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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

No. 17.

THE JACOBITE.

MOTTO: "Once, and only once, and for one only,"

—ROBT. BROWNING.

One of the oddest fancies
Is ringing in my ears,
About a loyalist custom
In the days of the cavaliers.

They used to fill up bumpers,
And drain them on bended knee,
Pouring their wine, as they had their blood,
For the Prince across the sea;
And when the glass was emptied,
Of the generous tide it bore,
They had wont to sliver the crystal
In pieces on the floor.
Because that goblet was holy,
From the wine that had foamed to the brim,
No less loyal lips should drain it
To a meaner toast than him.

But after a couple of ages,
Upon my loyal knee,
I pour the choicest wine of my life
A' la sante cherie.

I give you, in the goblet,
A soul kept white in the strife,
A record you will not blush to read,
I pledge you a poet's life;
I give you, in the goblet,
My certainty of a name,
That the World and God shall not forget,
I pledge you a poet's fame;
I give you, in the goblet,
A hope that is firm and just,
What time nor change can take away,
I pledge you a poet's trust;
I give you, in the goblet,
A faith as in God above,
I love, with all the days of my life,
As only a poet can love.
They say you are fickle and vain;
The people tell me, "Beware!
"She can snare your trustful soul
"In the odorless wealth of her hair."
But, I have loved you, darling!
I believe you, because I must;
I was born to a faith in all things high,
So in you I have put my trust.

And if, in a fatal winter,
The worst should come to pass,
When the wine of my life is drunken,
Oh, then—I must break the glass!

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XV.

Early in the month of June, 1814, reinforcements of British troops from the Army of Wellington, on the Garonne, began to arrive at Quebec. The controul of these veteran troops led the American generals to suppose that Sir George Prevost would at once attack Sackett's Harbour and therefore every available soldier within reach numbering between three and four thousand regular troops of the American army were concentrated for the defence of that Port. By the end of July the force under the com-

mand of Sir George Prevost numbered 11,000 bayonets, and it was confidently anticipated that a brief campaign would bring the war to an honorable conclusion. It had been the intention of the lamented Sir Isaac Brock after the capture of Hull's army at Detroit in 1812, to sweep the American frontier of all its defenders, seize Oswego and Sackett's Harbour, and early in the Spring take the offensive and advance on Albany. There can be little doubt if he had the chief command that the war would be concluded within twelve months of the day on which it was declared, but Sir George Prevost was neither a general, statesman or soldier.

The Valley of Lake Champlain has been called the "Gate of Canada," owing to the concentration of the American troops for the defence of Sackett's Harbour. It was entirely uncovered, no resistance could be offered except by the local militia and the 11,000 veterans Sir George Prevost had concentrated at Chambley, could by ordinary management have marched without loss to Albany; to do this, however, it was necessary to clear Lake Champlain of the American flotilla consisting of the ship Saratoga mounting on a flush deck 8 long 24-pounders, 12 carronades 32 pounders and 6 42 pounders, total 26 guns—with a crew of 250 men and 50 soldiers of the 15th United States Infantry, total 300 men; brig Eagle mounting 8 long 18-pounder and 12 carronades 32-pounders, total 20 guns with a crew of 142 men and 20 marines, total 162 men; schooner Ticonderoga of 8 long 12-pounders, 4 long 18-pounders and 5 carronades 32-pounders, total 17 guns—with a crew of 115 men and 15 marines, total 130 men; schooner Preble of 7 long 9 pounders, 45 men and 10 gunboats mounting between them 6 long 24-pounders, 6 medium 18-pounders, 4 long 12 pounders and manned by 346 men, making a grand total of 86 guns and 981 men, the whole of the latter except the regular soldiers acting as marines (about 100 men), trained seamen from the American frigates rotting in the mud of their coast rivers or dismantled for fear of capture by the English cruisers. It will be remembered that in August 1813, Colonel Murfay with a small

force captured Plattsburgh destroyed all the military stores and had command of Lake Champlain on which the whole force belonging to the Americans were 37 guns mounted on 11 vessels, the additional force had been created under the eyes of Sir Geo. Prevost and Sir J. L. Yeo. The British force maintained on the Lake by those commanders were the brig-sloop Linnet 16 long 12-pounders, with a crew of 80 men and boys; cutter Chubb of 10 carronades 18-pounders and one long six pounder, 40 men and boys; cutter Finch of 6 carronades 18-pounders, 1 medium 18-pounder and one six pounder, and ten gunboats mounting between them two long 24, 4 long 18-pounders and six 32-pounder carronades manned by 294 men and boys, of whom 30 were British seamen, the remainder consisted of part of 39th regiment and Canadian militia—the whole force was 48 guns and 444 men and boys. The principal naval officer in command on this Lake was Captain Ferris, he endeavored to strengthen the flotilla by the construction of a new ship at Isle aux Noix, representing at the same time that a reinforcement of seamen and marines was necessary, this was supported by a similar representation from Sir G. Prevost to Sir J. L. Yeo—that officer chose to consider this as an insult and replied tartly that "the force on Lake Champlain was 90 men above its strength," and immediately ordered Captain Ferris to rejoin his command on Lake Ontario detaching Captain Downie to supersede him.

The new ship called the Confidence was launched on the 26th August, and on the 3rd September Captain Downie arrived to take command of the flotilla; on the same day the gunboats were detached to cover the flank of the army, and on the 4th possession was taken of Isle de la Motte where a battery of 3 long 18-pounders was constructed to support the position of Little Chazy where the supplies were landed. Meantime Sir George Prevost had put the troops in motion by Odelltown, and on his crossing the frontier line General Macombe commanding about 4000 militiamen and a few regular soldiers of the United States troops retired towards Plattsburgh—the British occupied

his abandoned camp on the 3rd September.

The (then) village of Plattsburgh contained about 70 houses, it was built on both sides of the river Saranac close to its confluence with Lake Champlain. General Macomb had retreated before the British and crossed to the South side of the stream taking up the planks of the bridge, the latter had advanced without opposition to the North side of the river. On the evening of the 6th September Sir George Prevost halted 5,000 British soldiers of the army of the Garonne in front of three forts and two block houses strongly fortified, mounting 20 guns all told, covered by a new stone flour mill four stories high and an insignificant stream with the American flotilla on the Lake—this position was on a tongue of land between the South shore of the Saranac and the Lake so singularly situated that the fire of the flotilla could not aid the defence while that completely commanded the Bay, and if the British troops had been pushed across the stream General Macomb and his troops would have surrendered. Sir George Prevost with that imbecility which had imperilled the British possessions on the American continent more than once, halted in front of the unfinished works of the inexperienced American commander.

Thirteen months previously these works had been captured by Colonel Murray with 1000 men, the river ascended for three miles and the barracks and stores thereon destroyed in the presence of a force twice as strong as General Macomb's. Sir George Prevost consumed five days in making regular approaches and throwing up batteries against those unfinished works, writing letters to Captain Downie for co-operation although the *Confiance* had scarcely time enough to get the rigging over her mast heads and the shipwrights were at work on her hull. At last an insinuation came that "the Commander-in-chief hoped Captain Downie allowed himself to be delayed by nothing but the state of the wind."—what followed can be easily understood. On the 8th September the wind proving fair the *Confiance* and her consorts moved out of the Richelieu and anchored abreast of the British army to wait until the whole of her crew had arrived from Quebec, and the carpenters had fitted the ring-bolts for her guns and completed the magazine for the reception of the powder, without which the guns were of no use. On the 9th a draught of marines, soldiers and artillery arrived numbering 86 men, and in the course of that and the following day the whole of the petty officers and seamen came on board, making up a crew of officers, seamen, boys and marines of 270 in number. On the 10th, while the last draught of the crew was ascending her sides, while the clank of the builder's hammer was still sounding in all parts of the ship while the guns were being breeched and pointed through the ports and the powder (for want of a magazine for its reception

was lying in a boat alongside), an officer from Sir George Prevost came on board the *Confiance* to solicit instant co-operation. Relying upon the assurance that the army should attack the works at Plattsburgh at the same time as he engaged the American flotilla Captain Downie, in spite of the unfinished and unprepared state of his ship, consented to go into action on the following morning. It was also agreed that the *Confiance* when rounding Cumberland head, which forms the Northernmost point of Plattsburgh bay, should scale her guns and at that signal the column of attack should advance to storm the American works.

The armament of the *Confiance* was 26 long 24-pounders on the main-deck with two 32-pounder carronades through her bridle ports, and two 32-pounder carronades through the stern ports, upon the poop were mounted *en barbette* four 24-pounder carronades, and upon the top-gallent fore-castle in the same ineffective manner two 24-pdr. carronades, and one long 24-pounder on a traversing carriage, making a total of 37 guns.

To understand the disgraceful defeat which followed, it must be remembered that "the men of the *Confiance* were all strangers to each other and to their officers, and Captain Downie was acquainted with no other officer on board his ship but his first Lieutenant, and the latter with none of the other officers."

On the 11th, at daylight, with the carpenters still working on his ship Captain Downie made the signal to weigh which was promptly complied with, and the *Confiance*, *Linnet*, *Chubb*, *Finch* and 10 gunboats made sail towards Plattsburgh. At 7 a.m. the American flotilla was seen at anchor in line ahead abreast of the encampment of General Macomb's army—the *Eagle* flanked by 5 gunboats was in the van, then the *Saratoga*, near to her the *Ticonderoga*, and lastly the *Proble* also flanked by 5 gunboats. It was Captain Downie's intention to lay the *Confiance* athwart hawse of the *Saratoga*, that the *Linnet* supported by the *Chubb* should engage the *Eagle*, and the *Finch* with the gunboats the *Ticonderoga* and *Proble*—as there could be no doubt of the character of the force to which they were opposed and of its great superiority, Captain Downie caused it to be made known that the army would co-operate with them.

At 7h. 40m. the British squadron filled and made sail, order of battle and the moment the *Confiance*, the leading ship, came abreast of Cumberland head she scaled her guns as had been agreed on, but the signal was not answered nor the promised attack made. At 8 a.m. favored by a very light air the American row galleys and gunboats opened a heavy and galling fire on the *Confiance* which from loss of way she could not return, having by this means had two anchors shot from her bows; at 8h. 10m. she was obliged to anchor within 400 yards upon the beam instead of as intended across

the bows of the *Saratoga*, the *Linnet* and *Chubb* soon afterwards took their stations, but the latter had her main bower shot away and her cable cut, drifting within the enemy's line, was obliged to surrender. The *Finch* struck on a reef off Crabb's Island under the fire of an American battery of two guns, she was compelled to strike before the engagement began; of the gunboats three went into action and seven sailed away owing to the cowardice of the commander of the division. Within 75 minutes of the commencement of the action Captain Downie was killed by one of the *Confiance*'s 24-pdr. being thrown by a shot from the *Saratoga* upon him. At length the greater part of the guns on the larboard side being disabled, Lieut. Robertson, now commanding officer, made an effort to wind the ship round to bring her starboard broadside to bear but was unable to effect that object, while her principal adversary, the *Saratoga*, being in a similar condition let go a stern anchor, cut her bower cable and with great ease winded herself round so as to bring her larboard broadside to bear upon her almost defenceless antagonist who at 10h. 30m. was obliged to haul down her colors,—thus affording an instance of a ship being launched, fitted, fought and captured within 16 days. A few minutes before the *Confiance* surrendered the heavy and well directed fire of the *Linnet* compelled the *Eagle* to cut her cable and seek shelter between the *Ticonderoga* and *Proble*—the attention of the American squadron was now directed to the *Linnet*, who though greatly disabled continued the action with spirit, at 10h. 45m. having for nearly a quarter of an hour withstood the fire of the whole flotilla she was obliged to surrender.

The brigade of the British army immediately in view of this transaction crossed the Saranac without orders; drove the Americans from the advanced works, captured several prisoners and were advancing to the assault of the principal Fort when they were recalled by positive orders from Sir George Prevost. So confident was Captain Macdonagh the officer in command of the United States flotilla, that in a few minutes the batteries of Plattsburgh would be turned on his vessels that before he took possession of the prizes he removed out of gun shot. Lieut. Robertson was then conveyed on board the *Saratoga*, and Captain Macdonagh is reported to have addressed him as follows:—"You owe it, Sir, to the shameful conduct of your gunboats and cutters that you are not performing this office to me, for had they done their duty you must have perceived from the situation of the *Saratoga* that I could hold out no longer, and indeed nothing induced me to keep up her colors but seeing from the united fire of all the rest of my squadron on the *Confiance* and her unsupported position that she must ultimately surrender."

The loss of the British in this engagement

was 57 killed and 92 wounded; of the Americans 52 killed and 58 wounded. The comparative force of the combatants was as follows:—

BRITISH.	
No. of Vessels.....	8
No. of Broadside guns.....	38
Weight of do.....	765 lbs.
No. of Crew.....	537
Size in tons.....	1426
AMERICAN.	
No. of Vessels.....	14
No. of Broadside guns.....	52
Weight of do.....	1194 lbs.
No. of Crew.....	950
Size in tons.....	2540

Both Sir George Prevost and Sir J. L. Yoce mutually charged each other with the miserable result of this action—the first never should have been entrusted with a command, and the second was perverse, obstinate, and richly deserved a halter for his share in this transaction—the expedition against Plattsburgh would have been successful without the co-operation of the fleet it was only needed to insure the capture of the American flotilla—and it was solely owing to the perversity of the Naval Commander-in-chief on the Lakes that the latter object was not accomplished—the refusal to give the required reinforcements and superseding Captain Forris were the immediate causes of failure. At the same time no excuse can be found for Sir George Prevost's order recalling the troops from the attack of the American works. It may truly be said that it was neither British Statesmen or Generals which saved Canada to the Empire, but the indomitable spirit, her own militia aided by the incapacity of her enemies.

On 26th Sept. the British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, 37 gun frigate Rota, and 18 gun brig-sloop Carnation, while cruising off the Western Isles discovered at anchor in the roads of Fayal, (Maderia) the American privateer schooner, General Armstrong, of seven guns, including a long 32 pounder on a traversing carriage, and a crew of 90 men. The Plantagenet's pinnace was sent into port to ascertain to what nation she belonged, as strict neutrality was enforced the boat having closed the schooner was fired into, and, having broken the neutrality of the port, it was determined to cut her out. Accordingly seven boats with 180 seamen and marines were detached for that purpose to be covered by the Carnation brig, but owing to the intricacy of the navigation she did not arrive within shot of the Americans. At midnight the boats closed the schooner, but were received with a quick and well directed fire from the vessel, and a battery mounted with a portion of her guns on the commanding point under which she had anchored; they therefore had to beat a retreat with the loss of two boats, 3 officers and 31 seamen and marines killed, and 5 officers and 71 seamen and marines wounded. Soon after daylight the Carnation went into the roads to destroy the privateer, but she was set on fire and burnt by her own crew.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* speaking of Queen Victoria, says:

"As a Sovereign she is the hardest worked woman in England. Her official duties commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, one hour before breakfast. Wherever she is, dispatches are sent daily in by messengers, who ride in first class cars bearing what are called baskets. The papers from all the departments are submitted to her. These baskets are dark morocco boxes about one foot in length. These are sent from Downing street, the Admiralty, the Home Department, the Head of the Army, &c. Each basket is locked by the Minister who sends it. A card hanging from the inside contains the name of the Minister. Every train to Windsor and Osborne, carries messengers with these boxes. The Queen and the Ministers alone can unlock them. All these documents have to be read by her, for she signs nothing which she does not read. Every bill, act, treaty, document, petition, or paper requiring her name, are subject to her personal attention. Her Majesty is admitted to be one of the best business women in the Kingdom. Each day's business is finished before the day closes. Usually the messenger waits and takes the basket, locked by Her Majesty, back to the Minister from whom it came. The Queen holds a ready pen and carries on her personal correspondence, which is very large. She pays her own postage like any lady in the land. She has always given personal attention to her children, and their religious training has been the object of much solicitude and care. Her favorite pastime at Baltmore is among the poor, the lowly, and the sick, with whom she talks, reads, prays and leaves medicines, food, money and little tokens of her regard."

A report from Rear-Admiral Warden on the cruise of the channel squadron in June last has been laid before the House of Commons. The squadron comprised eight ships. Rear Admiral Warden reports:—

"Of all these the Bellerophon is the readiest and most easily handled under steam, and she has the most powerful battery under the thickest armour. Under sail she is slow, and stows a small quantity of fuel, but is very economical in expenditure. Her principal defects as a fighting ship I consider to be, that the guns in her battery are placed too close together; the absence of upper deck armament, and the want of fire in the line of keel, under armour, as well as the inefficiency of the bow gun, which is on the maindeck.

"The next class to be noticed is the Prince Consort and Royal Oak. They were built to serve a particular purpose, at what was considered a critical period. They were generally viewed as a makeshift, and being merely wooden lire of battle ships cut down and armoured, they are not likely to be repeated. Nevertheless they have good qualities. They are armoured throughout, are powerful ships, handy under steam, from being short with good speed, and do sufficiently well under sail.

"I now come to the Defence and Pallas. The former is a very handy ship under sail, especially with her screw raised, is very economical in her expenditure of fuel, but an indifferent performer under steam. As the experiments now taking place on board the Pallas are to be made the subject of special report, I need not further advert to them in this place, nor do I think it necessary to say more about that ship, as her

qualities are sufficiently well known, and I do not suppose there is the least probability of a second ship of the same class being ever built.

"The Minotaur, the Achilles, and the Warrior are three very noble ships. The last named, however, I look upon as the least valuable of the three: her unarmoured ends, exposure of steering wheel, her rolling propensities (as compared with the other two) are defects which are not compensated for by any good qualities superior to theirs. The first and second, notwithstanding their great length, which of necessity carries with it some disadvantages, have many great qualities. They steam at high speed; the Achilles is, under sail, everything that could be expected in an armoured ship unable to raise her screw; and no doubt the Minotaur would do equally well if she were masted in the same way, which I consider she ought to be the first favourable opportunity. The Minotaur is more heavily armed than the Achilles, having four 12 ton 9-inch guns on the main deck, and two 6½ ton guns on the upper deck which fire in a line with the keel, under the protection of armour, being the only ship in the squadron which possesses this advantage, and is armoured throughout having 5½ inch plates tapering to 3½ in. These are great advantages over a ship in other respects so nearly alike, but in the great and all-important point of the capacity for fighting their guns, they are both alike, rolling as nearly as possible to the same extent, which is a minimum as compared with other ships; and in this respect of steadiness of platform upon which to fight their guns, I believe they stand out unrivalled and unsurpassed by any ship which has ever been built."

A Colonel of one of the United States regiments tells a singular story of the wonderful fulfilment of a dream. A man in one of his companies, named Joe Williams, dreamed that they crossed a river, marched over a mountain, and camped very near a church, located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as they crossed the ravine he was shot in the breast. "Several months after," says the Colonel, "on the ever memorable 7th of December 1862, as we moved at a double quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove Church, a small building belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of my command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. 'This is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he, I made no reply and never thought of the matter until evening. We had broke the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: 'Just on the other side of this hollow, I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt.' Suiting the action to the word, as he ran along he doubled it up and crammed it into his bosom. He had scarcely adjusted it when a minnie ball knocked him out of line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head, and shouted: 'I'm all right!' The ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand, just over the heart, and dropped into his shoe."

The present English War Minister dissents from the hitherto universal opinion that veterans, or old soldiers, are more desirable than new recruits. No inducements are to be held out for them to re-enlist. Raw recruits will be preferred.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

Once more, in a time of profound peace, has England taken the lead in the art of killing. After many months spent in careful investigation of the subject, the Special Commission on Breechloading Rifles has issued its report. The number of weapons tried, the thorough nature of the experiments, and the clearness of the result cannot but lead to the conviction that the arm recommended by the Committee is the best now to be found in existence. How long it may remain so is another question, for the speed of the mad military race to catch one prize after another seems unabated. On the 27th of June, 1864, Major-General Russell's Committee sat at the War Office to take evidence and "report upon the advisability of arming the infantry either in whole or in part with breechloaders." A popular error prevails that the campaign of 1866 caused the first introduction of breechloaders into the English service. This is very far from the truth. British cavalry have been armed with breechloading carbines for many years, and Major General Russell's Committee reported on the 11th July, 1864, that their opinion was "in favour of arming the infantry wholly with breechloaders." About the same time news came to England that the Emperor of the French had decided upon giving arms of the same description to his troops. Lord de Grey, who was then Secretary of State for War, immediately decided upon converting the old Enfield rifles into breechloaders, if possible, and appointed a committee on the 1st of August, 1864, to decide upon the system to be adopted. It was recognized that this was only a temporary measure, and that the questions relating to size of bore and best form of cartridge must be reserved for future consideration, when new arms were likely to be manufactured. Many inventors came forward in response to the Committee's invitation, and of the various systems seven were selected for thorough trial on the 11th of October, 1864. Six Enfield rifles were forwarded to each of the seven competitors, two months being allowed them for performing the operation of conversion. On the 19th December a Minute of the Director of Ordnance gave the President of the Ordnance Select Committee the conditions laid down in France "as required to be fulfilled in the breechloading arm of the French infantry." Among them was that of a cartridge carrying its own priming. On the 14th of March, 1865, more than a year before the Bohemian campaign, the Committee reported that the Snider was, on the whole, the system best fulfilling the conditions required. It was the only one adapted for a cartridge carrying its own ignition, Mr. Joslyn having failed to deliver his arms at the time named. The Snider shot badly, but that was the fault of the ammunition. Colonel Boxer set to work upon the cartridge and Colonel Dixon upon the rifle. The Snider system under their hands progressed rapidly in efficiency, and became the English arm of the present day. But this course, successful as it proved to be, displeased several inventors. Pressure was applied to the Government in the House of Commons, and a Special Committee was appointed to investigate the whole question of rifles and ammunition under the presidency of Lieut. Col. M. C. Fletcher, Scots Fusileer Guards. The members were—Captain J. Rawlins, 48th Regiment; Captain W. C. Mackinnon, 3rd Regiment; Earl Spencer, K.G.; and Mr. Edward Ross. The secre-

tary was Captain R. W. Haig, R. A. After certain preliminary reports, considered by the committee to be unsatisfactory, the Secretary of State for War decided that their labours might be extended and their powers enlarged, and this was made known to them on the 10th of December, 1867. Since then an elaborate series of experiments have been in progress, resulting in the recommendation of the Martini-Henry arm for adoption into the service. The report just published is very interesting, and forms a most valuable contribution to the history of military weapons. It cannot fail to be taken as a text-book by foreign Governments.

In their preliminary reports the Committee awarded the prize for breech mechanism to Mr. Henry, and for the cartridge case to Mr. Dav, because the Boxer or Government cartridge which was found to be best was not allowed to compete for the prize. In proceeding to solve all the questions which were to be answered before their decisions could be made the Committee agreed to separate the complex difficulty into its several parts. Previous experiments and a great weight of testimony enabled them to fix the weight of the bullet to 480 grains, the calibre at .45 of an inch, the weight of barrel at 4lb. 6z., its length at 35in., though we detect a desire to shorten the barrel still further, and with this desire we most cordially agree. The only objection to doing so is that the total length of the arm with bayonet would be shortened, and to this we reply that,—first bayonet work may be considered as almost obsolete in war; and, secondly, if the present length of stabbing apparatus must be retained in deference to prejudice it could be much more usefully attained by substituting for the bayonet a short sword similar to those already in the service with a saw back. Thus would be gained a weapon capable of cutting down small trees or brushwood and of performing all the functions of a saw and a knife as well as the sole purpose of a bayonet, that of stabbing. To these fixed data were added a powder charge of 85 grains and the Boxer cartridge case.

Nothing now remained but the rifling of the barrel and the breech mechanism. It was decided that all the different barrels should be tested with the same breech mechanism, and as Mr. Henry was prepared to apply his system to all the barrels quicker than the Snider action could be applied to them at Enfield, they were placed in his hands. Meanwhile the trial for breech mechanism was proceeded with.

First, the Committee tried the breech actions for rapidity, 20 or more shots being fired. Then they threw sand over them, both open and shut, to represent the effects of a sand storm in India. Their next test was proof with cartridges purposely damaged so as to insure a burst in the barrel. If all was satisfactory so far, and there were no defects as a military arm, the rifle was put through a long course of long continued firing, being allowed to rust at intervals between the days of shooting. Not only were the rifles left exposed to ordinary atmospheric effects, but water was thrown over them both when the breech mechanism was closed and when it was open, and they were left unwiped for several days and nights, then fired without cleansing. It was recognized that, in spite of every care in manufacture, isolated cartridges are liable to be unound, and besides ammunition may be accidentally damaged, so the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratories prepared a series of cartridges containing 12 different

defects. It is not to be wondered at that many systems failed to stand these extreme trials, nor are they on that account to be pronounced radically bad; but certainly the arms that passed through such crucial tests cannot be otherwise than first-rate for all conditions and climates.

The bolt system, including the Chassepot, needle-gun, and all modifications of both, was rejected, after careful trial, as liable to miss fire or accidents. It would be an invidious task to declare the reasons for the rejection of various private arms, but the defects noticed in those already adopted by foreign Governments may be stated without offence. The Berdan, a system numerous examples of which have lately been imported by Russia from the United States, was tried in two forms, with side lock and with sliding-bolt. In the first, great care is required lest the hammer should fall on the hinge that closes the breech instead of on the striker. The apparatus becomes fixed if exposed to rain. The second has the various disadvantages of bolt guns. The Chassepot was found to miss fire and foul about the point of the breech bolt. The needle was sometimes clogged. After a miss-fire the ramrod must be used to push out the cartridge. In the latest patterns submitted to the Committee only a few days ago some of these defects had been remedied, but after a few rounds there was a difficulty in forcing the cartridge into the chamber. The ammunition does not resist rain. The Peabody was withdrawn because the Committee preferred other systems on somewhat similar principles. The breech action jammed in rapid firing. The Prussian needle-gun was slower and more difficult of manipulation than any other systems before the Committee. All the objections to paper cartridges apply to this famous arm, which has been superseded in the rapid progress of breechloaders. There was a great escape of gas at the breech. The Russian converted arm—Carl system—became unserviceable when fine sand was thrown over the breech. The French conversion is liable to the same accident. The Austrian converted arm—the Wänzel—is liable to occasional miss-fires, and the cartridge case is sometimes left unextracted. The Austrian new rifle—the Werndle—becomes choked by sand or dirt, and the action of the extractor is uncertain.

After careful elimination of all rifles showing defects as military weapons, two very excellent ones remained—the Henry, which had won the prize in the previous competition, and the Martini. Certain modifications in both the one and the other had suggested themselves during the trials. An improved Martini and an improved Henry were manufactured for the final competition. Again were they subjected to elaborate experiment, and the Martini was finally selected. The Committee found that in safety the two systems were equal; in strength there was nothing to choose between the two; in number and simplicity of parts the Martini had the advantage, the pieces being 30 (by latest improvements 27), while the Henry had 49 parts. The Henry had, besides the disadvantage of an extractor plate soldered on to the barrel. The committee considered the Martini superior in simplicity of parts. In facility of manipulation either system seemed almost perfect, but the Henry has a side lock which might become wood-bound on exposure to wet, while the Martini action is completely enclosed within the metal breech block. The cost of the Martini is slightly less than that of its competitor. But while definitely

adopting the Martini breech mechanism, the Committee do not fail to state the many excellencies of the Henry, which has only been slightly surpassed. Both are superior to the Snider, and to any other existing foreign arm.

The breechloading question being settled, the selection of the best barrel became imperative. Mr. Westley Richards requested to have a barrel on his system tried with his own breech action, in addition to the one which he sent in to be fitted to the Henry breech, and a 5 inch Enfield barrel was tried with the Snider breech action. With these exceptions all barrels were fitted with the same loading mechanism. Trials were made under different conditions. The result was that the Henry barrel was found to be the best when used with his hardened bullets and details of cartridge. So, not only will the new arm be a compound of two systems, but the ammunition also. The weapon will be called the "Martini-Henry," the cartridge the "Boxer Henry." The Committee recommend that Mr. Martini should receive a reward for his breech mechanism and Mr. Henry for his barrel and ammunition. Experiments were made with repeating rifles and compressed gunpowder cartridges, but the repeaters were all found unsuitable for military service in their present form. We cannot but think that the Committee hardly gave prominence enough to the fact that the speed of firing 20 rounds matters little compared with the power of discharging half a dozen very rapidly when close to the enemy. We have no wish to quarrel with the present decision, but we believe that a magazine arm of some sort, short and light, with a sword instead of a bayonet, only to be fixed or very special and unusual emergencies, is the arm of the future. A shorter barrel would shoot as well as the adopted one, the man's aim would probably be better, and the weight thus saved might enable the soldier to carry more ammunition. We cannot express our opinion too strongly that modern improvements demand the substitution of fine and rapid shooting for stabbing and bludgeon work in war. It is impossible to imagine a case where you could stab a man and could not shoot him with a magazine arm, provided there is no lack of ammunition. If both sides have lost their supply of cartridges, they may take to bayonet or sword play. If one side only is without ammunition, it had better run away. The extreme power of breechloaders in war has yet to be completely understood by military men generally. The compressed powder was found to be not adapted for arms of .45-inch bore.

The barrel and breech action having been separately selected, it only remained to make sure that the two would work well together, though there could be little doubt of it. Accordingly, new arms were constructed, embodying both systems, together with all improvements suggested during the experiments. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the weapon produced, as cannot but be acknowledged by all who read what we now have to say of its powers.

First, as to accuracy. The mean deviation—that is to say, the mean distance of a large number of bullets from the centre of the group of marks made on a target—is at 300 yards little more than 6 inches, at 500 yards less than a foot, at 600 yards about a foot and a half, at 1,000 yards less than a foot and three-quarters, and at 12,000 yards just under three feet and a half. Secondly, lowness of trajectory. The use of sights by soldiers in actual battle is likely to be very restricted. If the men can be made to shoot straight at the enemy with any sight their

instructors may consider themselves very successful. All projectiles move in a curve, and the nearer this curve approaches a straight line the less four there is of misses, because bullets fired directly at an object will not fail to strike the mark, though the distance be not accurately ascertained. At 300 yards a bullet from the new rifle only rises 2ft. 7in. above the point aimed at; at 500 yards, just over 8ft. So, then, if the man aims straight at the middle of his enemy with the ordinary sight, which represents a range of 300 yards, he is sure not to shoot over his head, though the range may be much short of the 300 yards. If the good order "Shoot low, men," be obeyed, the bullet will never rise higher than the stature of a foot soldier anywhere within a range of 400 yards, or of a dragoon within 500 yards. The possible rapidity of firing is very great. We have seen the Martini-Henry rifle fired 20 times from the shoulder in 48 seconds—about 2½ seconds for each round. The speed of cavalry advancing to the charge from a distance of 1,000 yards is generally taken to be as follows:—For the first 400 yards, at a fast walk, 4½ minutes will be required; the next 400 will be passed over at a trot in about two minutes; the last 200 yards at a gallop in 30 seconds. If an infantry regiment reserve their fire till the cavalry are within 500 yards, and aim always low, or if without raising the 500 yards sight, they fire at the breasts of their enemy, they may pour in a storm of bullets numbering at least 30 per man. If the foe be advancing infantry the opportunity for firing many rounds will, of course, be far greater. It really seems as if we should have to take to armour and shields again; but what armour? These new weapons shoot not only straight, but strongly. Fourteen half-inch elm planks will not stop the bullets hardened as they are with tin, nor iron more than a quarter of an inch thick at a range under 300 yards. Two plates, each an eighth of an inch thick, placed an inch and a half apart, were perforated like paper at 500 yards, and at 350 yards a rope mantle three inches thick was shot through. Gabions filled with earth, sand bags, snappers, all the ordinary devices for protecting a slowly approaching enemy, each in its turn was perforated at longer or shorter distances. Only a gabion invented long ago by Quarter-master Jones, R. E., for which he was never properly rewarded, was proof against all attacks.

The opponents of small bores often urge that wounds inflicted by them will be trifling and so cured. They even say that men and horses will be stopped in their career, and base their opinion on the weakness of revolvers, forgetting that the pistol has not only a very small and light bullet, but also a very small powder charge. Hence its total striking force, and the consequent shock to the living creature, is sometimes so slight as to be disregarded for a time. Men who know what battle is might answer that, however brave a soldier may be, he is seldom found to go on fighting after being wounded. No doubt, individual instances occur, but the excuse of a flesh wound is generally made the most of. There are always severely wounded comrades to be carried to the rear, and the temptation to return under fire is not so strong as to overcome the natural love of life. The loss of blood may not be very great, but it is apparent and very cooling to the martial ardour with which soldiers' brains are supposed to burn. But the Martini-Henry shoots straight, hard and savagely withal. Its action upon the living body is such as must satisfy the most ardent lover of cruel wounds. A horse

whose term of life had nearly expired was brought before the Committee and killed mercifully by one shot. Then those six English gentlemen of the Committee who, being English gentlemen, were men of tender hearts, set themselves to riddle the warm carcass with bullets of various sorts and from various guns. The Boxer-Henry cartridges tore through flesh, "leaving a large wound on exit," splintered bones, and on the whole did their work as cruelly as could be desired. Certainly the lookers on felt little inclination to expose their bodies to such missiles. War is getting day by day to be more and more unpleasant. When the English infantry have been armed with the new rifle, a regiment might lie behind a bank, and there exists nothing in the shape of an enemy that could advance against it without being swept away. Only the bank, if not there by nature, must be made by art, for the enemy also will be armed by strong and far shooting weapons. It must be some comfort to the British public to know that all those improvements in arms tend to strengthen the defence rather than the attack, *provided the defenders intrench themselves*. At any rate, the hammer and tongs system of fighting is receiving blow after blow from the hands of science, and must before long yield to more educated and artful methods.

At the eleventh hour certain objections were raised to both barrel and breech mechanism. Colonel Boxer said that the chamber was not large enough to admit of the possible though accidental increase in the size of a few cartridges among the many millions that are manufactured. This was a severe blow to the Committee. With heavy hearts they ordered the chamber to be enlarged, and the relief was great when it was found that the shooting of the barrel was in no way spoilt. Then it was objected that some parts of the breech mechanism had to bear too much strain, and the whole action would be stopped if these failed. Patiently accessible to all ideas, the Committee substituted lead for iron or steel in the parts mentioned. Strange to say the apparatus worked without fail. Nothing could be a clearer proof of the mechanical accuracy of the Martini breech. It is almost impossible to imagine any test to which these rifles have not been subjected, except that final one, the manufacture by machinery in large quantities. We have no wish to hamper Mr. Cardwell in his difficult and unaccustomed task, but we cannot fail to see that he is committing a grave error in ordering new Sniders to be made, instead of trying that last experiment, the machine manufacture of the Martini Henry. All that needs to be done is to make a few slight alterations in the Enfield machinery, at a comparatively trifling cost. There is not the slightest reason to expect that the arms will not be manufactured with great care and certainty. We ask, "What tests remain that the Committee have not tried and that soldiers can try?" If it were merely the conversion of old Enfields into Sniders little need be said; but we are informed that new Sniders are to be made. Surely this must be an error? We cannot believe that the Minister who descanted so eloquently the other day on the necessity for keeping few military stores because they are apt to become obsolete, can actually intend to manufacture arms which are already obsolete. We can readily understand that the authorities at Enfield are loth to stop work for a time and alter their machinery, but the one chance of superiority must not be let slip by the British army. It cannot be great, numerically; but it can always be

more perfectly armed and trained than its foreign rivals. An independent committee has been chosen to investigate a certain subject. It has performed its task to the perfect satisfaction of all competent persons who have watched it. If the Government does not now act upon its recommendations we shall begin to despair of that military progress which, however vexatious to men of peace, is absolutely necessary if England would retain the respect of her neighbours and be safe from aggression.—*The Mail.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY SCHOOLS OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—As the question of the Military Schools of the future has been freely canvassed in your columns for some time past, may I briefly ventilate my ideas on the subject?

I am rather surprised, I must confess, to see that almost all your correspondents condemn the present system of Military Schools. Some complain that they teach too much. At least so I infer from the tenor of several communications that have appeared in your columns, in which the idea is prominently brought forward that volunteers and militia do not need to learn all that regulars learn. That some volunteer hand-book should be substituted for the Queen's Regulations, and some manual of very much simplified drill for the Field Exercise.

Now, it seems to me that this principle is wrong. If ever the volunteers are to be used, it will be in conjunction with regulars. We cannot expect that they will come down to our level, and so we must come up to theirs. Their books must be our books too. For instance, one writer not long ago hinted at the uselessness of learning the routine of Courts Martial. But volunteer officers have before now had to sit on a Court Martial, and have been thankful that they have learned what they did about them at the Military Schools.

And I suppose it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that the Adjutant of a Battalion, chiefly composed of drafted men, as most Battalions will be to a great extent ten years from now, will have his hands full with them. When the drafting has done its work, there will be no virgin defaulter books after a term of active service. And in case of war, nothing that ever was taught at a Military School would prove superfluous.

Some, on the other hand, propose that a Military Academy, like West Point, should be established in place of the present schools, where men might learn all the mysteries of war. No doubt it would be a very pleasant college for young men with plenty of time to spend their fathers' money at. But again, if we ever should go to war, there is no doubt but that our commanding officers, above the rank of Lieut. Colonel at least will be regulars, and that the honor of handling a brigade in action will hardly

ever by any chance fall to the lot of our aspiring friends.

A very clear-sighted cadet proposes as an improvement on the present system that the cadet of the Military Schools of the future should live in barracks. This plan, I fear, would be more plausible than practicable. The constant fatigue and orderly duties would interfere with study; and the general discomfort of such a life would deter men from entering. I speak feelingly. The only drawback to the complete success of the Laprairie camp was the discomfort. It was our own fault of course. But the cooking and housekeeping that we carried on there would have cost our affectionate mothers and wives many sleepless nights, had they appreciated our sufferings. Cadets had better learn the theory first, and then learn to apply it—say in another such camp.

The latest proposal that I have seen is that each Battalion should have a Military School of its own. This plan is liable to several objections. In any school the teacher should know more than the scholars want to learn, and there is no passed cadet who is fit to take charge of an advanced squad, for the simple fact that he must have forgotten so much of what he would have to teach. And none but regulars can teach the bearing, the stop, and the steadiness which make a soldier something more than a man in a red coat.

Why not go on with the old Military Schools, and put them under the instructions of discharged regulars? A good many quondam Military School instructors are still in the country. So are a great many others who are just as good. The Grand Trunk Railway could furnish at least one efficient staff from among its employees.

And again, why wish to restrict the Military Schools to gentlemen? Passed cadets are certainly worth fifty dollars apiece to their country, either as officers, non-commissioned officers, or even privates. A man who goes to the school to make fifty dollars will be invaluable to his company on active service, should he never rise above the ranks, should he be socially the veriest cad that ever stepped.

Passed cadets of every rank, especially if Laprairie men, proved their value again and again in 1866, and I have no fear but that they will do so once more, if our amiable neighbors across the lines ever take to the expensive amusement of burning ball cartridge with the heavy end pointed towards us.

37TH IGNORAMUS.

MONTREAL CAVALRY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Commandant—Major B. C. Russell, H.M. 13th Hussars.

Adjutant—Lieut. H. S. Walker, H. M. 13th Hussars.

Drill Instructor—Sergeant Macdonald, H. M. 13th Hussars.

Riding School Instructor—Sergeant Maguire, H. M. 13th Hussars.

At the final examination of the Cavalry class in March last, the following officers and non-commissioned officers received Certificates of proficiency, as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Lieut. Colonel T. Bacon, Brigade Major, Montreal.

Lieut. Colonel A. D. D'Orsonnons, Brigade Major, Terrebonne.

Major E. Barnard, Militia Staff.

Major G. Dowker, V. Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

Major A. R. Bethune, 3rd Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Troop Sergeant Major John Tees, 1st Troop V. C., Montreal.

Corporal John Crozier, St. Andrew's Cavalry, St. Andrews.

SECOND CLASS.

Troop Sergeant Major H. W. Alloway, Royal Guides, Montreal.

Sergeant O. Mercier, Canadian Hussars, Quebec.

Corporal J. McMillan, Canadian Hussars, Quebec.

QUEBEC CAVALRY SCHOOL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Commandant—Captain Turnbull.

Adjutant—Lieut. W. L. Forsyth, late 7th Hussars.

Riding Master and Drill Instructor—Mr. F. Villiers, late 13th Hussars.

This School of Instruction is doing much good, no less than 28 cadets having already gone through a course of Riding Drill, but owing to the whole expence falling upon the officers of the Quebec Squadron, the Government not even allowing the paltry trifle of forage for the 12 trained troop horses kept expressly for the school, they cannot keep the cadets as long at Riding Drill as could be wished.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The two Rifle Companies of the Grand Trunk Brigade here are now performing their annual drills, with an average attendance of about 35 per company.

The annual meeting of the Brockville Rifle Association was held in the Brigade office, on the 17th inst., with a larger attendance than usual. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shewed a balance of about \$250 on hand, which was considered very satisfactory.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Lt. Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion (re-elected), President; Captain and Paymaster H. S. McDonald, 41st Battalion, Secretary-Treasurer; Major McKechnie, Captains Cole and Worsley, and A. B. Dana, Esquire, Mayor (re-elected), Vice-Presidents. The council, with few exceptions the same as last year.

A committee for soliciting subscriptions, and one for framing programme and arranging for annual match, were appointed, with instructions to report to Council at earliest possible convenience.

The annual meeting of the Brockville Rifle Club was held after the adjournment of the Association. The Secretary-Treasurer's report shewed the expenditure for past year to be slightly in excess of receipts, but from old balances brought forward, left a fund still on hand of about \$15. The total number of members for past year were nineteen, and as these few have to bear the whole expense, the finances may be considered satisfactory. The old officers were all re-elected, viz:—Lt. Col. Jackson, President; Captain McClean, Secretary-Treasurer; and Lieut. Wilkinson, assistant Secretary. About ten members re-signed the roll.

The St. Lawrence is now clear of ice, and a few propellers and schooners have passed up and down. Builders seem very busy in commencing the erection of new, and repairing old buildings. This shows that our business people are prosperous, and our good old town steadily improving. A more desirable locality for manufacturing articles not requiring much power, cannot be found in Canada.

FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The meeting of the Council of Ontario Provincial Association takes place to-morrow to consider the amount of aid to be granted to affiliated Associations and the time and place of the first Tournament, concerning which full particulars will be sent you.

The following from the *Globe* respecting the Volunteer monument will be read with interest:—

THE VOLUNTEER MONUMENT.

For some time past very little has been heard by the public in reference to the Volunteer monument. We are glad to know that the sum necessary to the completion of the monument is now in the hands of the Committee. Some time ago the order was given to Mr. Reid, representing the firm of Mayer & Co., Montreal, who, after preparing a design, with which the Committee were pleased, commenced the work. Since that time he has been busily engaged with the models; and lately the figures have been produced in plaster, preparatory to their being transferred to the marble already imported from Italy for the work. The total height of the monument will, we may state, be about 50 feet, comprised of a series of sections, about ten feet each in height, and all appropriately ornamented. A short distance from the base will be placed the principal figures of the column—two volunteers, and figures of Grief and Faith on alternate sides. These four figures will be life-size; and the plaster casts, now completed, are spoken of, by those who have seen them, as models in form and expression. We hope the artist will be successful in transferring the same beauties of detail and general design to the final work. Surmounting the whole will be placed a figure of Britannia, about eight feet high, and resting on a pedestal about 40 feet from the

ground. It was at first intended to place a picture of the battle of Ridgeway in bas-relief on the monument; but a later design has since superseded this, and the Arms of Great Britain, Toronto and Hamilton will occupy three sides of the square—an inscription, denoting the object intended in the erection of the monument, will occupy the fourth. The foundation of the structure has already been laid in the section of the Queen's Park adjoining the University grounds. This stands about four feet from the level of the carriage way, which runs near; and when the complete structure is added, it will form one of the most attractive sights in the city. The steps ascending to the face of the pedestal will be of Montreal limestone, and the body of the monument Nova Scotian sandstone, a clear specimen of grey stone, that will contrast well with the lighter marble of which the figures will be made. Urns and other figures will be engrafted into the complete structure, in such a way as, while leaving no unnecessary void, will not offend the eye by a profusion of ornament. All the material is now on hand at Montreal, and it is expected to be completed by September next. It is hoped that his Excellency the Governor General will then be in the western Province and unveil the monument with due ceremony. It is intended to enclose the plot of ground appropriated to the Committee with a temporary railing in the shape of a *chevaux de frise* with spear-pointed heads; but it is hoped that the liberality of our citizens will suggest a more enduring guard for the protection of the memorial to our honoured dead. Ultimately, it is hoped that a neat railing composed of muskets and swords in cast iron will be constructed. It will also be found necessary, doubtless, to construct a lodge for a caretaker to the monument. It is felt that some protection of this kind will be necessary to preserve the monument entire, and it is now almost determined to take some steps of this kind in order to give security to a structure that will be a credit to the city and the Province.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the 'Captain' iron-clad turret ship lately launched, the Messrs. Laird have several vessels on hand, the most important of which H. M. iron-clad ship "Vanguard," of 3,774 tons, one of the latest class of broadside ships which is now in a forward state, with teak backing fitted, and many of her armour plates in place.

Disraeli and the other leaders of the Conservative party have frequently stated that the disestablishment of the Irish Church was only "the beginning of the end." Mr. Archdall, a member, strange to say of the party, has already endeavoured to carry out the prediction, and a few days ago moved to extend the process of disendowment and disestablishment of the Church in England and Scotland.

THE TITLE "SERGEANT."—The late Sergeant Talfourd having on one occasion landed at Granton Pier, committed his portmanteau to an old porter. His name, "Mr. Sergeant Talfourd," was pasted on it, and was observed by the porter. The learned gentleman offered payment to the porter for his trouble, but was met with the reply, "Na, na, sir, I winna take a penny; frae you, and you're very welcome, for I was once a sergeant like yourself."—*Notes and Queries.*

Von Moltke has been presented with a gorgeous sword by King William of Prussia, in commemoration of his services in the campaign of 1866, against Austria.

It is proposed to form a Confederacy of the British West India Islands. The proposed Confederacy will have two subordinate Legislatures; one in Jamaica, which will include the Bermudas, Bahamas, and Turks Islands, the Leeward Islands—comprising Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher, Auguilla, Montserrat, Nevis, Barbuda, and the Virgin Islands, also British Honduras in Yucatan: the second division to include the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada and St. Lucia, as also Trinidad and British Guiana, with the seat of the Legislature in Barbadoes.

It is related that the Ex-Queen of Spain recently resolved to visit all the convents in Paris, but a rebuff she received at one of them will probably lead her to abandon her design. At this one she was received without any sort of ceremony, and on leaving, no one but the Lady Superior accompanied her to the door. "Why am I not treated with more respect than this?" asked her Majesty. The Superior meekly replied that it was not the custom of the house to do extraordinary honors to visitors. "But I am a Queen!" The Superior replied that no exception was made to the rules for a Queen. "Why, in Spain," exclaimed the Queen, angrily, "the nuns kneel when I enter their convent." "Oh, madame," was the answer, "here we kneel only to God."

WATER-BOTTLE FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The 2nd Surrey Administrative Battalion, always noticeable for the smartness of its equipments, has just been provided with a new pattern water-bottle, the invention we believe, of the commandant of the regiment, Colonel Cochrane. The peculiarity of the bottle is, according to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, that it is covered with thick felt, which, as is well known, is so bad a conductor of heat that the contents of the bottle will remain at the same temperature for hours. The felt has also the advantage of preventing the bottle from being broken or injuring its wearer by a fall. The whole affair is covered with black leather, and is so arranged as to hang comfortably in the waist-belt.

A Brussels paper, *La Finance*, contains a letter as to the military movements in Prussia, which is worth quoting, though great allowances are to be made for the evident bias of the writer. He says:—

"In military and diplomatic circles, everybody appears settled in the belief of a coming war with France. Military men desire hostilities as soon as possible, for, argue they, the longer we wait the less chance we shall have, as France will be more prepared. Our military authorities are taking every precaution. The mobilization of the army is going on, and several classes of the reserve and landwehr have been called out. The putting of the army on a war footing may be carried out without any one knowing or doubting it. The public here see nothing in all this but war. They remember that landwehr ought not to be called out in time of peace under any pretext, but only when war is imminent, and when the line is ready to take the field. At Mayence the concentration of several divisions is announced, under pretext of manœuvres. It is evident that the authorities rely on the ignorance abroad relative to Prussian matters."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia of 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 Province are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

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

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

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

Last week we alluded to the manful position of Sir G. E. CARTIER in reference to the feeling of the people of Canada in the event of war with the United States. No one who contemplates such a contingency, could regard it in any other light than the most deplorable disaster that could befall the world; but yet by going deeper into the subject we are struck with the conviction that eventually there must be a great trial of strength between the two most progressive nations on earth. There can be no doubt but England has given to America those feelings and aspirations which distinguish the Republic; change of climate, transplantation, the exaggeration of ambitious ignorance, all of which mark the character of the Republican people of this continent, goes to prove one fact only, standing out prominent above the dusty

whirlwind of political mob excitement, and that is inborn hatred of Britain. That hatred does not spring from a sense of wrong or injury, nor from a recollection of former humiliation, but from that same sense of inferiority which impels the low bred rowdy to insult the gentleman, not that the gentleman has done him any wrong, but feeling in his heart that he cannot rise to him, he strives to drag him down to a level with himself. At the present time, and with the present administration in England it is not easy to anticipate what the reply of Great Britain will be to the ultimatum of President Grant as foreshadowed by the United States press,—we should say the Republican press, for the Southerners write and feel differently,—however, the matter resolves itself into one grand question of principle, and that is whether the old bulwark of Liberty and equal rights guaranteed by the British Constitution has to give way to mob violence, or that the spirit of conservative progress be maintained. The American press argues the popularity of a war with England, and count upon the benefits to themselves, exactly in the same strain that a thief and robber would, when counting upon times of public excitement, as offering opportunities for plunder. For instance, take the immorality of the following from the New York Herald:

"Talking of the advantages of a war with England might astonish such timid old fogies as our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish and men of the same narrow minded views; but with all the horrors and cost of such a conflict there can be no doubt the result would be of advantage to the United States. It would put all our shipyards, workshops and manufactories in full operation; vessels of every description would spring into life as if by magic; the ocean would soon be covered with "Alabamas" of the most formidable character; British ships and commerce would be swept from every sea, and in the end this country would become the first maritime nation in the world. As to war vessels, monitors, and all the other terrible naval engines of modern warfare, we could construct these more rapidly than the "Monitor" which fought the "Merrimac" was built, which only took a few weeks to prepare for the greatest naval fight in history. This country is comparatively invulnerable to British armies or fleets, and a war would leave us in the position England was in after she destroyed the Spanish Armada and the fleets of Holland, the first naval and maritime nation on the globe. We say nothing of the British Possessions in America, which would necessarily be lost to England and become a part of this Republic, nor of the thousand millions of American bonds and securities held in that country, which would be rendered useless."

What a dismal hope for regeneration is contained in this, and how fallacious the argument by which it is backed. The first advantage claimed is that it would put all their shipyards, workshops and manufactories in full operation. Well, it is only now four years since the conclusion of that war which brought the United States to the verge of bankruptcy, all that protective tariffs and other imposts for the protection

of home industry could do has been done, and yet that carrying trade which they are so anxious to monopolize is beyond their grasp. And why? simply because they are not an outwardly progressive nation, and occupy upon this continent the same position that China does in Asia. The intense self conceit of the Celestial has its counterpart in Congress, and the extravagant stupidity of the Chinese Emperor is outdone by the mobocratic President. In further illustration of the theory of advantage by war the Herald makes a rather unfortunate choice of terms when it says that "the ocean would soon be covered with 'Alabama's.'" Then two miserable tubs, for they were nothing else, utterly destroyed the commerce of the United States within the space of two years, what could the shipyards of Great Britain not do? But really there is no American commerce to destroy; there is nothing sailing upon the seas under the stars and stripes that the smallest gunboat in Her Majesty's navy could not sweep out of existence. As regards the mercantile marine—the glory of "Nantucket Spouters" has departed, coal oil has arrested the process of ocean depopulation, and the spirit of Herman Melville can brood undisturbed among the island of Orin.

With an extraordinary faculty for jumping at conclusions unwarranted by anything but an excited imagination, the Herald writer says that "British ships and commerce would be swept from the sea," by a nation that cannot construct one seaworthy iron clad. Continuing our observations on the above paragraph we come to the most grotesque piece of absurdity ever written by an American editor, wherein he characterizes the engagement between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" as "the greatest naval fight in history." This is indeed, according to the elegancies of Republican phraseology, "going the whole hog." Following out the imaginary programme instituted by the Herald we find the United States, after the war with England, "The first naval and maritime nation in the world"—a magnificent result to be obtained by a fleet proved to be incapable of blockading half a dozen of their own ports. But saddest of all is the illustration of intellectual aberration contained in the sentence in which the British possessors on this continent are disposed of as mere side issues. One thing is touchingly apparent throughout the article to which we refer and that is its total innocence of anything approaching reasonable deduction. History and logic are alike ignored and with characteristic dishonesty the Herald anglophobist concludes by chucking over the idea of cheating English holders of American bonds out of their money. This is the true spirit of practical roguery, but it is well for mankind and liberty that England stands an immovable bulwark against the despotism of the mob so well represented by the New York Herald. In another article which appeared in a sub-

quent issue of the same bellicose sheet the writer hastens to repudiate the "one people" sentiment, enlarged upon by Reverdy Johnson of late. We never believed in it and the writer cannot be more eager than we are to disown the bastardly relationship. The merciless soldier who waded to the White House through the blood of his countrymen has determined, it is said, to signalize his term of office by practically fulfilling the Monroe doctrine in the forcible annexation of the new Dominion and the West Indian islands. So then the foolish dream of empire can be indulged in by the Republican President as well as by an Alexander or a Bonaparte; and the boasted advocate of liberty becomes an invader of the rights of others, a tyrant and an oppressor, who to indulge a mere insensate ambition would evoke the demon of war and become the most blood guilty amongst human murderers. We, the men of the North, await the result of this strange war mania which has seized our neighbors, with our backs against the pole and our feet upon the lakes: we are prepared for the shock, fearless as our fathers, and we will try to be as successful.

We have often wondered why the Ottawians, who are so proud of being the "Capitalists" of the new Dominion, do not form a Volunteer Cavalry Corps—a Governor General's Body Guard—the same as in Toronto and Montreal. The metropolitan counties contain the very best material for such a purpose, and we have no doubt but the Minister of Militia will give every encouragement to the movement if inaugurated by a leading citizen. It is a standing reproach to the Capital that it does not supply His Excellency with an escort on the opening of Parliament and other public occasions. The Field Battery, under the command of Captain Forsyth, and the Artillery Brigade brought to such efficiency under Lt. Col. Forrest and his officers, shew plainly enough that it only requires to be properly started and Ottawa will give as fine and efficient a troop of cavalry as any city in America. This is not the first time the matter has been mooted, and we hope before long to see the idea carried into effect.

The great review of Volunteer troops held at Dover recently has given the English press something to talk about, and the volunteers have come in for a sound drubbing by the daily press. From leading articles on the subject in the English papers we were led to suppose that the volunteers had disgraced themselves completely on that occasion, and were it not for reading our esteemed contemporary *The Volunteer Service Gazette* we would have, in all probability remained under an erroneous impression regarding the conduct of our English brethren.

It appears that 20,000 volunteers were assembled at Dover and paraded upon that

ground, which we remember without regret or tenderness, in one of those pitiless storms of rain, wind and snow, only known upon *Insula sanctorum*. The regular officer in command finding it impossible to carry out the programme arranged, on account of the weather, dismissed the force after the men had undergone that process, most trying even to veterans, of standing under arms and being half drenched. It was distinctly understood that they were dismissed unconditionally for four hours, and of course under these circumstances they sought shelter and food as best they might in a town never remarkable for the extent or quality of its accommodation. Suddenly the weather cleared up, and as suddenly the bugles sang out the "assembly," and in less than an hour the bulk of the force was again in order and ready to march. As might be expected, a good number were absent, and a few shewed signs of having taken refreshment, but upon the whole, considering the circumstances, the volunteers, instead of blame and abuse, are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves. With that fondness for criticism and proneness for faultfinding which distinguishes a portion of the British press, the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* are very severe in their comments upon the conduct of the volunteers, but, from what we are able to gather, we believe that the whole thing was a bungle, and the volunteers were the victims instead of the offenders. At this distance we are unable to thoroughly understand why some of the leading organs of public opinion should so persistently seek out opportunities for casting discredit upon the voluntary system, but we feel assured that any system which trains the manhood of a nation, and educates them for the defence of their homes is too valuable an institution to be assailed without danger, to the best interests of the commonwealth.

On Wednesday the Council of the Board of Trade, of Ottawa, presented the following address to the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and Mr. Macdougall, C. B., at the office of the Minister of Militia.

ADDRESS.

The Honorable Sir George Etienne Cartier, Baronet, Minister of Militia and Defence, and the Honorable William Macdougall, C.B., Minister of Public Works.

GENTLEMEN.—The Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, offer their congratulations on your arrival from the arduous and successful mission undertaken in the interest of the British Empire, and especially of its North American possessions.

In whatever light the acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company's territory may be viewed no question can arise as to its value, politically and commercially, both to the mother country and her Colonial Empire on this continent, and as you have overcome by unwearied perseverance and enlightened statesmanship, the great and almost insuperable difficulties surrounding the negotiations for the transfer to Canada of the valuable tract between the shores of Lake Superior and the eastern slopes of the Rocky Moun-

tain, the Council of the Board of Trade trust that the same progressive policy will be manifested in such measures as will lead to the immediate development of the inexhaustible resources in the agricultural and mineral wealth of that country.

On behalf of, and respecting the mercantile community of the Capital, we thank you for the service rendered the commercial interests of the Empire, and with full confidence in your patriotism and statesmanship, hope that you may long fill the exalted position you now hold, and that honors well earned and graciously conferred, may be but the prelude of greater to follow.

We are, Gentlemen, with profound respect,
Your obedient servants,
On behalf of the Council.

A. WORKMAN,
President.

In reply, Sir, George E. Cartier thanked the President and Council for their very flattering address, and for their appreciation of the services of himself and colleague. He briefly referred to the negotiations and the difficulties surrounding their completion as far as the Hudson Bay Company were concerned, that there were 1700 share holders to be dealt with each and every one of which had to be satisfied that their own peculiar interest was safe. From the Imperial administration nothing but the kindest and most considerate treatment had been received, but having succeeded in closing the negotiations, for, so far, no doubt, the Canadian government would be obliged to take up the question of opening access to the rich territory acquired; and the opening of the Ottawa River is one of the future means by which that object must be accomplished. Objections might be taken to the bargain but having the Imperial guarantee the money would be obtained at 3½ per cent, and would be repaid, principal and interest, in a given number of years, the charge to the Country in the meantime not exceeding twelve or thirteen thousand pounds currency, per annum. Say at once \$52,000, and for this a territory far more valuable than the Western States which were the direct means of building up the neighboring Union, had been acquired.

With respect to the lands reserved, it was necessary that the Hudson's Bay Company should be protected and the corporation without exclusive privileges retained on account of the Indians whom they had treated as human beings, not as wildbeasts, to be exterminated as the people across the lines had done. He (Sir George E. Cartier) would not have concluded the negotiations without having the interests of those Indians cared for, and the course taken would be satisfactory to every man in Canada as commending itself from motives of justice and humanity; the reason why the twentieth part of the lots were reserved, was that an inducement should be offered to the company, and, in reality, it amounted to this, that in a township of 20,000 acres they would get 1,000 or five lots of 200 acres each, not in a block, but as the chances of the lot might determine, and it would be a matter of pure accident if any two lots were contiguous. While the municipality had ful

power to tax every lot and sell it if such tax was not paid; such were the outlines of this matter, and, on behalf of himself and colleague, he thanked the council for the very flattering address received as it proved they had at least done their duty by the country.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall said he would not detain the Council; Sir G. E. Cartier had fully stated every circumstance which had occurred and the motive which governed all their actions while in England, but, during a recent trip West, he found the people generally well pleased at the success of the mission so far, and he believed a large immigration of our young men from the East and West would be directed to this vast country instead of to the United States, as they preferred British institutions and the security they gave to any other. As an Ottawa question it was decisive on one point, and that was fixing the Seat of Government by so firm an anchor that no force could weigh it. As the Council had taken so fair a view of their proceedings he was bound to believe they had done the State some service.

The President of the Board of Trade Alex. Workman, Esq., then presented the members of the Council, and the proceedings terminated.

The Council of the Board of Trade is a thoroughly independent body, not likely to be swayed by political feeling of any kind, and what enhances the value of this address is the fact that every item connected with the transfer of the Hudson's Bay territory has been debated by them for the last month, and they came to the conclusion of presenting an address because they believed the transaction was of the greatest possible benefit to this country and had been negotiated on a fair commercial basis. It certainly speaks highly for the statesmanship of the negotiators, and it could be no ordinary matter that would bring those gentlemen composing the Council of the Board of Trade from their legitimate business—but they were fully aware of the importance of this matter and took the earliest and best method of evincing their opinions.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On Monday the principal matter of interest that came under consideration was the presentation, by Mr. Alonzo Wright, of petitions praying for the construction of the Ottawa and French River Canal. Mr. McKenzie objected to the reading of the petitions. After some questions about the Intercolonial Railway and the Commissioners the House adjourned.

Tuesday—The subject of the petitions presented by Mr. Alonzo Wright again came under discussion, and after many pros and cons the Speaker ruled that they were in order and consequently they were received and referred to Committee. The correspondence in relation to the Intercolonial Railway was received from His Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Rose moved that the speech from the Throne be taken into consideration, also the usual motion that supplies be granted to Her Majesty, and that the same be taken up on Friday. It was elicited from the Minister of Finance that the Government had no intention to ask Parliament for further power to deal with the silver question.

Wednesday—In the Senate the copyright law was discussed, and motion was carried praying His Excellency that all papers relating to the subject might be laid before the House.

In the Commons Mr. McCORMACK gave notice of introduction of Bill to provide that the first day of July be a legal holiday.

Mr. MILLS gave notice of Bill to provide that members of the several Local Legislatures shall be ineligible to sit and vote in the Commons of Canada.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD read the reply of His Excellency to the address of the House.

Hon. Mr. GALT gave notice of motion for the production of correspondence between the United States and Canada relative to the troubles on the frontier in 1866. He explained that his object in making the motion was to call attention to the extraordinary motion made by Senator Chandler in the United States Congress—referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations—which called upon the British Government to surrender the whole of British North America as compensation for damages effected by the "Alabama" and other Confederate cruisers. He did not, of course, intend at that stage to enter fully into the matter, but when it again came before the House he should take it up. (Cheers.)

A message was received from His Excellency with despatch relating to terms upon which Newfoundland would enter the Union.

Among the questions put to the ministry by Members were the following:

Mr. KEELER—Whether it is the intention of the Government to provide for the construction of the Murray Canal in the appropriations to be made during the present session of Parliament?

Hon. Mr. Rose said that the state of the Finances would not permit appropriations for the purpose.

Mr. BUCHANAN—Whether it is too late to give any information as to approaching negotiations of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States?

Hon. Mr. Rose said that there was no information to give on the subject.

Mr. Masson (Soulanges)—Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present Session a measure to limit the rate of interest throughout the whole Dominion?

Hon. Mr. Rose said that this was one of the matters under the consideration of Government.

Mr. Masson (Soulanges)—Whether it is the intention of the Government to recommend His Excellency the Governor General to exercise the Royal Prerogative of mercy in favor of the Reverend Mr. McMahon and other Fenian prisoners now confined in the Penitentiary or other prisons in the Dominion?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of His Excellency to give any information on the subject.

After several other questions relative to the Great Western Railway and the Civil Service the House adjourned.

Thursday—In the Senate the Hon. JAS. SKELDON presented two petitions praying for the construction of the Ottawa Ship Canal. The Hon. Mr. Ross presented a petition praying for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor General praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House copies of:—

1st All papers and documents relating to the accusation, trial and condemnation of Rev. John McMahon, a Roman Catholic Priest, after the invasion of the Femans in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, on the 2nd day of June, 1866.

2nd. All petitions and memorials praying for the pardon of the said Rev. John McMahon or the commutation of his sentence.

3rd. Any notes or reports of the Judge who presided at the trial of the said Rev. John McMahon, addressed to the Governor in Council, and all Reports of Council or Orders in Council on the above subject.

The honorable gentleman spoke at some length on the motion in French.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said he had seconded the motion because his honorable friend, the mover, had requested him to do so. He was sure the Government would have no objection to bring down the papers, but he must state that he could not agree with some remarks made by the mover of the resolution reflecting on the administration of Justice in Upper Canada. The Government had had the matter brought under their notice and after the attention they had given it without taking action he was sure they must have grounds for detaining the reverend gentleman.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the Government would bring down all papers bearing on the subject except such as were of a confidential nature. Among this class might be counted the notes of the Judges on the occasion. He could not say that they would be brought down. He must express his dissent from the remarks made by the Honorable mover of the resolution. It was true that there had been a clergyman and a priest taken prisoners on the occasion, and both had been tried. If the clergyman had been acquitted and the priest convicted, it was because the jury saw so fit to deal with the evidence laid before them. He thought nothing could be said contravening the impartial administration of justice in Ontario.

In the Commons a number of petitions were presented, and among the number, one by Mr. Harrison, signed by 2,000 inhabitants of Ontario, praying for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. YOUNG—Whether the report extensively circulated throughout the United States be true, that the Government had employed any person or persons to act on its behalf to endeavor to secure the passage of a new Reciprocity Treaty through Congress?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the report was not true; there were no persons so employed.

Mr. KEELER—Whether it is the intention of the Government to constitute Dominion Day a legal holiday?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD informed the questioner that an hon. member had a bill before the House on the subject.

Mr. BOURASSA moved an address for correspondence relative to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there was really no correspondence on the subject, but there had been since last session a despatch received from the Imperial Government.

Mr. OLIVER moved address for statement of amount paid, or to be paid, for arrest and prosecution of parties suspected of the murder of the Hon. T. D. McGee; and address for statement of inland places at which customs duty is collected.

A message was received from His Excellency with copy of correspondence on Nova Scotia arrangement.

After a passage between the Hon. Messrs. Rose and Holton, relative to the public accounts, the House adjourned.

Friday—Mr. McKenzie wanted to know why the vacancies in the Cabinet were not filled and if the liberals were to be offered seats. After some sparring between him and Sir J. A. Macdonald, the matter dropped.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the acts relating to criminal offences, which were read and referred to Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

The Hon. Mr. HOLTON praised the settlement made by the Hon. Mr. Rose with the Great Western Railway.

After a number of questions the House adjourned.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The *Tribune's* special says:—"The instructions to Minister Motley are being prepared at the State Department. He is expected to take his departure in a few days. It is understood that his instructions will be in keeping with the opinions promulgated by Gen. Grant, relative to the liability of England for all property destroyed by the Alabama. In this respect they will differ entirely from the instructions given to ex-Ministers Adams and Johnson. Mr. Motley is having frequent conversations with Mr. Evarts in regard to international laws, and it is thought he will be given a wide range in negotiating future treaties.

The following is the latest with reference to the movement of troops in Canada:—

The revised arrangements regarding the move of the 3rd Brigade of the Royal Artillery in Canada, are as follows:—

Head-quarters from Montreal to Quebec. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Batteries from Quebec to Halifax.

No. 6 Battery, St. Helen's, Montreal, to Kingston.

Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries Kingston to Quebec. No. 5 Battery remains at Quebec.

The complete arrangements for moves to take place during the coming summer in connection with the reductions in Canada are:—

1st battalion 22nd Regiment, 4th battalion 60th Rifles, New Brunswick to England; 78th Highlanders, Canada to Nova Scotia; 30th Regiment, Nova Scotia to England; 53rd Regiment, Canada to Barbadoes; 47th Regiment, Barbadoes to England; 29th Regiment, Canada to Jamaica; 84th Regiment, Jamaica

to Nova Scotia; 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, Nova Scotia to England; 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, Ottawa to Montreal; 1st battalion 60th Rifles, head-quarters and five companies, Ottawa, remainder to Toronto.

The general staff will be reduced in Canada on account of the reduction of the force in the command by two major-generals, Major-Generals Stisted, C. B., and Bisset, C. B.; two aides-de-camp, Captain Fryer and Lieutenant FitzGeorge; two brigade majors, Captain Parsons and Captain Ogilvy; one assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons; one assistant quarter-master-general, Colonel Sir H. Haycock, V. C.; the commandants at London and Toronto.

Before the 29th and 53rd Regiments leave, which will not be till the autumn, they will be employed upon the forts being built at Point Lévis, opposite Quebec, where a camp will be formed, to be under the command of Major-General Stisted, C. B.

It is proposed at the end of this year or the beginning of next to move the head-quarters of the force in Canada from Montreal to Quebec.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 24th inst.

MOHAWK.—Capt. C. H., \$3.

SUMERTOWN.—J. A. C., \$3.

WEST HAWKSBURY.—Capt. N. D. McL., \$3.25

VANKLEE HILL.—Ensign D. McP., \$3.

PICTON, O.—Lt.-Col. B., \$4.

MR. ROEBUCK ON THE UNITED STATES.—

Mr. Roebuck, in a speech at Leeds, alluded to the international affairs in the following terms: "As we find in the Ministry an inclination to knuckle down and to prostrate themselves before the Pope in national matters, so we find that in international relations they are inclined to bow down and prostrate themselves before the power of America. We are delighted to see that great people, but we don't desire to see their feet upon our necks. Depend upon it that whatever they do whatever they say, so conciliate the people of America, they are determined not to be conciliated, and no prostration on our part will satisfy them. They are determined to be dominant on the earth, and, if they can, they will be. The only chance of our opposing the Americans is to oppose them now. The time has gone past when we could have opposed them more easily—I mean the time when I proposed it to Lord Palmerston. Now I was thought a very dangerous person when I asked Lord Palmerston—not in this hall, but in the old room Cutlers' Company—to acknowledge the Southern States of America; but what has occurred only very recently in Congress? You know that Cuba is just now in rebellion against Spain, and at the present moment there is a motion in the Congress of the United States referred to a committee, and proposing to acknowledge the island of Cuba as a free State. If it would have been wrong for us to acknowledge the Southern States under the peculiar circumstances in which they were how can it be right for America to acknowledge the Cuban people who are not all equal in social status to the Southern States? The United States may do what they like but poor England, wretched England, can't be permitted to acknowledge as a free State, a State that has a legislature, an army, and victory in the field. My political testimony, then, on all these points is, beware of trades unions, beware

of Irishmen, and beware of the United States of America. These three things include the future of England."

The London *Daily News* of the 59th ult. contains the following in its leading columns:—

"The Canadians, than whom more loyal colonists are not to be found in the Empire, are exceedingly delighted with the prospect of seeing Prince Arthur among them as an officer of the Rifle Brigade. It is not stated whether the removal of the 53rd Regiment from Canada to the Barbadoes is a precaution taken in consequence of the Prince's visit, but, after what has transpired within the last four months, no one will deny that it is very timely. The 53rd has a gallant history, and great battles and campaigns are inscribed on its standard. It has officers who won the Victoria Cross and other honors at Lucknow, Sobroan, and Sebastopol; and it has others of whom, under the solemn circumstances of the time, we prefer not to speak. The tragic event related in the Canadian journals is not the first intimation which has reached England of the social license in which some of the younger members of the 53rd were indulging, and which was of a kind and a rotundity to cause public indignation. It has not, however, transpired that those who were responsible for the discipline of the Regiment have treated delinquencies against social morals as behavior unworthy of officers and gentlemen. Let us hope, however, that more was done in this direction than met the public eye."

CAVALRY HORSES.—We learn that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to dispose of the horses, saddles and other accoutrements of the 13th Hussars, at present in Montreal, by auction, before they leave for England. Already we learn that a number of horse-dealers and speculators from the United States have decided to attend the sale, with the object of re-selling the horses to the American Government. We direct the attention of the Minister of Militia to this matter, and suggest that the Canadian Government ought to take some steps towards procuring some, if not all, of those valuable horses for our Volunteers Hussars. We have in this city two troops which have been in existence for a number of years, and kept together through the liberality of their officers, who have contributed largely from their private means to keep up that *esprit de corps* which at present exists among the men. A gentleman experienced in military matters informed us yesterday that, after witnessing the drill of one of our city troops, he was satisfied that they were second to no other troop in the Dominion for proficiency in rough riding and sword exercise. We hope that the Militia Department will profit by the hint, and secure for the Volunteer force some of these very valuable animals.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A suspension of the manufacture of the Palliser chilled shot has been ordered, in consequence of a report made from Shooburyness of the breaking of several of them in the bore of the gun when fired. It appears that the stud or boucho at the sides near the bottom of the shot are forced in by the explosive power of the powder, which breaks and destroys the missile, and until this defect can be remedied no more will be made.

From Stewart's Literary Quarterly Magazine.

WAIFS.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

There are quite and convenient nooks along the highways of the world, where one who delights in observing human life and character, can post himself for the enjoyment of a pleasing, yet often melancholy study of his fellow beings. If we are, as the Jew Raphael in Kingsley's *Hypatia* conceived, merely parasites infesting the carcass of old mother Earth, it must be conceded that, even as such, we are worthy of attention if only for the gratification of a natural historian's curiosity. In the present age of the world to doubt seems to be a ruling passion in the minds of all who take the trouble to think; nor can we blame doubt which leads to inquiry, that in turn, leads to the establishment of what is true and the overthrow of the false. If we were to judge the present generation phrenologically we would say that the "bump" or faculty of veneration is sadly deficient, and that in consequence, as a whole, we are not inclined to honor anything merely because it is venerable. In fact we are all becoming radicals, and it makes very little difference whether we wear yellow or blue if we are partisans, it is not for principle but interest.

It is not, however, my intention in the present paper to enter upon the merits of the question involved in the foregoing. Social science is not, as yet, very deeply studied in the Dominion; we are all too busy one with his business, and another with his trade or farm, to give much heed to anything of ideal importance. The grand question is pork and flour; after we have settled that we can take to abstractions. In the meantime it may be permitted to one who loves an oddity as dearly as Johnson did a paradox or Shakespeare a pun, to bestow an hour's attention upon the waifs of humanity. Those who by choice or circumstance have become absolved from anything like what we call "having an object," but who, content with things, as they are, allow themselves to float serenely over the sea of life, enjoying their little share of sunshine perfectly indifferent to everybody and everything, that does not come within their own sphere of suffering and enjoyment. In the class with which we are at present dealing we do not include your sleek well-to-do citizen who is always sure of his dinner, and can come down magnificently with five or twenty dollars for every public charity. These may drift along serenely enough, nobody would dream of wasting time upon them. But when the real waif of humanity—the stray sheep of a flock that is never gathered in a fold—comes in contact with one of these, how amusing it is to note the way in which he is regarded. Doubt not unmingled with fear, and assumed disdain on the one side, indifference allied to contempt on the other; for your veritable waif is always a man of ability, who has chosen to be a Bohemian because he considers the world has no prize worth the trouble of his winning. Like Ulysses, the prince of vagabonds, he may contend with a Cyclop for life or an Iberian bully for a dinner, but is perfectly incapable of using his advantage any further than the circumstances actually require. "Why should I relieve him of a burthen I must carry myself?" was the remark of one of these when asked why he did not knock a certain truculent scoundrel on the head. And why blame the Waif for expressing a feeling, not unknown to the

best of men, when they experience a remote sort of satisfaction in sufferings which do not affect themselves? Sometimes these waifs come together, as in the time of the first French revolution, and suddenly find themselves endowed with power, like Mirabeau; a startling theory is advanced, they instantly clench it and disappear, leaving others to undo the disagreeable knot in which they have tied their foolish necks. Like Sir John Smith, the darling of romance, they may roam from nation to nation, lending a helping hand to everybody in a scrape, with constitutions that defy abuse and heads impervious to blows. Or like Garibaldi, they may kick down thrones and principalities and go back to cultivating cabbages. Like Homes, they may sing the grandest of songs to the herd who gape, applaud, drop a penny in the hat and think they patronize art; while the waif goes his way rejoicing that he has wherewithal to purchase a dinner.

These are all well enough in the highways of life and the world; but in the back lanes heaped up in the byways among discarded boots, oyster shells and broken bottles, we find the skulls and bones, the wreck and debris of the lost and unreturning. Stumbling amongst these, the philosophical scavenger rakes up many an odd memento of the departing, for the skull and bones are animate if you possess the power to charm them into speech. By deduction you might draw from them many a moral lesson, but moral lessons are the hardest to teach poor humanity. And in this respect Hamlet's dissertation on the scone of Yorick was but a grim travesty of the maulderings of the grave-digger.

Those who are blest in the possession of home and kindred, with all the tender and absorbing cares and duties thereof, can hardly realize what it is to be a cosmopolitan in life and thought. The habit of mind produced by much wandering up and down the thoroughfares of life, is calculated to force a man upon himself, and thus we often find that those who may be said to live upon the highway, and the streets are the least known or understood. Perhaps we find occasionally in some out of the way corner, enjoying the grateful shade of some happy chance, that has secured him from the companionship of the old boots, oyster shells &c., one of these waifs from the huge drift of humanity, who, like Uncle Toby, lives the past again; builds up anew the castle walls that tested his youthful prowess and complacently knocks them down again between whiffs of tobacco smoke. But, alas for the wandering fraternity, these instances are rare; the greater number die like birds and none can tell where they rest in death who never rested in life. Waifs may be divided into two great classes—those who are waifs by choice, and those who are waifs by necessity. The former are the heroes of chivalry, romance and adventure, the latter are the true "floating population" of great cities and great armies; poor devils who have been pitchforked into existence, nobody knows from whence and nobody cares; who are as free from the thraldom of fixed ideas as it is possible for men to be, and who are altogether above prejudice of any sort. They will share their dinner and their purse with you, and make up for it by levying on the next one they meet. They are to be met with everywhere, and though always idle themselves, yet they give employment to many. For instinctively the industrious and well to do, shrink from contact with them; but they have an offset to this in the pitying smiles of that portion of the human family, which is constitutionally prone to

love the unfortunate. Your true waif is above all considerations, which rest upon forms of government and religion. In Rome he would "do as the Romans do," in Mecca he would kneel at the shrine of the Prophet. He is a republican or Tory as it suits the times or his convenience, except in a revolution then he always goes with the mob, and is the ugliest customer you could meet with at a barricade. He is the best companion you could have on a tramp, and the most amusing stray acquaintance on the steamboat or cars.

I once came across an excellent type of the class, in the person of Henrich Betzer, who had a singularly handsome face, illustrated by a diagonal cut from the right temple to the left corner of his mouth, which he bore as a memento of his *Alma Mater*, in some antediluvian university town of Germany. A musician of no mean order, he fiddled his way through life joyously, caring little how the world wagged, until like "old Uncle Ned" he one day hung up his fiddle and his bow, and slipped out of the world no one knew how. Many others I have met and many I meet continually, they are the repeating decimals of the arithmetic of life. And are we not all of us more or less like them, waifs upon a great stream, which is bearing us we know not whither? They are pictures of ourselves, elaborated on one or two points, but the likeness exists nevertheless. Therefore let us not be too severe upon these Arabs. In some far off land, perhaps we can remember, there is one very dear to us, who may be amongst the voriest of waifs. There are black sheep in every flock. Let us then, for the sake of the great waifs who are beloved by the world, and the small waifs beloved by ourselves, be kind to those of the fraternity who may be cast upon our thresholds. A kindly act done him may awaken at the antipodes a corresponding thrill for one we love.

"Cosa fatta capo ha."

and a reward.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.—Sir Neil Campbell, who escorted Napoleon to Elba, and remained there as British Resident in 1814, says—"Madame Mere (Napoleon's mother) told me that Napoleon was first intended for the navy and studied for it at Brienne. She went to see him there, and found they all slept in hammocks, upon which she prevented him pursuing that line. "My boy," she said, "in the navy you have to contend against both fire and water." The masters at Brienne reported that he would make an excellent sea officer. As Admiral Bonaparte he would have had little scope for his ambition compared with that which he possessed as General, first Consul, and Emperor.

It is said that Lord Monck, late Governor General of Canada, is about to bring before Parliament the present condition of the military forces of the United Kingdom, with the view of suggesting means for improving the efficiency, diminishing its cost, and securing more thorough co-operation between the active and reserved branches of the army. His Lordship is understood to attach great importance to the discipline and organization of the Militia and Volunteers.

An English journal, says, a swift unarmored iron corvette called the "Active," has just been launched, which is intended to form one of a fleet of fast cruisers, which would in the event of war be employed to destroy the commercial marine of an enemy, and to protect our own. The "Active's" minimum full power speed is 15 knots an hour.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF BRUCE.

No 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

James McPherson, Gentleman.

Memo.—"The Village of Kincardine" is added to and will form part of this Company Division.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF WATERLOO.

No 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Charles D. Brown, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Ensign Thomas R. Smith, from late 4th N. S. Battalion of Waterloo.

No 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Jacob Wahl, Gentleman

To be Ensign :

Peter Doelle, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Antony Kaiser, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Pfeffer, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

James Henderson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Thomas Henderson, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Herman Von Ende, jr., Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Ensign Jacob E. Klotz, from late 6th N. S. Battalion of Waterloo.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

David Ogden Ellis, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Walter Idington, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Andrew Elliot, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Joseph Wrigley, Gentleman.

No 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Richard Rennelson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

George Morton, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Archibald Goodall, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Adair, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

William Young, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Henry Baker, Gentleman.

No. 11 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Nicholas Wilkins, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

George H. Patterson, Gentleman.

No 12 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

James G. Geddes, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Daniel Ferguson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING OF HASTINGS.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John Dench, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Rolph Purdy, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Ruliff Grass, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Bleeker, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

David Shibley Huffman, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

George Rose, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division

To be Lieutenant :

Samuel Turner Wilmott, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Cornelius Lawrence, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division

To be Lieutenant :

George Edward James Hanwell, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign :

Harvey Lawrence Henderson, Gentleman, M. S.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John James Harrison, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign :

David Brown Robertson, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

William Allan Shepard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Ellis Ralph Benjamin, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF KENT.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Andrew Wilson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Henry Sales, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Philip H. Toll, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

George McCrae, Gentleman,

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Captain :

John McPherson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Francis Robare, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Roderick McKenzie, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John H. Mickle, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Asa Cronk, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Lewis H. Arnold, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Thomas S. Houston, Gentleman,

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John A. Langford, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

David Wilson, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MEGANTIC.

No 1 Company Division, (Township of Leeds.)

To be Captain :

John McLenn, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Isaac Thompson, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Megantic.

To be Ensign :

John Hume, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (Township of Halifax South.)

To be Captain :

Captain John Johnston, from the late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant :

Captain Charles W. Campbell, from the late 3rd N. S. Battalion.

To be Ensign :

Ensign Jean Lapierre, from the late 3rd N. S. Battalion.

No 3 Company Division, (Township of Halifax North.)

To be Captain :

Guillaume Gosselin, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Pierre Leclerc, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Dolphin Pelerin, Gentleman.

No 4 Company Division, (Township of Ireland.)

To be Captain :

Captain Robert Bennett, from the late 3rd N. S. Battalion.

To be Lieutenant :

Captain Jared B. Hall, from the late 3rd N. S. Battalion.

To be Ensign:
John Porter, Gentleman.
No 5 Company Division, (Township of Somerset South.)

To be Captain:
Captain Pierre Célestin Bourke, from the late 2nd N. S. Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Jules Dufour, from late 2nd N. S. Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Léon Brassard, Gentleman.
No 6 Company Division, (Township of Inverness.)

To be Captain:
Captain Peter Campbell, from the late 2nd N. S. Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Dugald McKenzie, from the late 2nd N. S. Battalion.

To be Ensign:
William Bennett, Gentleman.
No. 7 Company Division, (Township of Nelson.)

To be Captain:
Frederick King, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
William John Smyth, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Charles Blanchot, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MISSISQUOI.

No. 1 Company Division, (Clarenceville.)

To be Captain:
Ensign William Chilton, from the late 4th N. S. Battalion of Missisquoi.

To be Lieutenant:
Asabel H. Derick, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
William M. Macfie, Gentleman.
No. 2 Company Division, (Parish of St. Thomas.)

To be Captain:
Ensign John Keet, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
John D. Johnson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Daniel Young, Gentleman.
No. 3 Company Division, (St. Armand West.)

To be Captain:
Captain Peter Yates, from the late 3rd Non Service Battalion

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Charles Hawk, from the late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Noah Sager, Gentleman.
No 4 Company Division, (St. Armand East.)

To be Captain:
Captain Chanzy C. Abbott, from the late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant S. Baker, from the late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Bingham Krans, Gentleman.

No 5 Company Division, (East eight concessions of Dunham.)

To be Captain:
Captain Thomas Wood, from the late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Henry A. Church, from the late 2nd N. S. Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Ensign William C. Baker, from the late 2nd N. S. Battalion.

No 6 Company Division, (East three concessions of Stanbridge and west two concessions of Dunham.)

To be Captain:
Martin Rice, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Charles Norden, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Henry B. Kemp, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (Nine west concessions of Stanbridge)

To be Captain:
François G. DesRivières, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign John N. Mills, from the late 1st N. S. Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Horatio N. Phelps, Gentleman.

No 8 Company Division, (West Farnham.)

To be Captain:
John Hays, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Edward Donohue, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
James H. Mosher, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF DORCHESTER.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henderson and Major Joseph Fournier, of the late 3rd battalion of Dorchester Sedentary Militia, are hereby permitted to retire, the former retaining his rank and the latter with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF OTTAWA.

Errata.—In the General Order of the 19th February, 1869, No 4 Company Division; read "To be Lieutenant: Henry McLean, Gentleman," instead of J. McLean. No. 5 Company Division; read "To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Hercule Trempe, from the late 3rd N. S. Battalion of Ottawa," instead of Ensign George Johnson; and To be Ensign: "Ensign George Johnson, from the late 3rd N. S. Battalion of Ottawa," instead of Lieutenant Hercule Trempe. No. 9 Company Division; read: "To be Ensign: William McCumber, Gentleman," instead of A McCumber.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF SECOND MONTREAL CENTRE.

Errata.—In the General Order of the 19th February last, read "To be Major: Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Morland, from the late Montreal N. S. Cavalry," instead of Thomas Morland, Esquire.

No. 2. ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Addington.....	Albert J. Amey, Gent.
Haldimand.....	Robert R. Cranston do
East Riding of Northumberland....	Sydney Smith, do
West Riding of Peterborough....	Thomas Burke, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

City of Kingston...	Alexander Smith, Gent
Do do	William Dann, do
Do do	Thomas Jameson, do
Do do	Thomas Dunnet, do
Do do	John R. Johnston, do
Do do	David A. Givons, do
Do do	Wm. G. McCullagh, do
Do do	Charles J. Brown, do
Do do	Charles B. M. Elder, do
West Riding of Durham.....	Walter Washington, do
West Riding of Durham.....	William McClean, do
Frontenac.....	John Hunter, do
do	Daniel C. Ryan, do
do	Isaac H. Radford, do
Prince Edward....	Adalbert B. Deynard, do
West Riding of Peterborough....	Joseph Dixon, do
North Riding of Simcoo.....	John Strathorn, do
Wolland.....	Joseph Nowbigging, do
West Riding of the City of Toronto..	James Cunningham, do
do	Thomas Hoaslip, do
do	James Christie, do
do	Charles H. Murdoch, do
do	Edward Thomas, do
do	Robt. D. Macpherson, do
Toronto.....	Samuel L. Bedson, do
do	George Yond, do
do	William H. Weston, do
East Riding of York.....	William W. Findlay, do
West Riding of York.....	Robert Rescoby, do
North Riding of York.....	Robert S. Selby, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
First Montreal Centre.....	William Dawes, Gent.
Quebec Centre....	Alex. Jas. Gilmour, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Argentouil.....	James McOuat, Gent.
Bellechasse.....	Adélar Sansterre, do
do	Honorius Lachance, do
Chambly.....	George Labelle, do
Champlain.....	David Lajoie dit Liousin.....do

Champlain	J. Napoléon Buist, do
do	U. Honoré St. Arnaud, do
do	Pierre O. Guillot, do
do	Clair Massicotte, do
do	Alfred Trudel, do
do	Joan Massicotte, do
do	Ernest Trudel, do
Charlevoix	Camille Bouchard, do
First Montreal Centre	Patrick Kirwin, do
do	Archibald Macphie, do
2nd Montreal Centre	Lt. Robert M. Horns, do
Montreal East	Moiso Trudeauau, Gent.
do	David Tuff, do
do	Philias Brunette, do
do	William P. Irving, do
do	William Lummis, do
do	Alexandro Demers, do
do	Wm. John Crowhurst, do
Montreal West	George N. Watier, do
do	Edward Vipond, do
do	Joseph Larivière, do
do	Isaïe Boisseau, do
l'Islet	Hubert Leblanc, do
Joliette	Edouard Chevalier, do
Montmagny	Giles Hoffman, do
do	Thos. A. Gauthier, do
Portneuf	Napoléon Cantin, do
Quebec West	Charles L. Staton, do
do	John Stafford, do
Quebec (County)	Lt. Napoléon Dorion, do
Quebec City	Jos. H. Belleau, Gent.
do	Hercule Morisso, do
do	Jacques Plante, do
do	Philias Béland, do
do	Louis A. Boisvert, do
do	William H. Knight, do
Himouski	Vital Tremblay, do
do	F. A. C. Talbot, do
St. Hyacinthe	Octave Caron, do
Témiscouata	Lt. Auguste H. Jean, do

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Cumberland	Captain B. Fullerton.
do	Ebenzer Kerr, Gentleman
do	Captain Elias King.
Guysboro	Lt. George N. W. Hart,
City of Halifax	John Leneghan, Gent.
do	Lt. A. Inglis Harrington.
do	Lt. John Erving.
do	Lt. Alfred Brown.
do	Thomas Barrett.
do	Capt. Chas. J. MacDonald.
do	Capt. H. J. N. LeCain.
County of Halifax	Capt. Angus M. J. Logan.
do	Lt. George W. Sutherland.
Lunenburg	Lt. Edwin D. Lordly.
Pictou	Capt Donald A. F. Holmes.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF ST. HYACINTHE.

The College of St. Hyacinthe Drill Association.
A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the College of St. Hyacinthe, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Boivin, to be composed of the pupils of that College, and to be styled "the College of St. Hyacinthe Drill Association."
By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.
WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia, Canada.

SMOKING AND DRINKING IN THE ARMY.

Col. H. B. Carrington, 18th U. S. Infantry, writing to the Cincinnati *Christian Herald*, says:—

"If I could relive my past twenty-five years, I should testify very differently as to some things which are generally excused in the army and in general life. Perhaps you know that, for one, I have seldom been seen without a cigar in my mouth; and that the use of tobacco, lager beer, and other stimulants is generally presumed to belong to the army, as a kind of legitimate usage. Having for two months left off cigars, which I had used to excess, as intimated, for nearly 25 years, and having given up all alcoholic prescriptions for constitutional lung difficulties, I find mind, body and spirits more healthy than ever. If I could have one minute with all my friends in New England, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, who have seen me smoke, it would be occupied in saying one single sentence: 'Do not smoke or drink!' Popular opinion would sneer at me! It is, nevertheless, a sound philosophy. For example: At this post there is but one man of my regiment in the guard house, and he is in for intemperance. Not a captain of my regiment at this post either drinks or smokes. They have abandoned it if they ever used it, and are better for it. It is, for myself, a source of deep humiliation that I did not earlier abandon tobacco. I believe that an after dinner cigar may be enjoyed with comparative impunity, when a man goes directly to business, where he cannot smoke, a half-hour's walk, is better however, as an aid to digestion. The habit is expensive, needless, and incompatible with that evenness of temper and living which gives weight to example, and prepares the christian for a life beyond the present. I feel that many have been encouraged in a foolish and expensive habit by my example. With Divine help, I shall repair that effect to my utmost; and hope that, as gray hairs rapidly admonish me of the coming end, I may ripen for a better land, and so redeem the time that remains."



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 9th April, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, Sec. 58, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this day the rate of toll payable on Ice passing through the Welland Canal, shall be, and the same is hereby reduced from twenty cents to five cents per ton,—such reduction to cease and determine after the expiration of the current year, when, unless otherwise ordered, the existing toll of twenty cents per ton shall revive and continue in force thereafter.

Wm. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council,

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