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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, MARCH 8, 1869.

No. 10.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER VIII.

During the whole of this contest the most common rules of the science of war appear to have been systematically disregarded by both parties—the operations on the seaboard were desultory and without any fixed object except that of doing the greatest possible amount of mischief without considering what its bearings would be on the issue at stake. In Canada at the commencement of the war a system of aggressive defence was inaugurated by Sir Isaac Brock and frustrated by the imbecility of Sir George Prevost. The Naval Commander-in-chief Sir James L. Yeo was a headstrong egotistical blockhead whose impatience of control and rancorous hatred of his associate compromised the honor of his country and brought disgrace on the service which had the misfortune to claim such a fellow.

In 1812 the whole of Upper Canada with the exception of the Niagara frontier was a comparative wilderness; from Amherstburg on Lake Erie to Burlington Bay a few scattered settlements broke the monotony of the primeval forest; a village at York, now Toronto, and another at Newark, now Queenston, were the only representatives of the large cities, towns and villages which cover that magnificent tract of Lake shore. Kingston was well fortified, but between it and Montreal no village or town worthy of note existed; the means of communication being by oxen overland in winter and by the St. Lawrence and Lakes in summer.

As a question of strategy it was evident that the command of the Lakes decided the occupation at least of Upper Canada, and hence it was a primary object with the Americans to obtain the ascendancy thereon. At the commencement of the war Ontario was the only Lake on which the British had any vessels, these consisted of the Royal George, a sloop of 340 tons, mounting 20 guns, a brig of 14 guns, and three smaller vessels mounting 16 or 12 guns each, the whole were com-

manded by a Provincial officer named Earle. The force of the Americans on this lake consisted of one brig, the Oneida of 16 guns, the principal port was Sackett's Harbour. On the 15th July, 1812, Commodore Earle with the squadron under his command appeared off Sackett's Harbour with the intention of taking or destroying the Oneida, but the fire of two or three guns mounted on a point of land near the harbour's mouth were sufficient to deter this valiant commander from attempting with five vessels what the Royal George alone well manned and handled could easily have accomplished. Encouraged by this cowardly behavior the commander of the American brig fitted out a captured British merchant schooner with one long 32 pounder and two sixes, manning her with 30 seamen and a company of rifles, sent her to Ogdensburg to protect several vessels therein building for warlike purposes, and on her way down, the Julia, as she was called, encountered and beat off without losing a man the Maria of 14 and Gloucester of 18 guns, both British brigs.

The regular troops for the defence of Canada consisted of some 4,500 men, chiefly fencible and veteran or invalid troops; the British Commander in chief was Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, a vacillating puzzle-headed man capable of discharging his duty under orders but unable to originate or carry out any independent movement, consequently Earle was a man after his own heart and was neither censured nor removed though glaringly incompetent to the discharge of his duties.

About this time the British 20 gun ship Tartarus, Captain S. Pasco, arrived at Quebec and that officer offered to lay up his ship, proceed to Kingston, supercede Earle, and sweep the American flotilla from the Lakes; but this was a measure wholly beyond Sir G. Prevost's comprehension or capacity and it was declined, instead thereof he tried to hire sailors at Quebec for the Lake service at half the price then paid to the crews of merchant vessels.

In the month of October Commodore Isaac Chauncey arrived at Sackett's Harbour as Commander-in-chief of the American squad-

ron, bringing with him a number of officers and some 500 prime sailors from the seaboard—he was enabled by the 6th of November to place on the Lake with the Oneida six fine schooners mounting altogether 48 guns including several long 24 and 32 pounders, many of the guns being mounted on pivot or traversing carriages. On the 26th November he launched the Madison, a fine ship of 600 tons, pierced to carry 24 guns on a flush deck, on which he hoisted his broad pendant—with this force he chased the Royal George into Kingston, cannonaded that town and batteries. Soon afterwards Sir George Prevost ordered two ships of war to be built to mount 24 guns each, one at Kingston the other at York (now Toronto), an unprotected village on the Lake.

On Lake Erie the Americans possessed one armed vessel, the Adams, a brig mounting six 6-pounders. The British Colonial Authorities by hiring or purchasing some merchant vessels and arming them had assembled a force consisting of one ship of 280 tons, the Queen Charlotte mounting 16 light carronades, a brig of 10 guns, a schooner of 12 guns, and three smaller vessels mounting between them seven guns; these vessels were manned by 108 Canadians and 160 soldiers. On the 16th July, at the surrender of Detroit the Adams fell into the hands of the British, was named the Detroit, manned with a small Canadian crew and sent down the Lake as a cruiser. Early in October the American Government sent Lieut. J. D. Elliott and between 50 and 60 petty officers and seamen to superintend the construction of some schooners at Black Rock. On the 9th Lieut. Elliott with the whole of his seamen and some 50 soldiers boarded the Detroit while becalmed and having the Caledonia in her company, the former they were obliged to burn to save her from recapture by a detachment from Fort Erie, but the latter and her valuable cargo was carried safe to Blackrock.

On the 25th April, 1813, having received a re-inforcement of seamen Commodore Chauncey sailed from Sackett's Harbour with his fleet now augmented to 10 vessels; by the diplomatic cleverness of Sir George Pre-

most who had concluded an armistice with the American general after the surrender of Detroit which enabled those three additional vessels to be withdrawn from under the guns of Fort Wellington (having been built at Ogdensburg) and sent to reinforce the navy at Sackett's Harbor, the destination of this fleet was York, (Toronto) where they landed, defeated the few British troops who destroyed the ship on the stock previous to retreating, blew up the magazine and stores and left comparatively little for the Americans to do beyond burning the public buildings and plundering the private houses both which feats were cleverly and successfully accomplished; they carried off naval stores and a small unseaworthy 10 gun brig the Gloucester returning to Sackett's Harbor in triumph.

On the 6th May the British troop ship Woolwich arrived at Quebec having on board Captain Sir J. L. Yeo, four commanders of the navy, eight lieutenants, and twenty four midshipmen, with 450 picked seamen. In a few days afterwards they reached Kingston and at once manned the fleet there assembled which consisted of two ships, one brig, three schooners besides a few small gun boats.

An expedition against Sackett's Harbour was then planned and 750 soldiers embarked on board the squadron on the 27th May. The American fleet being then cruising off the mouth of the Niagara River from some unexplained cause. At noon the squadron arrived off Sackett's Harbour, lay to and prepared to disembark the troops. Sir Geo. Prevost who commanded in person, hesitated mistook trees for troops, blockhouses for batteries, and ordered the expedition to put back. Just as the ships had got before the wind a party of 50 Indians in their canoes who had been sent on shore to reconnoitre brought off a party of American soldiers which they had captured and from these men the defenceless condition of the place was ascertained. Encouraged by this the squadron was permitted to begin working its way back to Sackett's Harbour. On the 29th some of the light vessels were close in shore and the troops were landed; they drove the American militia before them like sheep—compelled them to set fire to a new frigate on the stocks, the brig captured at York and a barrack containing all their Naval stores and other valuables. Some resistance offered at a log barrack caused the British commander in chief to order the retreat to be sounded, and the extraordinary spectacle was to be seen of the militiamen retreating in one direction while their conquerors were moving off in another. The incapacity, cowardice, or imbecility of Sir G. Prevost was glaringly manifested on this occasion, but as he was an admirable hand at writing despatches the British public remained for a long time in ignorance to whom the repulse at Sackett's Harbour was due.

On the 3rd June, Sir J. L. Yeo sailed from Kingston with his squadron, consisting of the ship Wolfe, 23 guns, 200 men; ship Royal George, 21 guns, 175 men; brig Melville, 14 guns and 100 men; schooners Moria of 14 guns, 92 men; Sidney Smith, 12 guns, 80 men; and Beresford of 8 guns, 70 men; and a few gunboats. On the 8th at daylight the squadron arrived in sight of the American camp at Forty-mile Creek, but as it was calm the only vessels that could get close to shore were the Beresford and gunboats; a smart attack by these compelled the American troops to make a hasty retreat leaving all their camp equipage, provisions and stores at the mercy of the fleet. Troops on board the squadron were then landed who occupied the deserted camp. This was the first seasonable check to the American invaders since the death of Sir Isaac Brock. The squadron captured on the 13th, two American schooners and some boats containing supplies; from the prisoners it was ascertained there was a depot of provisions at the Genessee River (Rochester) towards which the ships were steered and the whole captured. On the 19th another supply was taken at Great Sodus, and on the 29th the squadron anchored at Kingston.

On the retreat of Sir George Prevost's force from Sackett's Harbour the Americans returned and extinguished the fire on the frigate then building; towards the end of July this vessel called the General Pike was armed, manned, and stored, she measured about 850 tons, mounted 26 long 24 pounders on a flush deck, another 24 pounder on a pivot carriage upon her fore-castle, and a second similarly mounted on her quarter-deck, her crew including marines amounted to 400 men. With this ship, the Madison, Oneida and 11 fine schooners, Commodore Chauncey sailed from Sackett's Harbour for the head of the Lake and anchored off Fort Niagara.

Before describing the extraordinary action which followed, it would be well to consider the equally extraordinary tactics which brought it about. Sackett's Harbour, the principal Naval depot of the United States during this contest on the Lake, is situated on its Southern shore opposite and distant from Kingston, the principal British naval station on the Northern shore, 60 miles. The American base of operations for the invasion of Canada was at Albany; the lines of operations were from thence at Lewiston on the Niagara River at head of the Lake at Sackett's Harbour, and at head of Lake Champlain; the two former were reached by the waters of the Mohawk, Onieda Lake and River, precisely the line used in the war of 1754-64, consequently a blow struck at Sackett's Harbour would at once paralyse aggression at Lewiston and seriously retard operations on Lake Champlain by menacing Albany; if instead of desultory predatory raids on the Atlantic seaboard the British fleet made a dash up the Hudson while a com-

bined movement was made on Sackett's Harbour peace could have been dictated at New York without the trouble or odium of burning Washington; even a successful attack on Sackett's Harbour would have compelled the American fleet on the Lakes to risk a general action in which defeat would be destructive to fleet and army. But it is abundantly evident from all the records of this miserably planned invasion that military science had nothing to do with its inception conduct or final defeat; that strategy was totally disregarded on both sides, and that the final success of the British arms is to be ascribed to the courage and endurance of the provincial force.

On the 8th of August the British squadron hove in sight, its force as follows:—Six vessels manned by 717 men, mounting 92 guns, of which two were long 24-pounders, 13 long 18-pounders, 5 long 22 and 9-pounders, and 72 carronades of different calibres, including six 68-pounders. The American squadron consisted of 14 vessels manned by 1193 men, mounting 114 guns, of which 7 were long 32 pounders, 32 long 24-pounders, 8 long 18 pounders, 19 long 12 and 8-pounders, and 48 carronades, 40 of which were 32 and 24 pounders; nearly *one-fourth* of the long guns and carronades were on pivot or traversing carriages consequently as effective in broad-side as twice the number.

The American squadron immediately got under way and stood out with all the vessels in line of battle, but as the British closed the American ships firing their broadsides wore and stood under their batteries light airs and calms prevented the British from closing, but during the night a heavy squall came on which capsized two American schooners, the Hamilton and Scourge, and all their crews perished. On the 9th both squadrons were in sight of each other, and continued manœuvring during that and the next day. On the 10th, at night, a good breeze having sprung up the British Commodore immediately took advantage of it to bear up and attack his opponent, but just as the Wolfe, the leading British vessel, got within gun-shot of the Pike and Madison both bore up discharged their chasers and made sail for Niagara, leaving the schooners Julia and Growler, each armed with one long 32-pounder and one long 12-pounder on pivot or traversing carriages, to be captured without an effort to save them; with his two prizes and without the loss of a man the British squadron with no greater damage than a few cut halliards and torn sails returned to Kingston.

The object the American Commodore appears to have had in view was to cover the operations of the army on the Niagara frontier. The loss of the schooners seems to have arisen from the same vacillation which marked the conduct of his opponents, whose proper place would not have been manœuvring in force in front of Niagara but destroying the stores and batteries at Sackett's Harbour,

has had no tendency to make me enviously unjust, nor to presume upon the prestige of a little experience to sneer at, superciliously ignore the suggestions, or attempt to stifle the aspirations of younger, and it may be, better men for distinction in their profession, Colonel Denison must therefore impute my temerity, in attacking a work so highly eulogized as his 'Theory of Cavalry Tactics, to some relics of that professional *clan* which he professes to admire,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours, SABRRUR.

CAVALRY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—When the 13th Hussars go home in the Spring, the Cavalry School will have to be closed. This will be a great loss to the Country especially to the Volunteer Cavalry Force. Should not something be done to keep it open after their departure? Your Correspondent "Cadet" proposes to name a Cavalry Instructor attached to four of the Infantry Schools. He also suggests that the candidates be examined by an Infantry Officer. This proposition only proves how little "Cadet" knows about the Cavalry service. Fancy an Infantry Adjutant examining cavalry officers and non commissioned officers in the riding school drill, or even in the field work. I would suggest the following, not that I think it likely to be adopted, but merely as a few suggestions of something that if not done now, will have to be done at some future day.

Before the Hussars leave they will be obliged to sell off a number of their horses over a certain age, as the Imperial Government will only incur the expense of transporting such horses as are young and capable of undergoing a long sea voyage. These horses that are sold could be bought for very little in proportion to their value as trained cavalry chargers.

I would propose that the Government place one or two Troops of Volunteer Cavalry of say fifty (50) men each on permanent service under command of an efficient officer, and buy their horses, or let the men purchase for themselves, receiving an allowance per day for the use of them. Have the head quarters at Ottawa, so that they could be used for escort duty for the Governor General at the opening of the House, &c., and have a school in connection with them. Plenty of officers and non-commissioned officers, who have passed through the cavalry school under that able officer Colonel Jenyns, C.B., could be found willing and qualified to act as Instructors. A Cavalry School, would be no school unless the candidates were taught riding which would be facilitated by having well trained horses. The horses of course would be attended to by the men of their troop. What sort of a school would it be and what sort of officers would it turn out, where adets are taught nothing but the theory of

cavalry drill and are passed out without perhaps ever having mounted a horse. It would be far worse than if we had none, as there would be a number of persons through the country who having such a certificate in their pockets, would think themselves qualified to be officers or non-commissioned officers in the Cavalry Force, when totally unfitted for it.

Yours very truly,
TROOPER.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir—Observing in the REVIEW of Feb. 8th a letter over the signature of Cadet in reference to the continuing on of the Military Schools after the withdrawal of the troops now stationed among us, I wish to make a few remarks in reference thereto.

In general I agree with Cadet in the necessity there is to keep on the Military Schools, and diffusing military knowledge amongst our young men. But I should like to know what Cadet intends to do with cavalry drill instructors at infantry schools. It is well known to every dragoon that horsemanship and fitting of appointments is the most important part of cavalry drill, and, as it cannot be learned at an infantry school, I would suggest that the present cavalry school at Toronto be kept on for the Province of Ontario, where there is a riding school now in operation, and as I understand that the horses of the 13th Hussars will be sold before the regiment leaves for England, it would be well for our Government to purchase a few which are well broken in for riding school purposes. An Adjutant with two instructors would be sufficient. In like manner a school could be established at Montreal for the Province of Quebec, and a joint one for the lower Provinces. The appointment of officers should certainly be given to volunteers who have qualified themselves for it, for nothing can be more injurious to the whole volunteer community than for officers after spending time and labouring to make themselves proficient, to be superseded by retired army officers whose names as defenders of the country have never been heard of. But in the appointment of superintendents, Cadet is decidedly wrong, no officer should superintend a branch of military education to which he does not belong. I have had a little experience as a volunteer, and never remember an unfavourable report of a cavalry inspection when inspected by an infantry officer, and I can reasonably suppose it would be vice versa; there are two reasons for this, 1st, courtesy to that branch of the service to which they do not belong, and secondly a want of sufficient knowledge to understand whether the evolutions were properly performed or not. For superintendents for cavalry schools we want such officers as Lt. Col. Denison, of Toronto, author of "Modern Cavalry" an officer

who has shown to a demonstration that he thoroughly understood the subject about which he was writing. For artillery and infantry there is no doubt that there are plenty of volunteer officers to be found with equal ability. With those few remarks I subscribe myself, Sir,

Yours truly,
A DRAGOON.

CLARKSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—It is but a few weeks since I became a reader of the REVIEW, yet the few numbers I have had the pleasure of perusing has given me such a good opinion of your paper, and of its ability and usefulness that I feel it but right, in justice to you, Sir, and for the benefit and prosperity of our volunteer force, to warmly and heartily recommend it to every intelligent volunteer, and in so doing would say to them subscribe for it at once especially if desirous to know how his brother volunteers in other parts of the Dominion are progressing, not to speak of the able and valuable narratives on things military given from time to time. Aware that you wish to receive all the information possible about the doings of volunteer: throughout the Dominion, I deem it a pleasure to be in a position to contribute a small share of information. should you think such worth a place in your journal. The Clarksburg volunteer corps was but lately enroled under the new Militia Act, it took but a few days to enrol sixty men, to conform however, with Militia Orders, we had very unwillingly to strike off ten. Our company is full and composed of fine able bodied men. We meet for drill twice a week, and notwithstanding that several of the members have to walk from 8 to 10 miles we get an average number of 30 each night, which surely speaks well for the patriotism of the men; it is no child's play to walk such a distance through snow drifts to drill for two hours, and then walk home again the same night. I am happy to say that our company is progressing very well indeed, both in drill and discipline, under the able instruction of Sergt. Wardell late of 100th Regt., who is painstaking and attentive to his duties as instructor and exhibits a lively interest in the men, anxious that they should be in efficiency equal to any in the Dominion. We have got a very fine drill shed quite a credit to our little village, it is a substantial building well put together and was expeditiously erected. It was commenced about the 1st October, completed by the first week in December, promptly and carefully inspected by that fine gentlemanly officer, Major Scoble; the township grant of \$250, county grant of \$250, and government grant of \$270, all promptly paid within one month from the time the shed was completed, thus you see our shed was begun, completed, and paid for within the space of four months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

Are not charges of Horse Guards' red-tapism bore out by the information contained in your Brockville correspondent's letter of 15th February, as to the frivolities practised by "the Duke," while principles of so much greater importance demand his utmost attention? Fancy a man setting to work in these days to spoil the simplicity of marching past in quick time, the only march past which ought to have place in the Red Book at all. It is time that as many of these mere Parade-shows should be dispensed with as possible.

The formation of lines of contiguous columns with greater intervals, with a subdivision on each flank for extension in skirmishing order when near the enemy, is an innovation of quite another character, and deserves attention. There is traceable in it an analogy to that combination for attack which Jomini considered the best—he had ever seen (Col. Hamley p. 322) and in which the union of fire and shock is such as he conceived no troops could withstand. It is described as that of two lines of Battalions formed in double columns of companies on the centre—"Advancing thus: the first line, on approaching sufficiently near for effective fire, deploys each of its Battalions, throwing out the two flank companies as skirmishers. This leaves, opposite the columns of the second line, intervals equal to their fronts; through which, as soon as the fire of the first line, shall have produced sufficient effect, they advance to the charge."

It is premised, however, that this appears to have been executed before the veteran at a Review; not in actual conflict.

THE REVOLVER VS. THE SABRE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that your columns are generally filled with more interesting matter than a discussion rapidly degenerating into tedious reiteration, I have deferred forwarding this letter, in answer to Col. Denison's of the 1st ult., but as it will be my last infliction upon the Review, perhaps the delay is excusable.

Col. Denison admits "That the Sabre and Lance will generally be the best arms, although not the most deadly," when Cavalry charge *en masse*. This admission virtually invests the sword with the dominion claimed for it,—the best line of battle weapon for Cavalry. And should the revolver find its peculiar province in the melee that may, or may not follow the grand attack, and "reap the relics of the field," it naturally enough subsides into an auxiliary weapon. But even under the conditions of group fighting, the particular arms brought into play will be controlled by the ever fitting exigencies of the moment, and intelligence of the com-

batants. The duration of such affairs are necessarily brief. Discipline quickly asserting its sway, by the most plastic squadrons being the first to re-form, and the probability is, secure victory, in taking the initiative in a renewed attack. Every officer is cognizant of this—hence the evanescent nature of the melee. And upon the whole it may be argued that the influence of the charge *en masse* upon general results, as compared with that of the desultory recounter, should best classify the weapons in dispute.

Col. Denison's able summary of American cavalry achievements fails to show that they emulated the exploits of that arm in the military organization of other countries. Nor can a fair apology be found for their failing to control, in some degree, the issue of general actions, in the nature of the ground. A line of country frequently subject to the devastating sweep of contending hosts, is quickly cleared of artificial impediments—natural ones may be avoided, or ignored. And in a war notorious for straggling marches, badly protected flanks, and worse conducted retreats, ample opportunity for cavalry to strike effectually must have occurred to more than counterbalance any difficulties the ground might present. But the failure of such cavalry to revive a Marengo, a Hohenlinden, or to ride as rode the six hundred, is not imputed to a deficiency in manly courage, or to any ineffectiveness in the weapons of their choice, but simply to that lack of discipline which made a fair trial of the sword impossible: and at the same time indicates that the peculiar tactics of such levies could be no proper criterion for regular troops. But no bad criterion for gallantry may be safely deduced from the dauntless front the few presented to the many, and no solicitude to enforce a dogma should be permitted to obscure a reputation solely due to the unflinching bravery of the men, and devoted intrepidity of their officers. To impute the frequent success of the confederates to even the redoubted revolver, is as unjust as it is untenable—their antagonists being much better supplied with that weapon. And I may be allowed to remark *en passant* that Colonel Denison should be rather commended than censured for deductively preferring Confederate experience.

There may be nothing to object to Colonel Denison's persistency in degrading combat with the sabre to mere *des coups baton*, but when he extends his detraction of the weapon to the impeachment of its votaries gallantry and courage, it is evident that however true the accusation, the courtesy is at least questionable.

Col Denison begs the question with reference to the undeniable high *morale* of the sabreur. "Can this not be accounted for by the fact that the swordsman has appreciated the want of deadliness in the weapon in the hands of his opponent." This suggestion, insinuation, or perhaps theory boldly invests the most daring feats of the old Cav-

alryman with the vapouring gasconade characteristic of the bully, and sends the brave fellows of the past—"careering through battle fields"—in confident immunity from danger, because, it is presumed, there were no revolvers to intimidate them. But I refrain from tracing—what can only be some strange inadvertency on Col. Denison's part—to its full significancy; Col. Denison will at once perceive the catholicism of the principle it involves.

Col. Denison cannot seriously believe that I argue the possibility or utility of modern warfare again donning sword and buckler, the accusation of so doing carries its refutation in the absurdity of the idea.

It must be evident that this discussion, in its unwarrantable discursiveness, has miserably strayed from its text; the question was not which of the weapons referred to was, *per se*, the most efficient, but which of them would best combine with the horse's momentum. Now it is obvious that whatever be urged in favor of either weapon may—considering the transient aspect everything pertaining to war is daily assuming—be equally inapplicable to the future conditions of that art; I shall therefore confine myself to what, ethically viewed, appears under our present phase neither strained nor unnatural.

In the event of future Cavalry combats being principally decided by fire arms, the best marksman should be the most efficient soldier, and why that man should, or be expected to, neutralize his skill as a shot, by rushing at any enemy when, perhaps, his fire would be quite as effectual at some fifteen or twenty paces off, is a requirement that may stagger the dream of even a trooper's philosophy. To encourage the use of, and dependence upon a weapon, to the use of which the impetuosity, crash, and confusion of the charge is unnecessary, if not unfavorable, is rather to ignore than to utilize the horse's powers. Some approximation to this is the ethics of the pistol. What they practically taught has been illustrated in the tactics of American cavalry. Horsemen galloped to a convenient distance of each other, wheeling, circling, advancing, or retiring, as the case might be, and delivering their fire, no doubt with destructive enough effect, but certainly not utilizing the horse's momentum. On the other hand make the horseman a perfect swordsman—a real one feels the hilt-grasp send a thrill of confidence through his every fibre)—let him become imbued with something of the real Dragoon's creed—to ride at, through, or over everything, and without arrogating the hero, he will instinctively demand the most demoralizing of all tactics to an enemy—close combat—these combining the generous ardour of the horse with his own efforts.

In conclusion, I beg to thank Col. Denison for his appreciation of what he is pleased to term my Cavalry spirit, and to assure him that in whatever degree I may possess it, it

has had no tendency to make me enviously unjust, nor to presume upon the prestige of a little experience to sneer at, superciliously ignore the suggestions, or attempt to stifle the aspirations of younger, and it may be, better men for distinction in their profession, Colonel Denison must therefore impute my temerity, in attacking a work so highly eulogized as his Theory of Cavalry Tactics, to some relics of that professional *elan* which he professes to admire.

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CAVALRY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—When the 13th Hussars go home in the Spring, the Cavalry School will have to be closed. This will be a great loss to the Country especially to the Volunteer Cavalry Force. Should not something be done to keep it open after their departure? Your Correspondent "Cadet" proposes to name a Cavalry Instructor attached to four of the Infantry Schools. He also suggests that the candidates be examined by an Infantry Officer. This proposition only proves how little "Cadet" knows about the Cavalry service. Fancy an Infantry Adjutant examining cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers in the riding school drill, or even in the field work. I would suggest the following, not that I think it likely to be adopted, but merely as a few suggestions of something that if not done now, will have to be done at some future day.

Before the Hussars leave they will be obliged to sell off a number of their horses over a certain age, as the Imperial Government will only incur the expense of transporting such horses as are young and capable of undergoing a long sea voyage. These horses that are sold could be bought for very little in proportion to their value as trained cavalry chargers.

I would propose that the Government place one or two Troops of Volunteer Cavalry of say fifty (50) men each on permanent service under command of an efficient officer, and buy their horses, or let the men purchase for themselves, receiving an allowance per day for the use of them. Have the head quarters at Ottawa, so that they could be used for escort duty for the Governor General at the opening of the House, &c., and have a school in connection with them. Plenty of officers and non-commissioned officers, who have passed through the cavalry school under that able officer Colonel Jenyns, C.B., could be found willing and qualified to act as Instructors. A Cavalry School, would be no school unless the candidates were taught riding which would be facilitated by having well trained horses. The horses of course would be attended to by the men of their troop. What sort of a school would it be and what sort of officers would it turn out, where adets are taught nothing but the theory of

cavalry drill and are passed out without perhaps ever having mounted a horse. It would be far worse than if we had none, as there would be a number of persons through the country who having such a certificate in their pockets, would think themselves qualified to be officers or non-commissioned officers in the Cavalry Force, when totally unfitted for it.

Yours very truly,
TROOPER.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir—Observing in the REVIEW of Feb. 3th a letter over the signature of Cadet in reference to the continuing on of the Military Schools after the withdrawal of the troops now stationed among us, I wish to make a few remarks in reference thereto.

In general I agree with Cadet in the necessity there is to keep on the Military Schools, and diffusing military knowledge amongst our young men. But I should like to know what Cadet intends to do with cavalry drill instructors at infantry schools. It is well known to every dragoon that horsemanship and fitting of appointments is the most important part of cavalry drill, and, as it cannot be learned at an infantry school, I would suggest that the present cavalry school at Toronto be kept on for the Province of Ontario, where there is a riding school now in operation, and as I understand that the horses of the 13th Hussars will be sold before the regiment leaves for England, it would be well for our Government to purchase a few which are well broken in for riding school purposes. An Adjutant with two instructors would be sufficient. In like manner a school could be established at Montreal for the Province of Quebec, and a joint one for the lower Provinces. The appointment of officers should certainly be given to volunteers who have qualified themselves for it; for nothing can be more injurious to the whole volunteer community than for officers after spending time and labouring to make themselves proficient, to be superseded by retired army officers whose names as defenders of the country have never been heard of. But in the appointment of superintendents, Cadet is decidedly wrong, no officer should superintend a branch of military education to which he does not belong. I have had a little experience as a volunteer, and never remember an unfavourable report of a cavalry inspection when inspected by an infantry officer, and I can reasonably suppose it would be vice versa; there are two reasons for this, 1st, courtesy to that branch of the service to which they do not belong, and secondly a want of sufficient knowledge to understand whether the evolutions were properly performed or not. For superintendents for cavalry schools we want such officers as Lt. Col. Denison, of Toronto, author of "Modern Cavalry" an officer

who has shown to a demonstration that he thoroughly understood the subject about which he was writing. For artillery and infantry there is no doubt that there are plenty of volunteer officers to be found with equal ability. With those few remarks I subscribe myself, Sir,

Yours truly,
A DRAGOON.

CLARKSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—It is but a few weeks since I became a reader of the REVIEW, yet the few numbers I have had the pleasure of perusing has given me such a good opinion of your paper, and of its ability and usefulness that I feel it but right, in justice to you, Sir, and for the benefit and prosperity of our volunteer force, to warmly and heartily recommend it to every intelligent volunteer, and in so doing would say to them subscribe for it at once especially if desirous to know how his brother volunteers in other parts of the Dominion are progressing, not to speak of the able and valuable narratives on things military given from time to time. Aware that you wish to receive all the information possible about the doings of volunteers: throughout the Dominion, I deem it a pleasure to be in a position to contribute a small share of information. should you think such worth a place in your journal. The Clarksburg volunteer corps was but lately enrolled under the new Militia Act, it took but a few days to enrol sixty men, to conform however, with Militia Orders, we had very unwillingly to strike off ten. Our company is full and composed of fine, able bodied men. We meet for drill twice a week, and notwithstanding that several of the members have to walk from 8 to 10 miles we get an average muster of 30 each night, which surely speaks well for the patriotism of the men; it is no child's play to walk such a distance through snow drifts to drill for two hours, and then walk home again the same night. I am happy to say that our company is progressing very well indeed, both in drill and discipline, under the able instruction of Sergt. Waydell late of 100th Regt., who is painstaking and attentive to his duties as instructor and exhibits a lively interest in the men, anxious that they should be in efficiency equal to any in the Dominion. We have got a very fine drill shed quite a credit to our little village, it is a substantial building well put together and was expeditiously erected. It was commenced about the 1st October, completed by the first week in December, promptly and carefully inspected by that fine gentlemanly officer, Major Scoble; the township grant of \$250, county grant of \$250, and government grant of \$270, all promptly paid within one month from the time the shed was completed, thus you see our shed was begun, completed, and paid for within the short space of four months.

I have heard considerable talk about the slowness of the department in paying the government allowance, that has not been so in our case, neither would it be so in any case, if care were taken that the instructions so carefully laid down for our guidance were strictly attended to. I am happy to add that much of the success of the re-enrolment of the Grey battalion is due to our able and highly respected officer Lieut. Col. Pollard, who is much esteemed by the officers non commissioned officers and men under his command, it would be well for the volunteer force if every battalion had such an officer; we consider ourselves equally fortunate in having for our district commander and brigade major such superior men as Lt. Col. Durie, and Lt. Col. Dennis, kind and courteous in their manner, and ever ready to impart information when wanted and to attend with promptitude to the wants of the force under their command.

Clarksburg, 2nd March, 1869. C. S.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The heavy snow storms have caused almost a suspension of business here. The mails are much more irregular than in olden times when they were conveyed by sleigh. Lt. Colonel Jackson's inspections in the county of Russell, owing to the impassable condition of the roads, had to be postponed for one week.

The G. T. Railway has not been able to move any freight from here for about two weeks, consequently the shipment of tent pins has ceased until the road is clear.

With the exception of the B. and O. Railway Artillery, the volunteers here have not drilled since they performed their annual drill in the summer. Would it not be well for the authorities to reserve a few days from the annual course, to be performed at home? by which means, I think, the men could be much better kept together.

The enrolment of the Reserve Militia has not yet commenced in this Regimental Division, but I hear that preparations are being made to commence at an early day.

The return match between the Burns Curling Club of Ogdensburg and the Brockville Club, was played at Ogdensburg on Friday last, after three and a half hours play of the keenest kind, Brockville was declared the winners by three points. As at the former match, one rink of iron and one of stone were played.

The Burns Club entertained the Brockville players to a most sumptuous dinner at the Seymour House. Mr. Averal, the President, being absent in New Orleans, the vice President, Mr. Congleton, (the champion curler of New York state), occupied the chair, and on which occasion Queen Victoria was the first toast proposed.

The return match between the Ottawa and Ogdensburg clubs is now on the tapis.

FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

In accordance with the provisions of the Militia Act the enrolment of the Militia commenced on Monday last. As Toronto has more than supplied her quota by volunteering there will be no "draft." Toronto City is composed of two Regimental Divisions which have been placed under the following authority.

EASTERN DIVISION. Lt. Col. Hon. G. W. Allan, and Majors A. M. Smith, and Henry Skinner.

WESTERN DIVISION. Lt. Col. R. L. Donison, and Majors Sir J. L. Robinson and Hon. Wm. Cayley.

Of course these gentlemen are merely employed by Government to secure a faithful enrolment and, for active service or drill purposes, passed cadets and those who have obtained certificates from Boards of Officers as well as officers on the retired list would be selected.

A certain Dr. O'Brennan has been holding forth on the "Wrongs of Ireland." The character of his audience will be quite apparent when I state that a certain gentleman who, in accordance with the invitation for a discussion, expressed his desire to make a few remarks on the wrongs of England, was immediately hissed down and retired on exhibition of Irish muscle. As Canada has nothing whatever to do with Ireland's grievances, meetings of this kind can assist nothing but Fenianism and excite party feeling. His lecture last night on "O'Connell" was not by any means well attended.

The New England Society celebrated their Sixth Anniversary by an assembly in the Rossin House, on Monday night. The President Mr. Thurston, the American Consul, made a few remarks during the course of the evening explaining that the object of the association was for the relief of distressed countrymen and expressed his desire that nothing should interfere with the harmony and good will existing between Canada and the United States. The Mayor, President of St. George's Society and other prominent city officials were present. Conspicuous over the main entrance were the "Union Jack" entwined with the "Stars and Stripes" encircling a portrait of George Washington; dancing was kept up till an early hour to the music of H. M. 29th Regiment Band.

Velocipedes are now manufactured in Toronto and a first attempt made yesterday with but partial success. As has been remarked, with a large stock of patience and a set of india rubber bones success is sure to follow close application.

The snow storm which has been playing such pranks down East has just given us a dose and still threatens another visitation.

Your esteemed Brockville Correspondent suggests to hand the fellow Langford round,

he might have added and the Dominion Rifle Association also. Where are the badges and the local appropriations? Several gentlemen, who are anxious to see the designs, have informed me they will give a dollar each towards a fund to procure them for those who are entitled to them. Who will second the motion?

FROM QUEBEC.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Since my last, I am happy to say, the drill shed difficulty has been settled, and the 8th Battalion and Garrison Artillery are hard at work again. The 8th are likely to be stronger in numbers than they have been for some years; a very fine company composed principally of old members of one of the companies of the battalion which became disorganized a couple of years ago, has been raised by Quartermaster Morgan, and promises to add much to the appearance of the battalion, as well as to its shooting qualities.

The scheme of "Cadet" for the re-organization of the military schools, which appeared in a late number of the REVIEW, contains I think, a number of very valuable suggestions which should not be lost of if any change is made.

The schools have been very useful so far, but the system is susceptible of much improvement; the modes of instruction and enforcement of discipline by the different regiments through whose hands the school in this city has passed, have varied very much; this could be remedied by the framing of a strict code of rules for the guidance of all the Schools, and by appointing an efficient officer (one of experience in the army would be preferable) who would give his whole time to visiting the different schools and assimilating the course of studies in all.

Keeping the cadets in barracks seems so natural an idea in connection with their military education, that is surprising it was not adopted from the first. What could give a better notion of the duties of a soldier than living as he lives, and performing the same round of daily work? The substitution of Volunteer for Regular Adjutants would hardly, I think, be an improvement, not but what there are now among the passed cadets many quite able to fill the situation, but it is very unlikely that they would be appointed to offices which would be valuable for use as gifts to needy place hunters; fortunately the removal of the regular troops is not to be so wholesale as was at first rumoured, so that a change in the respect will not be necessary in any of the towns in which schools are established.

"Cadet" does not include in his estimate of costs the items of clothing and travelling expenses, which would probably amount to a considerable sum.

We have had a fearful quantity of snow lately; all the roads are blocked up, and

the mails, when we do get them, come in allowances of three or four days at a time.

Parliament has re-assembled after a recess of a fortnight, but still does very little work; they wait, it is said, for the return of that "Triton among the minnows" who like the "Venerable Gammon" has so graciously smile his permission for them to go on. A Mr. Tremblay is anxious that the house should express an unfavorable opinion on the appointment of Mr. Brydges, (*en étranger* he calls him) as Railway Commissioner, considering that the local government have nothing whatever to do with the matter, they will only make themselves very ridiculous if they do so.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—My attention was a few days since drawn to an article in a prominent newspaper bearing the above heading, and its suggestive nature has prompted me to offer a few remarks on the same subject. The article to which I allude simply bore reference to the appointment of our Minister of Militia, as 'our plenipotentiary' at St. James'. My ideas flow entirely in another channel, although I concur in the writer's remarks as to the necessity of some representation of our broad Dominion in the councils of the Empire; nay, I would even go further and ask why we should not bear the same relations with England, as California does with the United States. Though 3000 miles from the Capital, they are none the less citizens, their representatives sit in the Senate, and bear their share in the entire legislation. But we are citizens only in name, we are Britons on the wrong side of the Atlantic, subjects when our services are required, but admitted to no rights of citizenship. Exposed to the attacks of a powerful and inimical nation, we have no control over our foreign relations legislated for and upon, we have no representatives in the legislature. Taxed for the support of an Imperial representative, we have no voice in his selection. Let us hope then, that the report is correct, and that tardy justice has accorded us even a single competent representative, as an earnest of full and speedy reparation. But it is not to this view of our relations with England that I would direct your attention. 'Our military relations' would more fully describe the task I have undertaken. The reduction of the garrisons in the Dominion, in the face of the unsettled state of the 'Alabama' and 'San Juan' claims, reduces us to a similar position *in reality* as that which was threatened us on the rejection of the militia bill of 1863, only that this time we are told by deeds, as we then were in words, that "we must defend our own." To be sure we have the noble pledge 'that our country should be protected to the last dollar and the last man,' but alas! as administrations change, such

pledges are apt to be cancelled or forgotten. We have therefore to accept the strong hint that Canada must furnish her own defence as the expression of the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers should occasion arise, or in other words should John Bright see fit to provoke a war with America, we must bear the brunt of the battle although the quarrel is not of our own making. Is this the manner in which the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists, the sons of those who died by the side of the gallant Brock, the men who crushed the rebellion of '37 and who later laid down their lives at Ridgeway and Fort Erie, should be treated by the land which gave them birth. None of these wars, be it remembered, were of our provoking or seeking. In 1775 the Provinces remained loyal to the British crown, though urged by the most tempting inducements to join the rebels. As a consequence of their loyalty, their country was invaded by Arnold at the head of 1200 men. Of the 1500 who confronted them, some 1300 were Canadian Militia, and these men foiled and defeated Arnold in four desperate conflicts, and the valor of Canadians preserved the Provinces to the British Crown.

In 1776, the Colonists with the assistance of reinforcements, drove the invading army, now increased to 4000 men, beyond the borders, and far into their own country. What was the relation of Great Britain to her Colonists then? The American war cost £100,000,000 to Great Britain—but the Colonists lost their all, and laid down their lives to sustain the British flag. Those who lived in what is now called the United States forsook their homes, their familiar associations, their friends and kindred, for the sake of that flag whose honor they loved better than their lives. Great Britain saved her Colonies. Which were the debtors in this case?

Again in 1812-15, British Cruisers boarded and searched American vessels. War was declared, and our borders were invaded on the instant, by between 13000 and 14000 men. There were in the Provinces but 4000 British soldiers of whom 3000 were in garrison in Montreal and Quebec. 1500 alone served with the Canadian Militia in the capture of Michilimacinae and Detroit, and out of the 1200 who opposed five times their number on Queenston Heights, one half were Canadian Militia. During the whole campaign the Militia bore the brunt of the fight, and the memorable affair at Chateaugay in which De Sallaberry at the head of about 1000 men beat back and defeated a force of 7000 infantry, 10 field pieces and 250 cavalry, sufficiently proves the ardor which patriotism lent to their arms. What need to quote that which already burns in the heart of every true Canadian? Suffice it to say they did their devoir as Canadians should.

What were the relations of Great Britain to her Colonies then? This campaign, cost

£50,000,000 to Great Britain. Her Colonies lost their budding commerce—their little shipping was totally destroyed, and ten years elapsed before the country recovered from the derangement of industry, and cessation of business caused by the war. More than this the blood of her gallant sons was spilt like water, and Chrysler's Farm, Bloody Creek, Queenston Heights and Chateaugay bore witness to their heroic deeds on behalf of their mother land. Again did Britain owe her Colonies to the loyalty of her Colonists—had it been otherwise, Canada would have been lost, before Waterloo was won. Who was the debtor here?

When in 1837 the ill-advised policy of Great Britain provoked a few misguided men to rebellion; loyal hearts and hands preserved the land from confusion and anarchy, and restored peace and confidence where mistrust and suspicion had reigned supreme. But when there grew out of this long festering sore, the boon of self-government, were the men who preserved the state, prepared to hear, that, with the concession Great Britain absolved them from allegiance, and that they were no longer entitled to her protection as her children and subjects. Had she done this there would perhaps have been a shadow of consistency in her conduct. But not so—she retains her subjects—and absolved herself from further care in their behalf. Who is the debtor here?

Before Daniel Webster so acutely chiselled Great Britain on the boundary question, and difficulties were expected momentarily to arise, the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Legislatures gave power to their respective Governors to spend every shilling of revenue, and call out every man in the defence of Britain's rights, and their bold attitude drove the wily Yankee to trust to diplomacy rather than force of arms. That he was right in so doing, the result sufficiently proved. The colonists gained peace at a cost to which they would have preferred war, but Great Britain herself stooped to the humiliation, and not her high spirited and devoted colonists. Who were the debtors here?

When our flag was insulted by the fratricidal Yankee the telegraph that told us the "Trent" affair, was not more prompt than the people of Canada to arise as one man, and at fearful cost to themselves, declare for war, rather than submit to such an indignity. No thought was there of self-interest—no hesitation for fear of consequences—but boldly and determinedly did they prepare for war which would have been annihilation to themselves and their prospects—the flag of their country had been insulted, and its honor must be sustained. This spirit doubtless had its effect at Washington, and the Yankees with many oaths of revenge, had to swallow the bitter pill. Mason and Slidell were delivered, but the

(Continued on page 163.)

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

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

W A N T E D,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"
IN EVERY CITY,
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And
BATTALION
IN THE DOMINION,
TO WHOM:

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

On application to the PROPRIETOR of
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OTTAWA

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MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

REMITTANCES, &c., &c.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

In reply to many inquiries concerning the pay of the 31st Battalion we would inform our friends that the order for payment was sent from Head Quarters to Captain Leys over a month ago and in all probability it will be paid immediately.

AFTER the stock of Militia clothing and appointments at present in Government stores is exhausted no more will be obtained, so that members of the Force will in future have to apply to such as Mr. McEachron of Toronto for articles of outfit.

ONE of the best evidences of the revulsion of feeling in Nova Scotia is given by the fact that six companies of Volunteers in Lunenburg have complied with the requirements of the new law and sent in to the Deputy Adjutant General their re-enrolment papers. At the present time this is peculiarly significant, and we hope this first indication of contentment will be speedily followed by other corps of that province imitating the example and sending in their papers also.

ON the fourth of the present month General U. S. Grant assumed the Presidency of the United States, but it is a question whether even his popularity has outlived the short period which has elapsed since his election. The fickle regards of a republican mob whose energies are directed through rings of political jobbers, are not easily won or easily retained and the hero whose every word and action were, a short time ago, hailed as the perfection of wisdom, suddenly discovers, if he is to believe his former admirers, that he is not so extraordinary an individual after all. "Hold your tongue and nobody will know you're a fool," is a piece of rude advice that few persons to whom it is tendered are likely to be guided by. In an evil hour for himself General Grant neglected to observe it and the consequences are such as to make his prospective term of office anything but a path of roses.

Silence, when combined with success, argues an amount of self-contained power calculated to impress the minds of all who come in contact with one so gifted; thus we may give the new President full credit for practising the virtue of silence with singular success up to that unfortunate moment when, in contradiction to his former declaration that he had no policy, he declared that he would have economy in all branches of the public service, and, that his intentions might be carried out, he demanded honesty from Congress. By thus prematurely disclosing his intentions he called up around him a host of enemies, and of a class, too, which, by years of corrupt practice, has brought to perfection that science known in the elegant language of Washington city as "log rolling" or "wire pulling." These are the "rings" of which we hear so much of late which combine with pliable members of Congress to get through bills authorizing gigantic speculations by which immense sums are drawn from the public treasury to fill the pockets of greedy political sharpers. General Grant with the direct honesty of a soldier, declared uncompromising war against these dishonest schemers; he saw through their "little game" and determined to frustrate it, but he should not have made known his sentiments so soon. By doing so he has raised obstacles in his path which may cause him some difficulty to remove. However if he succeeds in cleansing this Augean stable of rascality he will deserve

more honor than he won by the capture of Richmond. The task is a mighty one, and the tactics which led to success in his military career may not be found equally effective in the warfare against corruption which he has inaugurated on his assumption of the Presidential Office. It is not pleasant for a "free and enlightened" citizen of the Republic to hear the first magistrate demanding honesty from the representatives of the people; it implies a doubt that model institutions do not work with the perfection they ought, and is painfully suggestive of things hardly consonant with the heroic virtues of patriotism. While we never entertained any very exalted idea of the genius of the new President, we never doubted his honesty and in common with all true men we wish him success in overcoming his opponents.

Regarding another matter, however, he has spoken and we must in that deny him our wishes for his success. The *Alabama* claims he seems to regard in a light not even assumed by Seward in his most daring efforts at diplomacy, and to the utterance of his sentiments upon this question we attribute in a great measure the failure of Reverdy Johnson's treaty for settlement. Opposition to Great Britain is always popular in the United States Congress, and the merest cur will receive attention and applause so long as he raises his tiny, truculent bark against the old Lion. It may be popular to talk of going to war with England but it is quite another thing to push the threat to action. It is a game at which two can play, and he who talks loudest does not always fight best. If the new President is wise he will not provoke foreign wars, but, with the vast power now at his disposal, strive to restore his country to peace and prosperity by reconciling the elements of discord fomented by years of intestine strife. Should he attain this end he will confer a benefit upon his country greater than anything achieved by his predecessors, and for which he will deserve the thanks of all succeeding generations. He has opportunities now and by the manner he uses them we will judge whether he is all his party believe him to be, or merely the accident we judged him.

We cannot however allow this opportunity to pass without paying a just tribute to Andrew Johnson who up to the last expiring moment maintained his defiant attitude, clinging with a persistency truly admirable, to the constitution which it was his misfortune to see torn and trampled under foot by the representatives of the people and in defiance of him, their chief magistrate. In his last message, before relinquishing office, he boldly argues his position and defends his policy and with the most direct language proves that his course at least was guided by principle.

The inaugural address of President Grant is characteristic; there is in it nothing

diplomatic and it shows a clear, simple but not highly cultivated mind. It is in fact just what we might expect from a soldier "unaccustomed to public speaking." There is an epigrammatic terseness in some of the sentences which must be refreshing to Senators whose highest efforts of oratory may be classed as *regim-vole*. Take the following as an instance: "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution." His intended foreign policy is also what might be expected from an honest, well meaning man, but it is simply absurd to talk of dealing "with nations as an equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other." He is entering upon a career the duties and responsibilities of which are of such magnitude as will task his highest energies, and, if he continues to be guided by the principles enunciated in his inaugural address, he will deserve the support of all loyal and honest men. We cannot however ignore the fact that the Fenians and that other portion of the United States people who may be classed as warlike Bohemians, have built high hopes upon General Grant coming to office; hoping thereby will be instituted a "war policy" which means in other words a war with Great Britain. We have given General Grant credit for honesty and we will not deny him the possession of common sense, even despite his nonsensical talk about the "Alabama" claims, therefore we have not the slightest fear of him pushing that dispute to an alternative which even if successful must be disastrous.

For some time past we have been sensible of vague rumors having reference to the effect of the new Militia organization upon the rural population of the Province of Quebec. Somehow these people have got hold of the idea that war is imminent between Britain and the United States, and the recollections and traditions of former similar wars coming back upon their excited imaginations has caused a stampede among the natives sufficiently extensive to arouse the attention of the provincial press. This is the version of the circumstance as given by one party, but, if we look a little closer, we may find another and totally different cause for the exodus of French Canadians. Jean Baptiste is no fool, whatever his enemies may otherwise say of him; he is not one likely to fly off at a tangent when his interest and inclination urge him to continue in his old orbit. He loves his ease and his money; though, Heaven knows, he works hard for both and gets little of either; he is brave and cares little for personal danger or exposure, therefore we do not think the mere chance of war, even if well founded, which is not in this case, would be sufficient to cause him to join in a stampede that he might escape enrolment in the Reserve Militia. Regarding the matter thus we

must look elsewhere for the cause of this exodus.

Sometime ago our readers may remember that a number of French Canadians who had immigrated to the Land of Liberty not meeting with that success which they anticipated, petitioned to be assisted to return to Canada, like the prodigal son of old. This at the time was copied and commented upon by the press. The next move was the triumphant declaration of the Quebec Treasurer that he had half a million surplus, and shortly after follows the colonization Bill of Mr. Chauveau. This we are told is an experiment, but in connection with it is a scheme to provide for the return of the French Canadians from the United States, before alluded to. To them are to be given grants of land and if necessary money, seed, implements, &c. Now there are a vast number of Canadians in the Province of Quebec to whom such liberality would offer the high road to prosperity and happiness, and who consider that they have as good, if not better, claims upon the country than their brethren who have failed of success under Uncle Sam; these people looking at the matter from a purely practical point of view, have come to the conclusion to cross the lines into the States that they may become eligible to enjoy the liberality of the government. We admire the practical sagacity of the movement, and commend the Solons of Quebec for their success at Legislation.

This is the real truth of the matter and the enrolment of the Militia has nothing whatever to do with the alleged departure from Canada of a large number of French Canadians. This circumstance has also been made use of by Sir G. E. Cartier's opponents to raise a cry against the Militia Act which they declare has been the cause of the stampede of so many Canadians, whereas in truth the whole is blameable to the stupid scheming of Quebec Legislators. They have the good of their Province at heart we allow, but it is all a mistake; for those among the French Canadians who are really worth inducing to return are not at all likely to do so, while it is only the worthless who would seek like present "skedadlers" to make capital out of the mistaken efforts of their countrymen.

ENSIGN WHITTAKER of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment has met with a terrible fate and one which he amply deserved. The extreme turpitude and villainy of the crime which led to his destruction at the hands of Chaloner has no parallel in human rascality, and modern society has no punishment adequate to such an offence. The story as it comes to us by telegraph is as follows:—"A sister of Chaloner's made a deposition on the 3rd inst., before a magistrate at Quebec, accusing Ensign Whittaker of having seduced her last August, after having first put her under the influence of chloroform. A few weeks

ago he promised to marry her and save her from disgrace, but subsequently refused. Her father then instituted an action against Whittaker for rape. The girl was sent for and her deposition taken; while this was going on her brother entered and learned for the first time of his sister's shame. He immediately left, and, arming himself with a revolver, proceeded to the skating rink where he met Whittaker and fired at him, saying as he did so—"You know what that is for." The shot missed and, as the officer was rushing at him, he fired again, the ball entering the temple. Chaloner was immediately arrested and conveyed to jail."

There can be little difference of opinion on a matter of this kind and few will deny that young Chaloner's crime is pardonable, if not commendable, under the circumstances. The conduct of some among the British officers in Canada has not of late been such as to create a very strong feeling in their favor, and such acts of baseness are not calculated to make their stay in the provinces either agreeable to themselves or us. The giddiness and frivolity of many young women who are brought into contact with the military, go a great way towards producing consequences similar to the foregoing; and many a pleasant flirtation with officers leaves them with ruined hearts and blasted prospects, not to mention the misery entailed upon honorable fathers and high-spirited brothers. Among officers who have been stationed in Canada for any length of time the "muffin" is a cherished recollection; the graceful dashing girl who made such an agreeable partner on skate or snow shoes, and who would have been perfection if she was not provincial, is often fondly recalled with other after dinner memories when Captain Snooks grows familiar. But we would fain hope for a higher destination for the daughters of our land than to be butterfly companions of Fitznoodle, and then cast aside when the Regimental Band strikes up "The girl I left behind me."

To such, the history of the tragedy, which lately took place in ~~Quebec~~, gives a terrible warning, and while we turn with disgust from the villain suddenly struck down in his sin, we cannot but sympathise with his destroyer, and we believe the public fell as we do.

We have had during the week pretty full telegraphic reports of the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature. Governor Wilmot, a worthy representation of the old line of Loyalists, delivered a highly interesting speech which concluded as follows:—

"The cordiality with which my appointment to the office of Lieutenant Governor has been approved by my fellow countrymen of all classes, has been most gratifying to me. The energies of my early manhood were ungrudgingly devoted to the service of my native Province, and now that we have become an indispensable portion of a young and vigorous Confederacy, I feel more than ever solitious for the welfare of the Province

and for the honorable and loyal performance of those obligations which attach to us as an integral portion of the Dominion. While we have good reason for hoping that a future of great prosperity lies before us, my prayer is that our best hopes may be realized, and that we may long continue to live under the protection of British laws, and in the enjoyment of unsurpassed British liberty beneath the old flag that our fathers loved, and which, throughout the world is known and respected as at once the symbol and the guarantee of liberty law and order."

L'Ordre of Montreal announces the approaching publication of a new work entitled "A History of the Town of Three Rivers and its Environs," by Benjamin Sulte. It is to contain 400 pages, printed on fine paper and will be illustrated with plans, &c. Mr. Sulte, who occupies a place in the front rank of French Canadian poets, is every way adapted to carry out successfully the publication of such a work as the above. In dealing with this subject he will have to touch upon some of the most interesting portions of Canadian history and we may confidently look forward to his work as one that will be of great interest to the student of our native annals. Mr. Sulte has been employed for a long time in collecting material for his work; after having exhausted all references to be found in the Parliamentary Library, he went to Three Rivers where for many months past has been engaged in the preparation of his M.S., and in collecting material for it only to be found on the spot around which many local traditions still linger of the stirring days of old. To the people of Canada speaking either languages this addition to our native historical literature will be a most welcome event, and we anticipate, from the well tried and known abilities of the author, a completely finished and highly interesting and instructive book. The History of our land has yet to be written in English, for there has not yet appeared a work worthy of the name from an English pen. In French, on the contrary, we have many valuable histories, and to them we must look for the narrative of events which have to a great extent moulded our character and fixed our destiny as a people.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for March contains some pretty fair articles original and selected. There is a "rewritten" poem which would have been better left out; the other poetical pieces are good. We would like to see more contributions from the abler Canadian writers in this Magazine, and think if the publishers had more enterprise in employing those among our *litterati* who are better known and appreciated than some whose contributions they publish it would raise the "New Dominion" much higher in the estimation of its readers. However it is on the whole well conducted and deserves the support of the reading public. §

By latest accounts Ensign Whittaker shows signs of a change for the better; the doctors say he may live but only as a hopeless idiot. This affair has caused a wide sensation and will have a lasting effect upon Canadian Society. This same gentleman committed a similar offence in London, O. The young lady, his victim in that instance, fled from home but was recovered by her friends who found her wandering destitute in the streets of Quebec.

The letter of our able and esteemed correspondent TRENTÉ-SEPTIÈME deals with the question of our relations with England in a spirit becoming a Canadian who knows and values the position of his country and we recommend it to the perusal of all who have given attention to the question of Colonial responsibility.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW during the week ending Saturday, the 6th inst., viz:—

- BRIGHTON.—Capt. A. C. W., \$2.
 BEAMSVILLE.—Capt. Jas. K. O., \$2.
 BRANTFORD.—Capt. W. G., \$2.
 CORNWALL.—Judge Geo. S. J., \$1.
 CALEDONIA.—Ensign R. C., \$2.
 SARINIA.—Qr.-Mr. C. T., \$4.

DEATH OF THE HON. GEORGE STRANGE BOULTON.

The town was very much shocked on Saturday morning to hear of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, one of our oldest and most highly respected townsmen. His health for some time past had not been very good, but he was able to be about, and only a day or two before his death was in the street attending to his business as usual.

The Hon. Geo. Strange Boulton was born on the 11th Sept., 1797, at Green Bush, in the county of Rensselaer, New York, where his father lived for some time before finally settling in Canada, which he did about the year 1800, first in Cornwall, and 7 years after in Toronto, where he was made judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Geo. Boulton was educated by Dr. Strachan, the late Bishop of Toronto. He was brought up to the profession of the Law, and commenced his career as Barrister in Port Hope, where he resided for some years, till his removal to Cobourg on appointment as Registrar of the county, about the year 1824, which post he retained to the day of his death. The present Chief Justice Draper was a student in his office, also deputy Registrar, and one or two others, afterwards of note, commenced their career under his auspices. He identified himself with the politics of this country from his earliest youth, and was remarkable for his adherence to the conservative cause. He clung instinctively to the banners of the Church and State party, which he never once failed to uphold to the day of his death. He represented in the House of Assembly for Upper Canada, the County of Durham upwards of 20 years. The last time he contested the County, however, he was defeated by the late John Tucker Williams, Esq. In 1847, he was appointed by the crown a

member of the Legislative Council, which post he continued to fill till the confederation of the provinces into our present Dominion. He was ever an upright and consistent politician. He was one of the remaining few who took an active part in the war of 1812, and as an officer of Militia responded to Sir Francis Head's call in 1837. He was also for many years Colonel in command of the Fourth Military District of Upper Canada.

Though advanced in age, he will be much missed in the town of Cobourg, where his presence and influence were never wanting when the interests of the town were at stake. He was always a kind friend to the poor, and rich and poor alike will miss his pleasant smile or little anecdote of early Canadian life, which was ever on his lips in greeting a friend. His death was very sudden; he returned from Peterboro' on Friday evening, feeling tired, and after partaking of his usual evening meal, retired to rest apparently well, about 2 o'clock he awoke, complaining of chilliness and pain, and in two hours breathed his last.—*Cobourg Star*.

ELORA RIFLE COMPANY.

Our readers will be rather surprised to hear that the Elora Rifle Company has, through its inability to fill the quota of men necessary to comply with the requirements of the Militia Act, been removed from the list of Volunteers.

On Monday Evening last, however, a meeting of several of the members of the old Company was held at the Drill Shed, to take in to consideration the advisability of forming a new Company in the Village. Captain Macgregor, Paymaster of the 80th Wellington Battalion, occupied the chair, and it was resolved to take the necessary steps to organize a new Company. Acting on this resolution a Muster Roll was produced for signature which all present, numbering 27, immediately signed. The meeting then adjourned till Thursday Evening. We understand that nearly 40 names have been obtained already, and we have no doubt that our local Company will take its old place as the best in the Battalion of which it forms a part. We understand that Lieut. McBride of the Guelph Rifles will be offered the position of Captain, and from his military training and experience we are confident that he will discharge the onerous duties of the office with credit to himself and those under his command.

At a subsequent meeting the roll showed 44 names, of which about one-half had been in the old company. On a vote being taken the following gentlemen were nominated as officers:—R. McBride, Captain; R. Tribe, Lieutenant; G. Leslie, Ensign. Immediate application for recognition will be made to the Government.—*Elora Observer*.

Negotiations are now in progress for getting the St. John's (N.B.) crew and the Ward brothers to compete at the Lachine regatta next summer.

MILITARY.—We learn that Private Morrison, of the Brighton Infantry Co., has been mulcted in the sum of \$20 and costs by J. E. Proctor, Esq., on several charges preferred by Capt. Webb, as follows:—Refusing to attend drill, insubordination, and wearing uniform when not on duty. Volunteers generally would do well to make note of the above.—*Cobourg Express*.

(Continued from page 159.)

hatred engendered by this humiliation has shown itself in many ways. Brother Jonathan has tried by depriving us of Reciprocity, by debarring Canadian vessels from entering American ports, and by the encouragement of hostile organizations, to wipe out his debt of hatred. He intended the Colonists to suffer for their temerity, whether they did or not. Why were we exposed to this—was it our colonial flag had been insulted—was it a colonial ship—was it a colonial quarrel? No! Again we ask who were the debtors here?

Lastly in 1866, when our Volunteers were called out to protect our border from the incursions of a ruffian horde of Irish-American citizens, seeking to avenge the so called wrongs of Ireland,—whose was the quarrel? Has Canada aught to do with British administration on Ireland; yet she spent her blood, and two and a-half millions of dollars to protect her shores from the ruffianly crew who made British mis-rule their pretext for invasion. And who avenged the wrongs thus committed—who sympathised with the mourners who wept the loss of their loved ones—who bade the American nation beware lest a lion's claws rend the foul bosom of the eagle that sheltered the parasite—who demands that reparation prompt and ample should be made for the injuries done by those who styled themselves, and who were awarded protection, as American citizens? Did Great Britain—No. Now I ask who are the debtors here? Our homes are invaded, our country plundered, our commerce interrupted for a year and a half—and Great Britain takes no notice. Had we the population of Great Britain and she ours; would a "Colonist Premier" have waited thus long to demand that justice to be done. A thousand times no—The telegraphic cable that conveyed the news of her invasion, would bear an answering challenge, instantly demanding prompt reparation and such assurances as would insure safety to the threatened land—or the dread and swift alternative of war.

To an outsider it might seem strange that our mother land should forsake us in our hour of need—and still more strange, that after this, we should cling to her, and cherish her institutions as our own. But alas! Britain is an unnatural mother to her Colonies it must be confessed, and though her sons and daughters cannot forget their mother land, she can very soon forget them.

I have heard it rumoured that the short comings of our Militia Bill, is, as in 1863, the cause of Great Britain's dissatisfaction, and consequent withdrawal of troops. Yet how can this be the case, when our quota of Volunteers and Militia under the new Bill, is one-third larger than the quota of Volunteers, Yeomanry, Cavalry, and Militiamen, furnished by Great Britain, taking

into consideration the relative population of the two Countries. Surely if we furnish three men for militia service, when she only furnishes two, our mother land should be satisfied. More than this upwards of 4000 gentlemen have qualified themselves in the military schools of the Dominion, to officer efficiently that force. Government in conjunction with the municipal authorities has erected drill sheds and armories, and encouraged target practice by a liberal donation. All corps are battalionized—and fully supplied with everything necessary to enable them to take the field if required. What more can the Home Government reasonably require.

To sum up the argument proposed to be contained in the foregoing remarks—are we to be treated as naughty children, and punished for our derelictions by having our soldiers taken away, when this is confessed by the cheapest and healthiest station in British possessions? Or is Mr. Bright's policy to induce the premature advent of the millennium, and by making Great Britain too contemptible to fight, to withdraw her from the proud position she has long sustained among the nations of the earth.

TRENTE-SEPTIEME.

St. Hyacinthe, 18 Fevrier, 1869.

M. l'Édacteur, — Un exercice aussi utile que peu usité à été fait ces jours derniers par la Compagnie Volontaire de St. Hyacinthe.

Notre digne et dévoué major de brigade (de Bellefeuille) ayant convoqué les hommes, se mit à leur tête et fit avec eux une marche de cinq milles. Chaque homme était en raguettes. Rendus au but de l'expédition, le major leur fit exécuté plusieurs mouvements de compagnie et quelques uns de battalion, qui furent accomplis avec une précision remarquable. A leur retour à St. Hyacinthe, les hommes paraissaient aussi frais que s'ils ne fussent point sortis; aucun d'eux n'était fatigué.

M. de Bellefeuille leur donna en suite à ses frais une collation magnifique, mais d'ou les boissons furent régourement bunnes.

Les hommes paraissent fiers de l'introduction d'un nouvel exercice agréable et utile. Espérons qu'il sera mis en pratique parlont

J'ai rarement vu des volontaires ayant l'air aussi martial que les volontaires de St. Hyacinthe.

Il est impossible de trouver un officier aussi dévoué que notre major de brigade: puisse-t'il être promu bientôt.

A SOLDIER (retired.)

The Post, referring to retrenchment in the navy, says that, notwithstanding the large reduction contemplated in the Estimates, the number of blue jackets will remain the same, and it is the intention of the Admiralty to build three new turret ships during the current year.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

A blue book was published on Saturday, containing a statistical abstract of the health of the British Navy for the twelve months ending June 30, 1868, by Mr. Alexander Mackay, whose introductory report is dated January 15th, 1869. states that during the period referred to the health of the navy may be considered to have been very satisfactory, compared with the average taken for a period of twelve years. There was a reduction in the ratio of cases entered on the sick list in the total force equal to 144.2 per 1000, and of mortality to the extent of 3.7 per 100. There was a fractional increase in the ratio of invaliding. All these ratios were slightly higher than those of the preceding 12 months, which were, however, the lowest that had occurred during a period of 11 years. The total force employed during the twelve months is estimated at 50,160; but the total number of cases entered on the sick list was 64,997, which is in the ratio of 12.957 per 1000 of the main force. The highest ratios of cases were on the East Indies and Cape of Good Hope stations, the West Coast of Africa, China, and the Pacific in the order named, the lowest being on the home and Mediterranean stations, and in the irregular force. The excess in the case of the East Indian Squadron is attributed to the nature of the duties developing upon the vessels employed in the Red Sea in connection with the Abyssinian expedition. The ships on this station not so employed were, as a rule, very healthy. A table showing the average ratios of cases of disease and injury in the various classes of vessels exhibits the iron-clads in a very favourable light, the ratio in them being considerably lower than in any of the ratio vessels, and lower than in the sloops, gun vessels, and gunboats. The total number of deaths during the year was 558, of which 420 were occasioned by disease, and 138 by wounds, injuries, and drowning. The total death ratio was 11 per 1000, which is below the average ratio of mortality of the total force taken for twelve years to the extent of 3.7 per 1000.

GARIBALDI ON THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

A correspondent writing from Florence to the *Diario do Rio*, says: "A friend happening to talk with Garibaldi about America, the conversation turned on the Paraguayan war, upon which the General said, 'Notwithstanding I am not a friend of crowned heads, and that my opinions are Republican. I am bound to confess that in South America, Brazil forms an exception, because it is governed by a monarch who is honest, enlightened, and a friend of liberty. The ambitious ideas of conquest attributed to him are false, and in the present war Brazil is completely right. It knows the provoking turbulence of its neighbors. In all its wars Brazil has always given solemn proofs of its moderation and disinterestedness, and it may be said that the neighboring Republics owe their prosperity and the liberty they enjoy to Brazil. No better proof of this is needed than the Argentine Republic, that has prospered to much since Rozas was expelled from the country, at the cost of such great sacrifice of blood and money on the part of Brazil. Lopez, I feel certain, is even worse than Rozas and Paraguay also will owe to Brazil its civilization and liberty.'"

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 26th February, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Regimental Division of the North Riding of Renfrew.

No. 1 *Company Division*, [Town of Pembroke, and townships of Pembroke, Petewawa, Buchanan, McKay, Rolph, Wylie, Head and Maria.]

To be Captain;

Captain William Moffatt, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Renfrew.

To be Lieutenant;

Lieutenant Robert Coburn, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Renfrew.

To be Ensign;

John Supple, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 2 *Company Division*, [Township of Westmeath.]

To be Captain;

Noah Willard Jackson, Esquire.

No. 3 *Company Division*, [Township of Ross.]

To be Captain:

John Rankin, Senior, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

John Home, Junior, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Rankin, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 4 *Company Division*, [Township of Bromley.]

To be Captain;

John McLaren, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant;

Ensign Thomas Cuthbertson, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Renfrew.

To be Ensign:

Charles Ross, Gentleman.

No. 5 *Company Division*, [Townships of Stafford and Alice.]

To be Captain:

George Sparling, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant;

Thomas Lome, Gentleman.

To be Ensign;

Walford, Gentleman.

No. 6 *Company Division*, [Townships of Wilberforce, North Algona, South Algona, Frazer, Sherwood, Burns, Richards, Clara, and Hagarty.]

To be Captain:

James Reeves, Esquire.

Regimental Division of the South Riding of Renfrew.

No. 1 *Company Division*, (Townships of Brudenell and Radcliffe.)

To be Captain;

Joseph Kinder, Esquire.

No. 2 *Company Division*, [Townships of Lyndoch and Raglan.]

To be Captain:

David Buchan, Esquire.

No. 3 *Company Division*, [Townships of Sebastopol, Griffith and Matawatchan.]

To be Captain:

Joseph Plant, Esquire.

No. 4 *Company Division*, (Township of Grattan.)

To be Captain:

James Reeves, Esquire.

No. 5 *Company Division*, [Township of Admaston.]

To be Captain;

Charles Hudson, Esquire.

No. 6 *Company Division*, [Townships of Bagot, Blithfield and Brougham.]

To be Captain;

Edward McCrea, Esquire.

No. 7 *Company Division*, [Township of Horton and the village of Renfrew.]

To be Captain;

William Airth, Esquire.

No. 8 *Company Division*, (Township of McNab and the village of Arnprior.)

To be Captain;

John Brown, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Stormont.

No. 1 *Company Division*, (East half of the township of Osnabruck, from the front of the 1st to the rear of the 7th concession.)

To be Captain:

Captain John J. Rombough, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant;

Ensign Hiram Wood, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign;

David R. Brown, Gentleman.

No. 2 *Company Division*, (West half of the township of Osnabruck, from the front of the 1st to the rear of the 7th concession.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Samuel Ault, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant;

Lieutenant William Hiram Baker, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:

Ensign Robert Stuart, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

No. 3 *Company Division*, [From the front of the first to the rear of the fourth concession of the township of Roxborough.]

To be Captain;

Captain John Hough, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Duncan Macaulay, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign;

William Helmer, Gentleman.

No. 4 *Company Division*, [From the front of the fifth concession to the rear of the township of Roxborough.]

To be Captain;

Ensign John Bennett, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant;

Lieutenant John Fraser, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign;

Robert Begg, Gentleman.

No. 5 *Company Division*, [From the front of the 5th concession to the rear of the township of Finch.]

To be Captain;

Lieutenant John A. Cockburn, from late 5th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant;

Alexander Craig, Gentleman.

To be Ensign;

James Sutherland, Gentleman.

No. 6 *Company Division*, [The 5th and 9th concessions of the township of Osnabruck, with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the township of Finch.]

To be Captain:

Captain Donald McIntyre, from late 5th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant;

Lieutenant Miles R. McMillan, from late 5th Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign;

Jacob Baker, Gentleman.

Regimental Division of the North Riding of Hastings.

No. 1 *Company Division*.

To be Lieutenant;

James Scott, Gentleman.

To be Ensign;

Stephen Badgely, Gentleman.

No. 2 *Company Division*.

To be Lieutenant:

William Bird, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

James Burrows, Gentleman.

No. 4 *Company Division*.

To be Captain:

Captain David Daniel Johns, from late Non Service Battalion.

No. 6 *Company Division*.

To be Captain:

Captain Benjamin Lavender, from 8th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Ralph Samuel Norman, Gentleman.

Regimental Division of the West Riding of the City of Toronto.
 To be Major:
 Lieutenant Robert Alexander Harrison, M. P. from late 4th Non Service Battalion, Toronto, vice Sir James Lukin Robinson, Baronet, resigned.

No. 1 *Company Division*, (From west city limit to Bathurst street, between Queen and Bloor streets, in St. Patrick's Ward.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Angus D. Macdonnell, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 2 *Company Division*, (From Bathurst street to Spadina Avenue, between Queen and Bloor streets, in St. Patrick's Ward.)
 To be Captain:
 John Baxter, Esquire.

No. 3 *Company Division*, [From Spadina Avenue to College Avenue between Queen and Bloor streets, in St. Patrick's Ward.]
 To be Captain:
 Captain John B. Boulton, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 4 *Company Division*, [From College Avenue to Yonge street between Queen and Agnes streets in St. John's Ward.]
 To be Captain;
 Nathaniel Dicky, Esquire.

No. 5 *Company Division*, [From College Avenue to Yonge street between Agnes street and the cross Avenue, in St. John's Ward.]
 To be Captain;
 Captain Christopher Robinson, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 6 *Company Division*, [From College Avenue to Yonge street between the cross Avenue and Bloor street, in St. John's Ward.]
 To be Captain:
 Captain Stephen Heward, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 7 *Company Division*, [From west city limit to Bathurst street between Queen and King streets, in St. Andrew's Ward.]
 To be Captain;
 Kivas Tully, Esquire.

No. 8 *Company Division*, (From Bathurst to John street between Queen and King streets, in St. Andrews Ward.)
 To be Captain:
 John Wallis, Esquire, M. L. A.

No. 9 *Company Division*, (From John street to Yonge street between Queen and King streets, in St. Andrew's Ward.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Samuel B. Harman, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

No 10 *Company Division*, (From west city limit to Portland street between King street and the south front of the Esplanade, in St. George's Ward.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Arthur John Taylor, from Unattached List.

No 11 *Company Division*, (From Portland street to Simcoe street between Queen street and the south front of the Esplanade, in St. George's Ward.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain John Staughn, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 12 *Company Division*, (From Simcoe street to Yonge street between King street and the south front of the Esplanade, in St. George's Ward.)
 To be Captain;
 Lieutenant John J. Vickers, from late 5th Non Service Battalion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Regimental Division of First Montreal Centre.
 No 1 *Company Division*, (All that part of East Ward south of Notre Dame street.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain L. D. Duvernay, from late 10th Non Service Battalion of Hochelaga.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Louis Pominville, Esquire.
 To be Ensign:
 R. De Vins, Gentleman.

No. 2 *Company Division*, [All that part of East Ward north of Notre Dame street.]
 To be Captain:
 John Elliot, Esquire.
 To be Lieutenant;
 Adolphe Ouimet, Esquire.
 To be Ensign;
 Louis Monat, Gentleman.

Regimental Division of Iberville.
Erratum.—In the General Order of the 20th instant, read, "No 3 *Company Division*, [Parish of St. Gregoire,]" instead of "No 5."

Regimental Division of Levis.
 No. 5 *Company Division.*
Erratum.—In the General Order of the 6th instant, read, To be Ensign: "Robert McCready," Gentleman, instead of "Thomas McCready."

Regimental Division of First Chateauguay.
 In the General Order of the 25th instant as regards the limits of No 2 *Company Division*, read,and Cote St. Joseph "in the Parish of Ste. Martine," instead of "from the Parish of Ste. Martine."

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Nicolet College Infantry Company, and the Bishop's College Rifle Company

Lennoxville, heretofore, Volunteer Companies, are hereby constituted Drill Associations, to be composed of Professors, Masters and Pupils, under Section 58 of the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, of 1868; which Associations are to be styled respectively, "The Nicolet College Drill Association," and "The Bishop's College Drill Association of Lennoxville."

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.
 WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
 D. A. G. Militia,
 Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS,
 Ottawa, 26th February, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.
 VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The following Corps which had re enrolled, were omitted from the General Order No. 1, of the 6th instant.

Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery,
 Nos. 1 and 3 Batteries.

3rd "Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal," No. 6 Company.

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

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry, No 2 Company, Orangeville.

To be Captain, provisionally:
 Lieutenant Wm. Parsons, vice O.
 rence, whose resignation is accepted.

The Bobcaygeon Infantry Company was erroneously gazetted as having complied with the laws regards re enrollment.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.
 WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
 Deputy Adj. General of Militia,
 Canada.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.—We learn that recruiting for the army is proceeding in Ireland with great activity.

Colonel William Mercer Wilson, of Norfolk, in retiring from the Militia, retaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is specially complimented by the Governor General for his long and valuable services.

The Committee on Ordnance have submitted their report on heavy guns to the United States Senate. The report condemns the Rodman guns now generally in use in the United States navy, which are pronounced utterly unsuitable.

An order has been received at Portsmouth directing that the *Victory*, heretofore the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the port, is to be virtually scratched off the books of the navy, and taken into the "Ordinary."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—It is reported in the Calcutta papers of the 5th ult., that it is likely his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, will return to Europe in about three months' time, for the purpose of taking up some commensurate command at home.

There is now very little doubt that Dover will be selected as the *locale* for the grand annual Volunteer Easter Review, and if so, it is reported, the Volunteers will be supported in their display by the Yeomanry of Kent, the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Commandant the Earl of Mountcharles, and the West Kent Queen's Own, under Lieutenant Colonel Commandant the Earl of Darnley, in addition to the whole garrison.

A NEW MODE OF DRESSING WOUNDS.—In Belgium, a new mode of dressing wounds has been adopted. A sheet of lead one fifteenth of an inch in thickness is applied to the seat of injury, and made to assume its shape by pressure. By means of strips of adhesive plaster, the lead is secured in, and a current of fresh water is poured over the surface of the flesh once or twice a day.—*Medical Record.*

ENGLISH SPIRIT.—Active service for her sons is essential to a nation's healthful existence. Without her great naval and military worthies England would have long since ceased to exist as a first class power. It is the Arctic Expedition—to the difficult and hazardous exploration by sea and land—to the work of surveyors and engineers to the frontier wars and negotiation—that the preservation of that spirit is due which has produced and will produce, the men capable of saving their country when the hour of trial comes. To England therefore, an Abyssinian expedition was an unmixed good. Active work in the field, where alone self-reliance, experience, presence of mind, resource, and efficiency can be acquired, was furnished to her officers in both services; while some much-needed self-respect was restored to the nation itself. The cause of quarrel was absolutely just, and comparatively little suffering or misery was brought upon the invaded country.—*A History of the Abyssinian Expedition.* By Clements R. Markham, F. S. A.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his wife, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity that she cried out—

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He arose from his chair, supporting himself by a pillar of the bed place, drew his sword, and pointing to the breast of his wife exclaimed, "Are you not afraid of that sword?"

She instantly answered, "No."

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rejoined the lady, "I know that it is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I believe, and that he holds the winds in His fists, and the waters in the hollow of His hand."

Louis Napoleon is said to have communicated to intimate friends his adherence to a bill to be introduced in the House concerning retrenchment in the Imperial household, and a reduction in the number of military commanders.

It having seemed an important question with the physicians of Paris how far they were at liberty to divulge information obtained from patients, when required to do so by officers of law, they submitted the matter to the lawyers of the city and have received for answer that "the obligatory revelation of a medical secret does not exist in French legislation."

In consequence of the coming reductions in the staff but few appointments will be vacant during this year and the next. The principal cutting down will be in Canada. The effect of the reductions in the army medical staff will be so large that no fresh admissions to the service are likely to take place for a year, if not a longer time.

The Secretary for War has decided, with the concurrence of the Duke of Cambridge, that, except in cases of emergency, staff officers will not be allowed leave, with pay, until they have served ten months, actual service being required before they are allowed leave for four months, and thirty months' actual service for six months' leave. Leave will in no case exceed one-sixth of the term of service.

A new mode of steering ships, by the pressure of the water in which the vessel floats, has been invented by Lieut. Inglefield of the British navy. The apparatus is, of course, below the water line, and it can be controlled from any part of the vessel. The captain, sitting in the cabin of the largest iron-clad, with a compass beside him, can steer her with his thumb and finger.

OCEAN STEAMBOAT RACE.—The *New York Herald* says that the ocean steamers "City of Paris" of the Inman line, and the "Russia" of the Cunard line, left New York Wednesday at the same time, and that there is considerable money pending on the result of their speed across the Atlantic, as great rivalry exists between the different English steamship companies to secure the subsidy, which the Cunard line has hitherto obtained for transporting the English mails to this country. The "City of Paris" beat the "Cuba" some time ago, but the "Russia" is regarded as the fastest Cunarder, as the "City of Paris" is the fastest boat on the Inman line.

Patterns of the dress pouch belt and sword belt for medical officers of the army have now been sealed, and are deposited at the Horse Guards for general information and guidance. The belts will be worn according to gradation of rank as follows:—For medical officers ranking with brigadiers and major generals four rows of gold embroidery $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide on black morocco shoulder belt, gilt chased buckle and slide, but no breast ornament. Pouch of black morocco leather, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and pointed with three rows of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold embroidery, gilt chased V. R., and crown ornament. Sword belt, black morocco leather with three rows of gold embroidery $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide on the waist belt, and three rows $3\text{--}16\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the slings; gilt chased clasp with silver lion and crown. For officers ranking under Brigadiers:—three rows of gold embroidery on the pouch belt, and two on the pouch and sword belt as above described.

This is the way they opened the Bosnian Parliament the other day. The Pasha of the province arose and said:—"May the Lord, the Lord of the Worlds, forever sustain and keep the life-giving shadow of his Majesty the Sultan over his people. Amen." Whereupon, the assembled members—seventeen Turks, three Orthodox and three Catholic Christians, and one Jew—here, and at a given sign, thrice said "amen."

In a general order on the results of musketry instruction in the army for the year 1863-8, the Duke of Cambridge says that while it is gratifying to him to find that the shooting of the several corps as a whole has considerably improved, it still appears that sufficient care is not bestowed in executing the independent practice. In many instances the average is "bad," and in the majority of cases is below the standard indicating good firing. In 29th and 69th Regiments, which have made the lowest averages, the time taken 1 min. 58 sec. and 1 min. 49 sec. respectively, leads to the inference that the practice was hurried over, and that more attention had been paid to celerity than to accuracy. The results of the mounted practice in the cavalry and of the skirmishing in the infantry are, on the whole, good. The number of non-exercised men, as shown in many of the returns and in the confidential reports of general officers commanding districts, is excessive. It should never at the utmost exceed 5 per cent. of the strength. The best shooting company is D company, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers, with the hitherto unattained score of 172.56. The best shot is Sergeant C. Rogers, 62nd Regiment, who made 67, 68, and 60 points in the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st classes respectively.

VALUABLE RECORDS.—The *Star* says that Mr. Orridge, late chairman of the Library Committee, has made some perfectly astounding discoveries in regard to the quantities of valuable records that are lying neglected in out-of-the-way corners of the various offices of the London Corporation. In the City Solicitor's Office, he says, in a letter recently addressed to the Common Council, "there are voluminous records that have never been examined or indexed"—"the Comptroller's muniment room has no light in it, and in broad daylight he is compelled to send his clerks there with a lantern; it is choke full, and looking for a deed there is like looking for a needle in a haystack." It is as bad in the other offices; there exists in the Chamberlain's department a room full of all sorts of papers tumbled together in the wildest confusion half forgotten, altogether neglected. They have lain in that upper chamber over eighty years, since they were pitched there to save them from a fire. There are valuable historical documents in the town clerk's office the proper study of which would throw sharp side-lights on every part of our history, from the Tudor time to the Protectorate and William the Third's days. Six hundred and sixty-two letters of this collection alone refer exclusively to the Elizabethan era, and are faithful copies of originals by the Queen, Burghley, Bacon, Cecil,—in short, most of the statesmen and courtiers of the time. What a treasure would these be—not to historians alone, but to gentlemen in search of topics for the magazines—if they were brought within the general reach.—*Liverpool Post.*

THE BREECH-LOADER FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.—The sub-committee at Woolwich, consisting of Colonel Fletcher, Captain Mackinnon, Earl Spencer, Mr. Edward Ross, and Capt. Haigh, appointed to solve the important question of breech *versus* muzzle-loading rifle should be converted into a Snider breech loader it was understood that it was only a temporary arrangement, and that an entirely new weapon should be sought and selected for the army. The sub-committee have been acting at Woolwich, Arsenal for three years past, at an annual cost for officers' pay of £1000, and for expenses of trial £2500 per annum. During that time various trials have been made with Henry breeches, fitted to various barrels, as well as by the different rifles in their entirety. The trials show that the breech mechanism of the Henry rifle combines strength, safety, and simplicity.

THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—The blue book just issued by the Government contains some details regarding the French army and navy. We are told that there are 378,852 men in the interior, 64,531 in Algeria, and 5328 in Italy; but from this total must be deducted 114,431 men absent on leave. At the date of the last returns the effective of the reserve amounted to 198,546, and adding to this force the Garde Mobile, consisting of 381,980, we have a grand total of 1,028,980 men, and this effective will go on increasing until the year 1877, when the climax will be reached. In that year the reserve, which consists of half the annual contingent, will be as strong, as far as numbers go, as the active army. As far as the fleet is concerned, we find that on the 31st of December, 1868, France had 430 vessels, of which 331 were steamers with 76,165 horse-power. There were in course of completion 38 more steamers and 1 sailing transport. The new naval force, which constitutes the real maritime strength of the empire, numbers 314 steamers and 10 sailing vessels—50 ironclads of various sizes, 96 screw steamers, 91 small steamers, 95 transports, and 2 training ships.—*Paris Letter.*

—Some very interesting experiments have just been made at Shoeburyness. It is only a short time since we recorded the death of Mr. Chalmers, who had invented a target, the principle of which was said to be the best yet discovered, combining the materials used so as to give the greatest possible resistance to shot or shell. A target had been provided at Shoeburyness, one portion of which represented the old form of armour clothing, while two others were from the designs of Mr. Chalmers, and had been erected under that gentleman's personal supervision. The weight of the materials used was in each case the same, the trial was most conclusive, the Chalmers' target having been riddled by both shot and shell, while the War Office target was not perforated. As a contemporary remarks, "the Chalmers' construction had failed. Relatively it had exhibited a far less resisting power than the War Office section—a result so marked and decisive as to admit of no qualification or explaining away. At this point, perhaps, most of the visitors found it a relief to miss one well known face, and not to witness the sorrow with which this practical destruction of a much pondered theory and of long years of labor must inevitably have clouded it."

Admiral Sartorius has made a suggestion for the employment of the men about to be discharged from the Army and the Marines on military service in New Zealand. He calculates that within four months 1,000 Volunteers may be started with small arms and light artillery to carry on the war to a successful issue. The Admiral is afraid the friendly Maories will think too much of themselves if they are too much depended on. In order to attract the volunteers they are to be offered part of the land they conquer from the Maori foe. The late outbreak was in no sense a general one. It appears to have arisen from the treachery of certain natives who had been sent to Chatham Island, and who returned on a promise of good behaviour, which they soon afterwards broke.

The new pattern approved tunic for infantry soldiers is in the course of issue to regiments for the present year. The chief difference from the old pattern is in the shape of the sleeve facing, which is pointed, and has a white tape lace for an edging. The skirt is without any opening or pocket behind, and there are two buttons and a brass hook on the seam to support the waist-belt. A great difference is also made in the cutting of the cloth, the backpiece being continued between the two buttons to the bottom of the skirt, and the breast-pieces being each joined by a thick raised seam down the front. This latter arrangement allows the breast of the coat to be made much larger if required.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE undersigned having compiled a MANUAL OF RIFLE SHOOTING for Volunteers and others will feel obliged if the Militia Staff Officers and Secretaries of Rifle Associations or Clubs throughout Canada will kindly furnish him at their earliest convenience with a short description of their Ranges, Targets, Rules, &c.; also name of Patron, President and Secretary, with address of the latter.

Any information from any gentleman, that might be of benefit to Riflemen in the Dominion will be thankfully received. Communications from the Maritime Province are specially requested.

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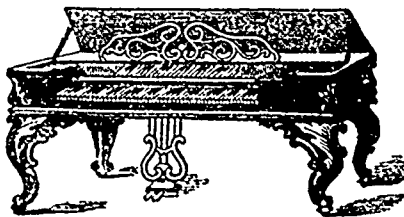
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