendance at drill.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

On Monday Mr. OLIVER put the question to the Government:—Whether it is the intention of the government to allow the formation of military organizations within the Dominion for the defence of foreign powers? To which Sir JOHN A. McDONALD replied:—That it was not the intention of the Govern-

ment to allow the formation of such organizations for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. JONES, of North Leeds, enquired whether the Government employed any means to prevent the departure from the country of a body of young men, known as Papal Zouaves, who left Canada with the avowed intention of fighting against a nation with which Great Britain and Canada are at peace—many of these young men having received instruction at the public expense in our military schools?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER replied that the Government were not aware that any such young men had left this country to fight on the side of a nation at war with Great Britain—and that the Government had no means of knowing which of the young men had been trained in the Military Schools at the public expense, (Great laughter.)

Mr. McKENZIE congratulated the hon. member for Leeds on the information he had obtained from Government. (Renewed laughter.)

Among the motions moved by Members were the following:

Mr. MASSON (Sculanges)—For correspondence respecting the liberation, by Royal Pardon, of the Rev. Mr. McMahon and other Fenian prisoners.—Carried.

Mr. MILLS—Address—Correspondence, with a view to claiming compensation from the Government of the United States for property destroyed in Canada by the hands of marauders publicly organized and armed in the United States.

Mr. MILLS presumed that such correspondence had taken place. There was a comity to be observed among nations, and it is well known that the country had been invaded by marauders, either natives of the United States or of other countries, but claiming the protection of the United States, and that the depredations of these marauders had been very serious, and the sufferers, in his opinion, were entitled to compensation for the injuries they had received, and for the redress of which they could only look to the British Government as the medium by which it was to be obtained.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. McDONALD said that there had been no such correspondence. There certainly had been aggressions of the nature complained of, and there was doubtless a certain comity to be observed between nations at peace with each other; but it was to be borne in mind that in all free countries it takes some time to put down mutinous assemblages, and the United States, in good faith, did put them down as soon as, he supposed, under the circumstances, was possible. There would probably be a correspondence on the subject, when, in connection with other matters arising out of the civil war, the question of compensation would come up.

Mr. MILLS—Address—Correspondence with reference to the rendition of the leader of the Fenian invaders of Canada.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. McDONALD said that the Canadian Government not being an independent body, there could, of course, be no correspondence with the United States. That there had been some action taken upon the matter, inasmuch as there had been communication on the subject with the Imperial authorities, and the Government had learned that Her Majesty's Ministers had decided not to insist upon the rendition of the leaders of the Fenian outrage, relying upon the good faith of the United States to suppress them in future.

Mr. MILLS—Correspondence with a view to obtain the surrender to the Government of Canada of the North-west Territory. The hon. Gentleman stated that the North-west Territory, or part of it (as we understood

him) was within the Province of Ontario and belonging to it, and was desirous of ascertaining whether there had been correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and that of Ontario with a view to its surrender to Canada.

Sir JOHN A. McDONALD said there had been no correspondence between the two powers.

TUESDAY.

There was very little of importance to volunteers. The organization of the new departments, and the currency Act being the principle topics of discussion.

Sir JOHN A. McDONALD moved the second reading of the Bill relative to the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States for the arrest and extradition of certain criminals, which was done and the third reading fixed for Friday next.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN suggested that some mode of ascertaining the actual guilt or presumable guilt of an accused person preliminary examination of a Judge or Magistrate to prevent such surrender as that which might have disgraced the country by the extradition of the slave Anderson, a few years ago, might be provided for in some clause of the Bill.

Sir JOHN A. McDONALD explained that the Bill had been carefully worded and that every precaution to secure justice to accused parties had been taken, but that it was impossible to go beyond the provisions of the treaty itself.

Wednesday Night a statute holiday the House did not meet. On Thursday the first question of interest was by Mr. STEPHENSON who enquired whether, in forming the provisions of the Militia Bill promised this session, the Government have considered the propriety of granting Crown land or pensions to Volunteers as reward for past services, or services that may hereafter be rendered to the country in a military capacity.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER replied that the honorable member would see from the Militia Bill which would be placed before the House in a few days—to the satisfaction of the honorable member for Chateauguay, no doubt—(laughter)—that the matter of rewards to Volunteers had not been overlooked. With respect to granting Crown lands honorable member should recollect that these were not under the control of the General Government. (Great laughter.)

After some debate on the subject of the "gauges," the opening up of the North-west, printing:—

Mr. OLIVER—Address—Copies of any offer made to the Government relative to the building of the Intercolonial Railroad, &c. He had heard that an offer had been made to construct the road for a sum of \$14,000,000 by the Major Robinson line. Of course it was most desirable to select the best line both in a military and commercial point of view, as well as in view of its opening up for settlement a large tract of country. He contended that the most desirable, the cheapest and best route in all points of view, was that by the valley of the St. John, the nearest point to the American line being 10 miles; and if the Dominion and Imperial troops could not hold that line in time of need, that part of Major Robinson's line on the South of the St. Lawrence could not be held either.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said there could be no objection to the motion, but he might say that the Government had not asked for tenders, but certain gentlemen connected with the Dominion had made offers. The Government, however, would not at present, take part in any discussion with regard to a route.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 27th March, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, acting till further orders:

Captain John W. Langmuir, from No. 2 Company.

No. 2 Company, Picton.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Edward Merrills, Esquire, M. S., vice Langmuir, promoted.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. Hy. Hudson, having held a Military School Certificate at the date of his appointment, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank as Lieut., 1st February, 1867, as Adjutant, 14th June, 1867, and not from the 17th December, 1867, as was stated in the General Order No. 1, of the 10th January last.

48th "Linnox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Tamworth.

To be Ensign (Temporary):

Henry Alpheus Jones, Gentleman, M. S., vice Knight, left the limits.

To be Adjutant with the rank of Ensign, temporary:

Reginald A. Fowler, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stevenson, who resigns the Adjutancy only; and reverts to his former position as 1st Lieutenant Napaneo Garrison Battery.

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Kinnear's Mills.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Charles Pentland, M. S., vice Coxson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Color-Sergeant Wm. Lipsey, vice Pentland, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Wm Montgomery, vice Pentland, promoted.

Ste. Martine, Infantry Company.

Captain Joseph Taillofer, having left the limits, is hereby removed from the Volunteer Militia.

No. 2.

The following Officers having appeared before Boards of Officers at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and London, have received Certificates as follows, viz:

QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS.

Paymaster Leon C. Hamel, 17th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS.

Paymaster Edward C. Baylee, 8th Battalion.

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Cornet Wm. J. Cunningham, "The Royal Guides," Montreal.

SECOND CLASS.

Ensign Wm. D. Dupont, 6th Battalion H. I. Infantry

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieutenant Donald Campbell, 20th Battalion.

" W. D. Rogers, 10th Royal Volunteers.

R. H. Sylvester, Gentleman.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant George Murray, 19th Battalion.

" Robert Kane, do

Captain James H. McNairn, 3rd Batt. G. T. Royal Brigade.

Ensign George C. Carlisle, 19th Battalion.

" William Thornton, do

" George Hope, 13th Battalion.

Corporal A. A. Miller, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

Andrew Fleming, Gentleman.

Ebenezer Bryant, do

Joseph Marshall, do

Wm. H. Dudley, do

Ensign Allan N. Macnab Stewart, 13th Batt.

LONDON.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Cook, 33rd Battalion.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain Henry H. Swinford, 30th Battalion.

Lieutenant Francis F. McIntosh, 7th Batt.

" George Bleakley, 22nd Batt,

The following Acting Officers having obtained the necessary Certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, from the dates of those Certificates, viz:

Lieutenant Wm. Marshal, Burford Troop of Cavalry, 7th February, 1868.

2nd do J. F. Adams, Sarnia Garrison Battery, 22nd February, 1868.

Captain James H. McNairn, 3rd Batt. G. T. Ry. Bgd., 10th March, 1868.

" Henry H. Swinford, 30th Battalion, 10th March, 1868.

Lieutenant Francis McIntosh, 7th Battalion, 10th March, 1868.

" W. D. Rogers, 10th Royal Volunteers, 10th March, 1868.

" George Murray, 19th Batt., 10th March, 1868.

" Robert Kane, do do

" George Bleakley, 22d Batt. do

Ensign Allan Napier Macnab Stewart, 13th Batt., 10th March, 1868.

" George Hope, do. do.

" George C. Carlisle, 19th Batt. do.

" Wm. Thornton do. do.

No. 3.

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"The Picton Union School Drill Association."

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Picton, in the Regimental Division of Prince Edward, under the Presidency of Henry Ingersoll Thorp, Esquire, to be composed of the Pupils of the United Grammar and Common Schools, and to be styled "The Picton Union School Drill Association."

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

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

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ENSIGN EDWARD DOUGLAS THOMAS, OF THE 1ST PRINCE OF WALES REGT. VOLUNTEER RIFLES, MONTREAL.—On Wednesday afternoon the funeral of Ensign Edward Douglas Thompson, who was unfortunately killed at the late fire in St. Paul Street, took place from his residence. The interest and sympathy manifested by the public on this occasion was very great, and some time before the appointed hour crowds had begun to assemble before the late residence of the deceased. The funeral was attended by a firing party of 40 men of the 1st P. W. Regt., the bands of the 100th and 60th Rifles, and the members of the Masonic fraternity. Upon a gun carriage of the Montreal Field Battery, drawn by four horses the coffin was placed, covered by a Union Jack, surmounted by the shako and sword of the deceased, with a wreath of immortelles. The cortege presented one of the most imposing spectacles seen in Montreal for many years.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

Work on the Montreal drill shed has been commenced with great activity. The disappearance of the snow has allowed the walls to be uncovered, and men are now busily engaged in building and preparing the roof.

**COST OF GUNBOATS.**—From a return from the Secretary of State, to Parliament, just printed, we learn that the Fenian Raid cost the Province for gunboat service the nice little sum of \$126,652, 00 besides the payment of \$5 per diem to the Agent for looking after them.

**DRUMBO VOLUNTEERS.**—We are gratified to be informed that, as a consequence of the very creditable appearance and good turn out of the Drumbo Light Infantry Company, as lately noticed in our columns (there being then fully more men present than the original strength of the Company,) Captain Laidlaw has, since the annual inspection, received arms and accoutrements sufficient to equip his company to the number of fifty-five. This is another proof of the confidence of the Government in our Volunteer defenders, and it is all the more gratifying that this efficiency of the Company has been established since the command devolved upon Captain Laidlaw, a gentleman whose energy, and devotion to the patriotic cause are the best guarantees for the success of any such movement.—*Princeton Transcript.*

**A SUPPOSED VALUABLE TROPHY.**—A gentleman who was in Albany a few days ago, copied the following from a placard attached to a show in connection with the State Agricultural Society at that place:—"This cap was taken from the dead body of a British soldier, (of the regiment called the Queen's Own), at the battle of Fort Erie, between the Fenians and the British in Canada, 1866; was purchased off the Fenian that secured it by Dr. Herick, and by him presented to the State Agricultural Rooms, at Albany, New York." To discover the nonsense of the above would not puzzle a child three years old, but it is conclusive of the fact that if the doctor is not better up in medicine than in war, his patients are greater sufferers than the British were at Fort Erie. Not a single man of the gallant Welland Battery was killed in that engagement, although several of the fillibusters bit the dust. The same valiant individual should secure the "flag" the Queen's Own lost at Ridgeway as the most likely means of perpetuating his name to posterity.

The *Woodstock Times* says of the Band Concert, which recently took place in that town: "Whether it was because of the array of talent secured for the occasion, or the object—the sustenance of the Rifle Band, or whether it was thought the exertions of those who had in charge the disposal of tickets, we know not; but the most perfect success crowned the affair. Perhaps it was from a happy combination of all these, with the further circumstance that the concert was under the patronage of the distinguished officer, whose first service as a Canadian Volunteer was, we believe, in connection with the 22nd Battalion—we refer to Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G., whose intercourse with the people of the County and of the force, has been of the most agreeable character. Certain it is, however, that never before was our Hall filled to such an excess; and from

the applause that followed each contribution, never was a programme presented with anything like the same effect. The graceful and deserved expressions of thanksgiving by Colonel Richardson at the close of the concert, to the public for the countenance extended under such untoward circumstances, to the ladies for their kindness and efforts, to Mr. Soper for the use of his most exquisite Piano, and to the gentleman who contributed to the success of the occasion, were a proper acknowledgement from the force for late, and prior favors."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Reactionary intrigues were lately very active in Sicily.

Paris is expected to contribute 150,000 men to the National Mobile Guard.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the ceremony of drumming out is in future to be dispensed with.

It is said that Earl Russell is occupied in preparing a work on his administration of foreign affairs and the foreign office.

The Indian transport *Serapis* arrived at Malta on Feb. 22nd, from Alexandria, with the 42nd Highlanders under command of Col. Priestly. She has left for Portsmouth.

**NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.**—It is stated on authority that the subject of the working of naval courts-martial will, on an early day, be brought before the House of Commons.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives a list of the members of the Royal Commission on the court martial system. It comprises the Marquis of Hartington, General Peel, and other good names.

The *Bankers' Gazette* of St. Petersburg announces that in the great arms factory of Toula great activity prevails at this moment. The Establishment has already prepared 15,000 needle guns, and hopes are entertained that 100,000 will be furnished before the end of the year.

The army of the United States is to be provided as speedily as possible with breech loading small arms; and we learn from the report of the Secretary of War that as a large number of Springfield rifle muskets remain on hand they are to be converted into breech-loaders. This conversion will, it is thought, produce a weapon superior to the Prussian needle-gun.

The fact has over and over again been established at Shoeburyness, that shot penetrate a target much more easily with a range of 200 yds., than with a range of seventy yards. The reason is not easily given though the fact is experimentally established. It is supposed that the shot "wobbles" a little on leaving the gun, and requires time to settle down to a steady whirl. The fact that the holes made at seventy yards are larger than those made at 200 yards supports this theory.

It is considered abroad, "a fact meriting the greatest consideration" that the sum devoted to the construction of new iron-clad ships for the current year was less than one-twelfth of the vote for the British navy, and was barely sufficient to build three iron-clad frigates. The royal navy now comprises thirty-one iron-clad ships, and eight more are building, four of the existing ships being supplied with turrets, which are also to be placed on two of the new ones.

Major General Randall Rumley will succeed Major General Hamilton, C. B., in the command of the troops in Scotland. General Rumley has on many occasions proved himself of great use to the authorities in conducting inquiries into complicated army questions; and when the inspectorship of infantry was abolished some two or three years since, he was deprived of the enjoyment of the greater portion of his then period of staff service.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**CHINA AND JAPAN.**—According to the latest advices received from China and Japan it appears that both of these empires are in a very disturbed condition. In Japan the young Meado has been seized by three of the leading Princes, and is kept a prisoner in their hands; while the mob in Jeddo and the troops of Prince Satsuma have attacked and destroyed some of the finest palaces in the capital, at a considerable sacrifice of life. In China the rebels are said to be slaughtering great numbers of the people, while in the province of Shantung the Imperial forces have carried everything before them, and are reported to have killed about 30,000 of the insurgents. A report is also current that the island of Formosa has been the scene of an earthquake, by which 30,000 lives have been lost. It is very probable however, that the loss of life in both cases has been greatly exaggerated.

The so-called *Amazon* class of the British navy, of which the famous *Danae* is the best known representative, comprises twelve vessels possessing a total measurement of 15,208 tons, and a nominal engine power of 4,200 horses, capable of working up to 25,000 real horse-power. All are unarmoured, are ship-rigged, and carry two 7-inch six and a half-ton muzzle loading rifles, and four 64 pounders converted (Pallsier) guns and average a speed over the measured mile, with ordinary steam coal of 12.5 knots, full boiler power, and of 10.3 knots half boiler power. Seven of these vessels are in commission, and two others are just completed. The Constructive Department complain that these vessels are not what they should be, and charge all their defects upon the sea lords of the Admiralty Board, who by their continued interference with the Constructive Department so cripple the latter that no design for a ship submitted is ever built and equipped for sea according to the idea of her designers. The *Amazon* class were designed to possess exceptional speed, and all weights, in the form of rigging, boats, crew stores, etc., were cut down as much as possible. A light rig was designed, and ninety hands named as the crew, all told. The Board of Admiralty now send these ships to sea with a full ship's rig, three times the weight of the one designed for them: a heavy boom-boat amidships; an addition of two 64-pounder guns, and a crew of one hundred and eighty men. The Constructive Department, therefore, say that the country is having added to its navy two spoilt unarmoured cruisers for the sum which ought to give three perfect and very much swifter vessels.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The National Rifle Association in anticipation of their general meeting to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday next, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, has just issued its eighth annual report. It consists of something like 500 closely printed pages. As an example of the progressive success achieved, it is shown that

whilst in the first year after the formation of the association the number of prizes competed for was only 67, and the money value a little over £2,000, in 1867 the number of prizes had risen to 985, amounting in value to the large sum of upwards of £11,000. The bad weather which prevailed during the latter part of the Wimbledon meeting is referred to as a cause why the balance sheet does not present so favorable an appearance as on former occasions. The profit is stated at £1,900, but as the report admits that £2,300 extra in gate money was taken, arising out of the visit of the Sultan and the Belgians, it is to be supposed that but for these exceptional circumstances and special attractions, the late meeting would scarcely have paid its expenses. Although in some departments there would appear to have been not only a prudent but even niggardly economy observed, in others the expenditure has been of a most extravagant character. Under the head of works a sum of £3,000 is expended; £2,500 under those of pay and allowances; and £1,000 in expenses of the camp. The reserve fund of the association has, however, now reached the respectable balance of £10,000.—*English paper.*

**A PRECOCIOUS AGITATOR.**—The *Liberte*, M. de Girardin's paper, which assumes to be particularly well informed about Irish affairs, gives the following sketch, headed "An Aide-de-Camp of O'Connell," and as the French law requires everything which appears in a newspaper to be authenticated by the name of its writer, the sketch is duly signed:—"People perhaps remember the enthusiastic and generous young man who, sacrificing his fortune and his future in the attempt to free his country, placed himself some years back at the head of the Irish agitation, proposed O'Connell to the electors of Clare, got him elected, and afterwards became his aide-de-camp. This generous patriot has just arrived in Paris, where he intends to spend the rest of the winter. His name is Thomas Steele, and he is now only 40 years old. The son of a very wealthy family, he devoted the whole of his fortune to the interests of his country, and his countrymen gave him the name of the "Great Pacifier." O'Connell many times offered him promotion and marks of distinction, but he always energetically refused them, and would accept no post but that of simple aide-de-camp. Thomas Steele, when despoiled of all his property, and profoundly discouraged, sailed for America, where he married in 1853 the daughter of a General in the Unionist army, who brought him a fortune of \$400,000. He is tall of stature, well made, and of very dark complexion. He speaks and writes with great facility English, French, Italian, and German. As the Clare election took place in 1828, the precocious patriot, being now but 40 years of age, could only have been a few weeks old at the time he placed himself at the head of the Irish agitation; and must have secured his American heiress whom we are told he married in 1853, when but 15. The signature of the article "O'Squarr," will, we hope, satisfy the assurance that M. de Girardin rigidly conforms to the laws of his country which repress anonymous writing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**THE ARYSSIAN EXPEDITION.**—The London *Post* favors its readers with a description of Magdala, as that is the place our army will probably have to take. Magdala, situated in a rough, rugged part of the country, near the foot of the great mountainous ranges of the provinces of Lasta and Waddela, where

the features of the ground seemed tossed about in a wild chaos of chasms and precipices, and lying in an unfrequented route, has not been much visited by European travellers, but we have a description of it given by Steudner, who visited it in 1862. We learn from this gentleman's account that Magdala is a "fortress by nature," having very few artificial walls for defence, which indeed are not required, and are only placed at the rare points where the very high and almost "perpendicular" sides of the plateaux upon which it is situated are at all accessible. It would appear that the fortress consists of two fortified plateaux, connected together by a "narrow, rocky ridge." Approaching the fortress from the north by the Debra Tabor road, the traveller first reaches what he terms the "advanced fortress," situated with the "citadel" on a plateau which "rises on most points perpendicularly from the valley to a height of six or eight hundred feet." The citadel, although on the same general plateau as the "advanced fortress," is several hundred feet higher than, and commands it. The main road passes through the citadel along the narrow ridge before mentioned, on the plateau of Tanta, which forms the third member of this triple fortress; this fortified plateau is in its turn several hundred feet higher than, and commands the so-called "citadel"—rather a misnomer, as Theodoro will probably experience practically if we take Tanta first.

The London papers announce the deaths of two aged peers—the Earl of Roseberry in his 85th year, and Lord Byron, the cousin of the poet, who had lived within a few days of witnessing his 79th birthday. The former is succeeded by his grandson, Lord Dalmeny, who will not attain his majority until May next; and the latter by his eldest son, who is now 50 years of age.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, Fifth day of March, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

"In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" And also in addition to the Ports named in the list sanctioned by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 21th December, 1867, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

Province of Ontario.

Port of Gananoque,  
" Newcastle.

Province of Nova Scotia:

Port of Horton."

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
12-31n.

CHALLENGE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE 5TH BATTALION hereby challenge ten of any Regiment or Battalion of Regulars or Volunteers in this District, for a FRIENDLY RIFLE MATCH, to be fired on the Beauport Flats, before the 15th proximo. Solder Esfields, Government Pattern, and Ammunition. Ranges, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards.

All applications addressed to the undersigned, will be attended to.

ALFRED H. JACKSON,  
Captain and Adjutant,  
5th Battalion V. M. Rifles.  
12-31n

March 17, 1868.



No. 2

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Ottawa, 12th March, 1868.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

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

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

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

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

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

By Command,

THOS. WORTHINGTON,  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.  
12-31n.

WANTED

A SMART INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN OF A good address, and who can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character, to travel as Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Ottawa, March 16th, 1868.

NOTICE.

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



**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smith's Falls..... Lanark.  
 Sorel..... Richelieu.  
 Stratford..... Perth.  
 Thorold..... Welland.  
 Three Rivers..... St. Maurice.  
 Toronto..... York.  
 Trenton..... Hastings.  
 Waterloo, East..... Shefford.  
 Whitby..... Ontario.  
 Windsor..... Essex.  
 Woodstock..... Oxford.  
 Wyoming..... Lambton.  
 A. CAMPBELL,  
 Postmaster General.  
 Post Office Department,  
 Ottawa, March 20th, 1868. 13-6in.

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

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



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

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

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

**TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 8:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Mixed, 1:30 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mail, 10:30 p. m.	1.15 a. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:30 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
Express, 2:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mail, 6:30 p. m.	9:30 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, Superintendant, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.  
 Prescott, March 10th, 1868. 11-1f

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WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seiler and Picture Framemaker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal.  
 Always on hand:—Company, Roll and Squad Books; Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.  
 April 13th, 1867. 15-1y.

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**

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

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

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

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
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Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 13-1f

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Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

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 The Edinburgh Review—Whig.  
 The Westminster Review—Radical.  
 The North British Review—Free Church.  
 AND  
 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

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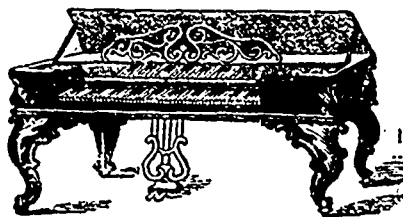


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