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THE ADDRESS OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a copy of the Lieut. Governor's Address to the Volunteers at the Mechanics Institute, St. John:

"It would be improper for me, holding the position which I do, to be indifferent to the Volunteer movement in this Province. Having taken an interest in the Volunteer movement in the Mother Country, I thought it would be improper not to advise for me to address a body of Volunteers in this City relative to matters in connection with the Volunteer movement. I speak to you Volunteers of St. John because it is in this City where the largest and most effective force is to be found; and through you, to the members of the Volunteer corps in various other parts of New Brunswick. I desire that this shall be considered rather as a conversation at meeting than anything else. I wish to talk rather than make a speech to you about the Volunteer movement, and the objects which the same has everywhere met with, and the help it has received, in instruction and advice might with greater propriety be given by persons more competent than I am; however, my connection, for a long time, with the volunteer movement in the Mother Country, has enabled me to understand thoroughly the nature and extent of the duties and responsibilities of this great arm of England's defence, and in a measure qualifies me to address you, and offer some suggestions which may be of advantage to all. The same system by which the volunteer is controlled in the old country prevails here. There is no dissimilarity whatever. The terms which I may make relative to the Volunteer movement are, of course, based upon experience and actual observation in the Mother Country. The motives which influence men in seeking a connection with the Volunteer movement in the Mother Country are of varied kind, and it is to be presumed that a similar class of persons in this Province, the chief, however, is doubtless a spirit of patriotism and a desire to contribute to the welfare of the country.

But a few words relative to the organization of Companies of Volunteers. A number of persons band together and agree upon the choice of some prominent persons among their number to be Captain and Lieutenant. The persons who are the most active in forming the Company are usually selected. The names of those persons are then forwarded to the proper authorities for confirmation; and by this act, the men so organized, voluntarily and of their own volition, agree to submit to the discipline which this act necessarily involves. When the choice of the Company has been approved of, the first essential step in the organization may be considered as accomplished. The next matter for consideration is the framing and adoption of rules for future guidance. In England, there were, at first, many difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of this very essential part of the service. It was often found when the rules were submitted by the Companies to the Commanding Officer, that there were clauses totally at variance with the rules which are necessary to secure a thoroughly disciplined and effective force; clauses for instance, which would in fact make the officer the servant rather than the commander of the Company. These rules frequently contained, in addition to the other objectionable features, clauses which provided for the exclusion of all except those who were attached to some particular creed. In other cases political differences would be made a cause of exclusion. So singularly absurd were these rules found to be in many cases, that the military authorities of England prepared and caused to be published a form of "Model Rules" for the government of Volunteers, though, of course, it was not intended that they should be slavishly or servilely followed. This very judicious measure was found to be of great assistance, as it secured the framing of laws in accordance with that military discipline which it is so necessary that Volunteers should strictly observe.

The rules adopted, the next matter of importance is that of drill. The rapidity with which, in general, persons who enter the Volunteer service become proficient in their drill, though they have not the advantages which the Regulars enjoy, has often surprised many of the oldest veterans in the regular service. However, there is one great essential to thorough drill of a company, which should neither be forgotten nor neglected. In the Mother Country, it has not unfrequently been discovered that the officers were not as well drilled as the men. The same perhaps might be the case in this Province, although I do not say that such a state of

things does exist. Some persons think that the duty of the officers merely consists in the care and control of the companies. It is, however, well understood by persons who are acquainted with military affairs, that the drill of an officer is, though it may not be so considered by those unacquainted with military life, even tenfold more difficult than that of a private. To know how to drill and properly command a company, the officer must have a thorough knowledge of drill himself, and capable of understanding when the various movements are executed with exactness and precision. Every officer in the British Army has, once in each and every year, to go through with, not only officers drill, but likewise that of the private soldier beginning at the "grosse step," and so on upward. It is this thorough training, to which officers and men are rigidly subjected, which has established the reputation of the British Army, and secured for it, on more than one occasion, even the plaudits of its foes. The true test of a thoroughly drilled officer is, not how the various commands are to be given, but how the men are to be got out of a difficulty without confusion, when they get into it. In order to become so far proficient as to be able to accomplish this very desirable and very necessary object, the officer is compelled to undergo various trials. Not only must he understand his duty theoretically, but he must have a thorough practical acquaintance with it; for it is by persistent and rigid practice only that success in any undertaking can be accomplished. Before the officer can become proficient, he must expect to make many mistakes, and at times provoke even laughter from the men; with patience until success is finally accomplished. While speaking of drill, I may remark that some men make it their study to become acquainted with all sorts of elaborate movements, while other matters of minor detail, which are really essential to proper discipline and the success of movements in the field are imperfectly understood. If the officers and the men as well, are not thoroughly proficient in company drill, they will not know how to conduct themselves when placed together in large bodies. When urging the necessity of proficiency in company drill, I am not unmindful that, to secure precision in more extended evolutions, a knowledge of battalion drill is likewise desirable. In a city like St. John, where there is a great body of the volunteer force concentrated, the occasional practice of battalion drill is quite possible. In the country districts the advantages for exercise in movements with large masses of men are not very easily secured. The Volunteers in this city should not be unmindful of the advantages which they possess in this respect, and should be ready to avail themselves of it at every convenient opportunity.

After the men have become thoroughly acquainted with the rudimentary exercises, rifles are then placed in their hands and they are familiarized with their use. The rifles which have been assigned for the use of the Volunteers at home and in this country, are known as Enfield Rifles. They are, indeed beautiful and valuable instruments, and require to be handled with the greatest care, otherwise they become irreparably damaged. The improper use of the "sight" is one way by which these rifles are injured. I have seen men hold up these rifles by the sight alone. The use of the sight in this way renders the rifle inaccurate and it is an injury which can only be remedied by the most careful adjustment, an operation which cannot properly be performed here. The barrel too, should be kept clean, as the rust which will otherwise be engendered damages the delicate groove of the barrel. The space between the stock and the barrel, where the metal joins the wood, should be kept impervious to wet, which can be accomplished by the use of bees-wax, which fills the crack.

The report has come to me, and I fear that it is too true, that in many parts of the Province these rifles are not valued as highly as they should be; and that they are used for purposes for which they were never intended. In some cases, it has been stated, that these rifles have been loaded with shot, and used for purpose to which shot guns are applied. Why, it would make an English rifleman's hair stand on end to hear that shot had been used with a rifle! The very act itself is outrageous, and exhibits the most glaring ignorance on the part of the man who will, so use the rifle, and culpable neglect on the part of the officer who has control of the company to which such man belongs. I appeal to you, Volunteers, whether this is not an improper way to show your appreciation of the kindness of your Sovereign, in providing you with these instruments for your country's defence? The Enfield rifle is an extremely delicate instrument, but neglect does most certainly render nugatory all the care which has been exercised in its construction, and destroys it irreparably. It is a very costly weapon, and for that reason al-

so, it should be the duty of the Volunteer of this Province, while learning how to shoot with it, and how to use it in active service, to take the greatest care of it. I do, therefore, take this opportunity of stating that whenever any cases of gross carelessness, such as I have mentioned, are presented to me, properly authenticated, I shall deem it my duty to withdraw the arms from the Company whose member or members so offend.

In England many men think that in becoming members of the Volunteer Corps, all their acts in a military capacity thereafter must be voluntary. Nothing can be more delusive. No man joins the Volunteers except by his own free and voluntary act; in so doing he has, in a measure, to make his will subordinate to duty, which is a commendable act, and binds himself to obey rules which the volunteer service imposes, and respects the orders of those who are placed in authority over him. Should your services ever be called for, which I hope will not be in the lifetime of the youngest individual in your ranks, it is that steady and unflinching discipline under whatever obstacles, which I consider can only render you superior to your neighbors over the border. They are as intelligent as you; they are as brave as you; but it has never been found that they can be properly disciplined. Discipline has enabled armies, in many instances, to cope with superior numbers and secure victories. The British soldier has ever been famous for the most rigid discipline, which under all circumstances, they observe. Prompt and ready in obedience to their superiors, they never hesitate to inquire why an order, however improper it may appear to be, was given, knowing that their commander is responsible for any error that may occur. Not so with our neighbors. When an order is given, they are disposed to inquire why it is given, or for what purpose? Volunteers, I am not indifferent to your good opinion; neither am I indifferent to popularity; but, at whatever hazard, and wholly careless of praise or blame, as your Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, I shall require the enforcement of the most rigid discipline in the Volunteer service.

It appears that I have insensibly slipped from the Volunteer officer to the Lieut. Governor, though perhaps it may not be objectionable to do so. As Lieut. Governor, I am happy to make favorable mention of the Volunteers of this city. On my first arrival, I noticed with pleasure your proficiency in drill, and soldierly appearance. In these provinces, the duty of a Volunteer is no child's play. The old country is perfectly safe from invasion in consequence of the invincible front presented by the Volunteers; but these provinces are not so. The active services of the Volunteer corps in this Province may be required; and in order to guard against impending evils it is necessary to be prepared.

While on a visit to Paris, a year or two ago, I was considerably amused, on entering the Jardin des Plantes, where birds, beasts, plants, flowers, and many other novel and beautiful things are exhibited, to observe an immense and powerful lion reposing indolently in a cage, while around and about him numerous young dogs were capering and playing, snapping at the wasps, gnats and flies, and at times biting at the lion. The lion did not at first appear to pay any attention to their mischievous yelpings and gambols, but, finally, when they came too troublesome and annoying, he arose, and stretching out his ponderous paw, uttered one low but ominous growl, and at once the yelping, barking, snapping curs fled trembling away. The incident appeared so appropriate to the present position of England and the United States, that the audience without waiting for the application, greeted his Excellency with loud and long continued applause. Well, the low growl of the lion had been heard across the ocean and the whole host of pretty politicians and newspaper editors in the United States, who I believe in my heart, are at the bottom of all the rancorous feeling, which exists, will no doubt be awed into silence. The great national heart, I firmly believe, has always beat with kind and generous feelings toward Great Britain. They and we have sprung from the same stock, and speak the same language; and, bound together by the same ties, it is but right, that we should extend them our best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

His Excellency then referred to an advertisement, which he had ordered to be published in the papers, calling for volunteers from the Militia force to act as a fatigue party to the troops which were daily expected; hoped that the call would be promptly responded to, as it would be a great relief to the soldiers among whom, would be the regiment known as the Queen's Own Guards—the finest regiment in the service—to have assistance in carrying their baggage, &c., after having been cooped up during the passage across the Atlantic. He

then went on to say, that however well drilled the Volunteers in this City might be, yet he thought it would hardly be expected that they were as proficient as the Guards; hence, the best service they could render would be to assist those who were sent over from England in defence of the Province.

His Excellency then went on to say that while the Regulars were stationed in this city, the Officers and Men of the Volunteers would have an opportunity of learning a great deal. They would have an opportunity of understanding the methods of transporting and feeding large bodies of troops, which at some future time may be of great benefit, should the need for the services actually occur, which, God grant may be far distant!

"I heard some young men connected with the Volunteers, express regret that there is to be no war with the United States at the present time. Do they know what war is? It is quite clear they do not, otherwise no hankering after war would ever find lodgment in their brains. In these Provinces we know comparatively little of the horrors of war; in the Mother Country, unhappily, they know more about the evils of war. Within the last eight years the Continent of Europe has been the scene of deadly strife. There are those on the platform who know something of war—have witnessed its fearful ravages, and no man who has so witnessed it would, he might say, be unwilling to utter, in the language of our prayer book, 'Peace in our time, O Lord!' The sight of the frightful carnage inflicted on the field, whether witnessed during or after the battle, is enough to appal the stoutest heart, and move the sensibilities of the most obdurate. War means increased taxation; it means the depriving of luxuries from those who have been accustomed to so indulge; it means the desolate homes, wives made widows, children rendered orphans, fathers and mothers made childless; it means the surrender of social ties; it means that the strong arm which should be employed in sustaining a family, is employed in the destruction of men; it means the prostration of science and literature; it means pestilence, want, famine and every curse which God can inflict—every misery which man can inflict upon his fellow man. Frightful as war is, there are some evils which are immeasurably greater—some evils which render war even holy. When the honor of our country, and the sanctity of homes are at stake, it can then be considered just and necessary to engage in war. Our neighbors over the border talk as if they might, with impunity, march from one end of the British North American Provinces to the other. I will not say how vain is this idle boasting. To defend the inviolability of this Province from the wanton hand of aggression, there is not an arm capable of handling a weapon, that would not be ready to fight. We will not endeavor to provoke a quarrel with our American neighbors; we trust that they will seek no cause of quarrel with us. If they do, however, seek a quarrel with us unnecessarily, we advise them with all their arrogant boasting, to look out for themselves! If they should attempt to carry out their idle threats, in your name I say, let them come on if they dare!"

IMPORTANT REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.—Various statements, all more or less inaccurate having been made respecting the reinforcements, for the protection of our interests in North America, it may be well to mention the steps actually taken for that purpose. The following troops have been ordered to Canada in the *Persia*, the *Australasian*, and the *Melbourne*:
2 Battalions of Infantry of the Line.
2 Battalions of Field Artillery.
1 Company of Royal Engineers.
And we understand that arrangements are being made for forwarding to British North America at once:
2 Battalions of Guards.
2 Battalions of Infantry of the Line.
3 Batteries of Field Artillery.
5 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.
2 Battalions of Military Train.
2 Companies of Royal Engineers.

The *Adriatic* has on board—
Of the Grenadier Guards 35 officers and 859 men.
Of the Military Train, 16 officers and 304 men.
Of the Field Artillery, 6 officers and 305 men.

The men will be distributed as follows:—
In the Railway Car House, 724 of the Guards; in the Temperance Hall, Sydney Street, 147 of the Guards; in the Varley School, 127 of the Royal Artillery. The men of the Military Train go to the Barracks.
The Canadian steamer *Hibernia* which left England on the 2nd, with 600 soldiers for this port direct, may be expected on Sunday or Monday next.

Major Burnaby, R.E., had assumed the command of the Artillery in the Provinces, previously held by Capt. Gray.—*Freeman*.

ORIGINAL MODE OF WARFARE.—A writer who was present at one of the recent skirmishes in Missouri, describes an old Texan border fighter: "I saw one case that shows the Confederate style of fighting. An old Texan dressed in buckskin and armed with a long rifle, used to go up to the works every morning about seven o'clock, carrying his dinner in a tin pail. Taking a good position he banged away at the Federals till noon, then rested an hour, ate his dinner, after which he resumed operations till 6 P.M., when he returned home to supper and a night's sleep. The next day, a little before seven, saw him dinner a rifle in hand, trudging up street to begin again his regular day's work—and in this style he continued till the surrender."

THE CHANGES OF BATTLE.—At Waterloo, said Napoleon, I ought to have been victorious. The chances were a hundred to one in my favour. But Ney the bravest of the brave, suffered himself to be delayed a whole day by some thousands of Nassau troops. Had it not been for this inexplicable inactivity, the English army would have been taken *flancate de facto*, and annihilated without striking a blow. Grouchy, with 40,000 men suffered Bulow and Blucher to escape him; and, finally, a heavy shower of rain made the ground so soft that it was impossible to commence the attack at day-break. Had I been able to commence early, Wellington's army would have been trodden down in the ditches of the forest before the Prussians could have had time to arrive. It was otherwise lost without resource. The defeat of Wellington's army would have been peace, the reports of Europe, the recognition of the interests of masses, and of the democracy.

MARRIAGE OF LILLIPUTIAN PEOPLE.—General Tom Thumb, during his recent sojourn in Canada West, was called upon one day to preside at a wedding, in which the bridegroom were only a few inches taller than himself. The General drove to the church in his miniature turn out and enjoyed the honor and felicity of giving away the bride. Mr. Charles Henry Richardson, the Bridegroom, is just three feet high (only six inches taller than the General) and twenty-eight years of age. Miss Elizabeth Carter, the bride, is only thirty four inches high and twenty-four years of age. Both are said to be in easy circumstances.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS IN PORTLAND.—The permission has been given, in a very courteous manner, to pass the British troops through the St. Lawrence to Canada. As the navigation of troops inland from Halifax to Canada, in midwinter, would be expensive, tedious, and hazardous, England will appreciate this courtesy as one of no ordinary importance.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SEND TROOPS THROUGH A FOREIGN COUNTRY WITHA WHICH WAR WAS DAILY EXPECTED. A mere trick.—*Ed. Standard*.

A GOOD WAY TO FIND OUT THE GIRLS.—A man came to Philadelphia some years ago exhibiting 6 boys and 6 girls, but all of them were dressed in girls' clothes. They were all so much like girls in appearance that he made money betting that no one could tell father from which. An Irishman went out and returned with a dozen apples. Throwing one to each of the children, he observed that some of them caught them in their hands these he said were boys. Other held out their aprons, these he said were girls. Pat hit right.

LONGEVITY OF MECHANICS.—During the year just passed nine members of the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association have died, at an average age of 73. The oldest 84 the youngest 54. This speaks well for the healthfulness of mechanical employments.—*[Salem Register]*.

A DRILL ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN FORMED AT QUEBEC, under the auspices of some of the leading merchants. Members pay 25 cents entrance, and are liable to expulsion if they neglect to attend three drill nights in succession.

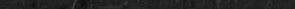
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The Melbourne, at Halifax on Sunday, brought out 30,000 stand of rifles, some Armstrong guns a quantity of stores, and two Artillery Companies. Her cargo is now discharging. The Halifax Chronicle says that the Grenadier Guards on board the *Adriatic* at the Dock Yard, marched to the Garrison Chapel on Sunday afternoon. The men were greatly admired for their fine appearance. Previous the leaving of the *Adriatic* there were 5000 troops in Halifax.

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