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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, JANUARY 18, 1869.

No. 3.

UNITA ITALIA.

FROM THE ITALIAN, BY CARROLL RYAN.

'Twas rich red wine that our fathers quaffed
By the Arno's summer flood,
And long they drank and loud they laughed,
Like us:—and our swords drink blood,
'Tis a glorious draught for it comes from out
The veins of a tyrant foe;
Then pass the maitling cup about,
And let the red life flow.
The toast shall be
Among the free;—
"To Italy

Union, Love and Liberty!"

Our fathers fought in the ancient days
For their gold, or faith, or fame,
But their children have no need of bays
Till they wipe away their shame.
Our swords shall drink of the cup of life,
And the draught will be a flood,
To bear from our land the wrecks of strife
And the footprints stained with blood,
The toast shall be

"Among the free"
"To Italy

Union, Love and Liberty.

Malta, 1853.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER III.

On the 13th August, 1812, the United States Frigate Essex of 867 tons, carrying 24 thirty two pounder carronades and two long 12 pounders on the main deck, 16 thirty-two pounder carronades, and four long 12 pounders on the quarter deck and forecastle, total 46 guns, commanded by Capt. David Porter, with a crew of 328 men, fell in with the British 16 gun ship-sloop Alert, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne; this vessel had formerly been the Oxford Collier, and was purchased with eleven of her class in 1804; her tonnage was about 380 tons, and her armament 18 pounder carronades with a crew of 156 men and boys. Without hesitation the Alert bore down on the Frigate's weather quarter, opened her fire and in a quarter of an hour had seven feet of water in her hold, her colors down and had neither hurt a man nor damaged the Essex in any way—her officers and crew, with the exception of Johnson, Clearing-master, and William Haggerty,

Pursor, who stood by their Captain, appear to have been a rare pack of scoundrels, they went ast in a body to the Captain requesting him to strike, only three men being wounded, of course, as they had forsaken their guns, there was no other alternative. The Court Martial which cashiered the first Lieutenant and reprimanded the crew would have done their duty to the country better if they had hanged the whole lot as mutineers.

At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 19th August, the 38 gun Frigate Guerriere, Capt. J. R. Daoues, cruising in lat. 40°.20' North, long. 65° West, standing by the wind on the starboard tack under easy sail with a fresh breeze from the North West, on her way to Halifax to refit, having nearly expended her water and provisions with her boatswain's, carpenter's and gunner's stores deficient, what remained of her powder damp from long keeping, her bowsprit badly sprung, her mainmast from being struck by lightning in a tottering state, and her hull from length of service scarcely seaworthy, discovered a large vessel on her weather beam. This was the United States 44 gun frigate Constitution, Capt. Isaac Hull, which had a few days before escaped from a British squadron after a long chase—she was only 17 days from port, and in size, tonnage, crew, weight of metal and guns, greatly superior to the Guerriere, which carried 30 long 18 pounders on the main deck, 16 thirty-two pounder carronades on the quarter deck and forecastle, and two 18 pounder chase guns. Like most French ships of the period the Guerriere sailed very much by the head and to assist in trimming her as well as to obviate the inconvenience of a round house which was erected between the foremast and bridle ports and prevented the gun stationed at the latter being shifted to the former, the two guns last mentioned were shipped at Halifax as standing chase guns adding no force to her broadside in any case.

The Constitution mounted 56 guns viz: 30 long 24 pounders on the main deck, 18 carronades 32 pounders on the quarter deck, and on the forecastle 6 carronades with 2 long 24 pounders. At the time the Guerriere discovered the United States frigate the

former was standing under topsail, foresail, jib, and spanker, at 3 a. m. each ship made out the other to be an enemy's man of war, at 4:30 a. m. the Guerriere laid her main top sail to the wind for the purpose of enabling the Constitution to close, the latter also hoisted, hauled up her courses, took a reef in her topsails and handed her top gallant sails, the Guerriere filled and stood on under the sail she had previously carried upon a wind, the Constitution bore down and at 10 minutes past four the Guerriere opened fire to try the range. At 15 minutes past four the American opened his fire hoisting his colors at the same time, the Guerriere now came round on the port tack firing her larboard guns her shot falling short. At this period of the action every shot from the American told and to avoid being raked the British frigate wore three or four times discharging her alternate broadsides with little or no effect owing to change of position and unskillfulness. At 45 minutes past five the Constitution, having satisfied herself of the character of the adversary with which she had to contend, set her main-top-gallant sail and in five minutes brought the Guerriere to close action on the larboard and weather beam, both ships steering with the wind on the larboard or port quarter. At 5 minutes past six a 24 pound shot carried away the Guerriere's mizen mast by the board, it fell over the starboard quarter knocking a large hole in the counter and by dragging in the water brought the ship up in the wind although her helm was kept hard a port, owing to this accident the Constitution would have ranged a head but bearing up she quickly placed herself in an admirable position on the Guerriere's larboard bow opening a sweeping and destructive fire of great guns and small arms on the British frigate's deck, the latter being only able to use her bow guns.

At 15 minutes past six the two ships fell on board each other, the Guerriere's bow sprit getting foul of the Constitution's mizen rigging, the crew of the latter now prepared to board but owing to the fall of their leader and the rolling of the ships in a heavy sea-way this could not be effected, in a few

minutes this carried the ships clear of each other; the British frigate now came to a little and got a few of her foremost guns to bear on the starboard side, some of the wads from these set fire to the Constitution's cabin but the flames were soon extinguished. The Guerriere's bowsprit now struck the taffrail of the American frigate by which the forestay was slackened and the fore shrouds on the Port side being nearly all shot away, the mast fell over the Starboard side, crossing the main stay, the sudden jerk on which carried the already damaged mainmast along with it, thus leaving the British frigate a dismasted hulk rolling her main deck guns under water.

At 23 minutes past six the Constitution ranged ahead to repair damages and renew the action at leisure, while the crew of the Guerriere began clearing away the wreck of her masts for a like purpose, but just as she had done so her sprit sail yard upon which a sail had been set to endeavor to get her before the wind was carried away leaving her an unmanageable hulk rolling in the trough of the sea requiring incessant efforts to secure her main deck guns which were breaking loose from the rotten state of the breechings as well as of the timber heads through which the long bolts passed.

At 45 minutes past six the Constitution having rove new braces wore round and took up a position within pistol shot on her starboard quarter; it being impossible to prolong the contest the Guerriere fired a gun to leeward and hauled down the Union Jack from the stump of her mainmast. Her loss was 15 killed, 6 mortally, and 57 severely and slightly wounded, total 79 put hors de combat out of a crew of 244 men and 19 boys. The Constitution had seven killed and seven wounded as reported. Although the British frigate was not handled with the skill and energy displayed in the management of the Belvidera, which may be accounted for by the state of her mainmast and bowsprit, yet the praise of bravery and endurance must be awarded to Capt. Dacres and his gallant crew, they fought an unseaworthy vessel fearfully over matched for two hours and a half and did not surrender till she was sinking.

In addition to the Constitution's other advantages she had one which even in those days of mechanical triumphs must not be despised by any nation that wishes to have effective war vessels—she carried her main deck guns ten feet above water—while at almost every roll the Guerriere's main deck was swept by the wash of the sea. The relative forces of the opposing vessels were as follows:—

Guerriere—Broadside guns,	24
Weight of Broadside,	517 lbs.
Crew, men only,	244
Tonnage,	1092
Constitution—Broadside guns,	28
Weight of Broadside,	768 lbs.
Crew, men only,	460
Tonnage,	1533

Captain Dacres and several of his officers being badly wounded were removed on board the American frigate where every attention was shown them. At daylight on the 20th, the American prize master hailed the Constitution to say the Guerriere had four feet water in her hold and was rapidly sinking, the prisoners were quickly removed out of her, and at 3.30 a.m., having been set on fire by Capt. Hull's orders, she blew up. Capt. Dacres, officers and surviving crew were tried by a Court Martial for the loss of their ship and were honorably acquitted with a high compliment for their gallant defence.

There can be but one opinion on this action, and that is nothing but the most consummate seamanship could give the Guerriere a chance of success against so powerful an opponent as the Constitution—it was that quality alone saved the Belvidera from capture—no one could have fought his ship better than Capt. Dacres, nor no crew could have more nobly or with more unflinching heroism have stood by their guns, but they were fearfully over matched and they surrendered when resistance was no longer possible. Thus ended the first of the *Frigate* actions about which so much has been written. The loss of the mizenmast decided the fate of the action and of the Guerriere.

On the 12th of September the British 18 Gun-brig sloop Frolic, Capt. T. Whinyate, sailed from the bay of Honduras with a convoy of 14 sail of merchantmen bound for England. On her arrival off Havana the master of a Guernsey ship informed her commander of the War with the United States and the capture of the Guerriere. Having been five years on the West Indian station and her crew very sickly, the Frolic was by no means in a fit state to encounter an enemy's vessel of a similar force, but having no alternative the brig pursued her voyage along the coast of the United States. During a violent gale on the night of 16th October, in latitude 36° North, long. 64° West, the Frolic carried away, her main yard, sprung the topmast, and tore both topsails to pieces, and separated the brig from her convoy. At dark on the 17th six of the missing ships had joined, and on the 18th at day break while she was repairing damages in a turbulent sea, a sail hove in sight to windward which was at first mistaken for one of the convoy, but the near approach of the stranger and her not answering the signals marked her as an enemy; whereupon removing her main yard from off the casks and lashing it to the deck the Frolic hauled to the wind under her boom mainsail and (her fore topmast being sprung) a close reefed fore topsail in order to let the convoy pass sufficiently ahead to be out of danger. Apprehensive that the stranger might pursue the merchantmen instead of himself, Capt. Whinyate hoisted Spanish colors as a decoy, having two days before passed a Spanish convoy under protection of an armed brig, which convoy it was imagined the strange vessel might also have seen.

The latter proved to be the United States 18 gun ship-sloop Wasp, Capt. Jacob Jones, five days out from the Delaware, immediately hoisted her colors and bore down for the Frolic then awaiting her approach on the port tack. At a few minutes after 11 a.m., being about 60 yards distant the Wasp hailed, upon which the brig quickly hauling down the Spanish and hoisting the British flag opened fire with great guns and musketry; this was returned by the Wasp, and as the vessels dropped nearer to each other the action became close and spirited. In less than five minutes after she commenced firing the Frolic shot away the Wasp's main topmast, and in two minutes more the latter's gaff and mizen topgullant mast also came down. The sea was so rough that the muzzles of the guns were frequently under water as the vessels rolled, still the action was maintained with spirit, the Americans firing as the engaged broadside was going down, the British as it was rising; as a consequence almost every shot fired by the Wasp hulled her opponent while most of the Frolic's shot passed among the rigging or over the masts of the Wasp. Being in a light state from deficiency of stores and unable on account of the state of her topmasts and want of a mainyard to steady herself by carrying sail, the Frolic laboured more than the Wasp and experienced greater difficulty in pointing her guns—in a minute or two after the Wasp's main topmast came down the gaff head braces of the brig were shot away, and having no sail whatever on the mainmast she lost the means of preventing the Wasp from taking a position on her bow, of this the latter took advantage raking the brig's deck with broadside after broadside which the latter could only return with one of her bow guns. Believing that the deck of the British brig was so thinned that no opposition could be offered, Capt. Jones determined to bring the contest to a close by boarding. The Wasp accordingly wore and running down on the Frolic soon brought the latter's jib-boom between her fore and main rigging and two of her own carronades in a line with the bow ports of the defenceless brig. In this position two raking broadsides were poured into her at the last of which the action having continued 43 minutes, during 33 of which the American sloop had all the firing to herself, the officers and men of the Wasp boarded the Frolic, on the deck of which were Capt. Whinyate and his Second Lieutenant T. B. Wintle, both so severely wounded as to be unable to stand without support, the Quarter Master at the wheel; and 17 seamen, the remainder of the crew, were below attending to the wounded and at other duty. The colors being lashed in the main rigging were struck by the First Lieutenant of the Wasp.

The Frolic was much shattered in her hull, the two masts fell over the sides a few minutes after she was taken possession of: out of her compliment of 97 men and 18 boys she had 15 seamen and marines killed.

Lieutenants and her Master mortally wounded, total 62 killed and wounded. The Wasp received a few shot in her hull, had her three lower masts wounded, and out of a crew of 138 men, 9 killed and 8 wounded. The Frolic was armed with 16 carronades 32 pounders, and two long 6 pounders. The Wasp mounted 18 carronades 32 pounders, and 2 long brass 12 pounders. The comparative force of the combatants was as follows:—

Frolic—Broadside guns,	9
Weight of Broadside,	262 lbs.
Crew, men only,	92
Tonnage,	384
Wasp—Broadside guns,	9
Weight of Broadside,	268 lbs.
Crew, men only,	138
Tonnage,	434

With his vessel in a tolerable state of efficiency Capt. Whinyate would have encountered a tolerably equal opponent, and judging from the results of the first ten minutes of the fight would probably have captured her, but the disabled state of the ship precluded the possibility of bringing the action to a successful conclusion, and the brig was sacrificed to save the convoy.

A few hours after the action the British 74 gun ship Poictiers, Capt. John Poer Beresford, hove in sight, captured the Wasp and recaptured the Frolic. Capt. Beresford with a just appreciation of the gallantry of Capt. Whinyate continued him in command of the Frolic. At the Court Martial subsequently held he was honorably acquitted for the loss of his ship, and his surviving officers and crew highly complimented for their gallant defence.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.—On Thursday evening last the Volunteer Ball given under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. Smith and officers of the 40th Battalion was held in Victoria Hall, and passed off with the greatest eclat. It is needless to mention from the great efforts that were made to insure its success, that the highest anticipations of all were even more than realized. On entering the room one was immediately struck with the martial appearance it presented, it being most tastefully and appropriately decorated with piles of rifles with bayonets fixed, placed around the room at short intervals from one another, and with stars of bayonets, which in the gas light had a most striking effect, placed on each side and above the stage. Immediately in front were placed the colors of the Battalion, mounted upon drums and guarded on all sides by fixed bayonets, their formidable companions through peace and war, adding very much to the martial and warlike appearance of the spacious room. The fine band of the "Queen's Own," under the baton of Mr. Robinson, furnished the music, and the dancing, which commenced a few minutes after nine, was kept up without intermission until an early hour on Friday morning.—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—It affords us the utmost gratifications, as it will every member of the volunteer force in this district, at having learned that Col. Durie has been appointed, under the recent Act, to his old position. The Government could not have made a better selection, as Col. Durie is a thorough soldier, and takes great interest in the volunteer movement, and it is through such officers that the force becomes popular, and is able to retain its efficiency. We trust Col. Durie will long remain connected with our volunteer force.—*Brantford Courier.*

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER TO CAPT. DAWES.—On the occasion of the enrolment of the Thamesford Infantry Company, under the new Militia Act, Capt. Dawes entertained the men at a splendid supper at Keys' Hotel. 50 members of the old company were enrolled—a fact which speaks highly for their loyalty, and the esteem in which the gallant Captain is held by them. The evening passed off to the utmost satisfaction of all present, and the men wishing to give the Captain a token of their regard, and to testify their high appreciation of his kindness and solicitude in their behalf, gave him a return supper at Keys' Hotel, on the 31st ult. Over seventy sat down, a large number of the Captain's friends having been kindly invited by the committee of management to be present. The tables were fairly loaded with "the good things." After the cloth was removed and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts duly honored, the Chairman E. Golding, Esq., in a neat speech, gave "The Health and Prosperity of our guest, Capt. Dawes," to which the Captain responded in his usual happy manner.—Several speeches and songs followed, until with singing "God save the Queen," the company broke up.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—The monthly drill of this capital Battalion came off last evening, in expectation of which we visited the Drill Shed, and having in England, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Toronto, visited various Drill Sheds; can truthfully give to Hamilton the preference in the matter. The Drill Shed is a well built structure; prettily adorned with mottoes. Each of the Provinces proudly displaying its name aloft: New Brunswick we are glad to see, surrounded with a blaze of light, and as we gazed upon the emblem, with the beautiful strains of the Band floating through the air, we thought of her volunteer battalion, better than which never wore the proud red uniform. The Toronto Drill Shed is, as a drill shed, perhaps the better of the two, but the one in Hamilton is fitted up with a gallery, wherein the ladies may enjoy the music, and the review, and we were pleased to see the crowd of fair faces which on this occasion graced the meeting. Having fallen in on the right of their coverers, the officers proceeded to prove their companies; the appearance of the men was excellent, and in most cases the proving was faultless, there were however exception to the rule. As soon as the companies were proved, the battalion was told off, then formed in fours, and headed by their splendid Band they marched out, somewhat disappointing the fair audience in the gallery, but delighting the general public who everywhere crowded the sidewalk, to give them greeting. In conclusion we can only say that the Thirteenth can compare favourable with any corps in Canada, and is a credit to Hamilton.—*Spectator.*

NO. 1 COMPANY.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., No. 1 Company, 20th Battalion, met in accordance with the new Militia Act, to re-organize, and also to have the new Bill read and explained. There was a fine muster,—47, rank and file—a state of things which is at all times calculated to cheer both officers and men. The Company having been formed into a hollow square, Captain Chisholm proceeded to read and explain those clauses of the Militia Bill which it is both necessary and proper that every Volunteer should thoroughly understand, as should every other citizen of the Dominion as well, Captain Chisholm having elucidated the new Bill, in a manner which the Adjutant General himself could hardly have improved on, then proceeded to address a few words to the men thanking them in the name of the country for past services, pointing out to them that were it but for policy alone, it would be clearly to their advantage to re-enlist, thereby getting credit for their past term of service, and placing themselves on a sure footing for the future. He asked them to maintain that character which No. 1 has always merited,—of strength, efficiency and willingness at all times to do their duty as becomes soldiers and Canadians. The Captain's address was followed by loud applause from the men; and when finally it was requested that those men who desired to re-enlist for the term of three years should step to the front, the Company responded—as we hope will every man of the 20th—by all present, without a single exception, coming up to the scratch. Four new recruits at the same time stepped to the left: great enthusiasm prevailed. The roll was then headed by the Captain, followed by Lieut. Albertson, Ensign Shair and 47 others, rank and file; eleven of the old members who were not present, have since expressed their desire to add their names. This is all very satisfactory, and is as it should be, nothing more, nothing less.—*Halton Herald.*

RESIGNATION.—We regret to learn that Captain Gamon, No. 8. Company 35th Battalion, has together with the other officers of his command sent in their resignations to the Adjutant General. The cause of Captain Gamon taking this step is, we believe owing to the little interest taken in the welfare of the company, by the people of Notawasaga, and the difficulty of getting men to join under the new law.

We are also informed that Lieut. Colonel Stephen, commanding the battalion has sent in his resignation as he finds it impossible to keep up the strength of his Regiment. Four out of the ten companies, have neglected to comply with the terms of the new Law.

Judging from what has taken place in Simcoe, we are inclined to think that the Government will have to fall back on the draft. As there will in all probability be found a very serious falling off in the force, when the returns come to be examined at Headquarters.—*Collingwood Enterprize.*

The Unionville Volunteer Company, on the 26th ult., presented Lieut. Stobo, of the Scarboro' Company, with a beautiful field glass, accompanied by a suitable address, which was very happily responded to.

For "THE REVIEW."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

De Multis Rebus. Imprimis—De Barbis. Magna est Barba (prevalebit) et prevalebit—is the burthen of Walker, who chanteth the analysis of beauty, and seems to consider a shaven face and effeminacy synonymous. His list of conquering bearded nations given in the *Review* of the 21st ultimo is certainly not to be impugned. Yet he has omitted a remarkable instance to the contrary of his theory, though it may perhaps be justly said that the exception proves the rule—I mean the victorious Normans whose swords carved out their supremacy from the plains of the Holy Land to the corn fields of Sicily—from the gates of the Bosphorus to the cliffs of Britain—whose fastidious refinement (amongst the items of which clean shaving was prominent) neither enervated the mind nor weakened the arm.

THE FRIGATE AND SLOOP ACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN WAR, OF 1812-14.

When it was courteously suggested to me by, I think the Historian of the Campaigns of 1754-64 himself, that I should take up the above subject, it was a matter of regret to me that I had not at hand the materials to enable me to treat it with the correctness indispensable. It would seem however that the creed of the optimist is borne out in this instance. That which *is*, is best. Your readers will benefit by my accidental inability to perform what would otherwise have been a pleasing task, and any regret I may have felt, is now merged in sincere satisfaction that a narrative of so intense an interest will be laid before them by a hand so much abler than mine.

THE NAVY.

It may not be amiss at the commencement of the year, to state that so few changes have taken place in the higher ranks of this noble service during the past year, that but little could be said of it calculated to interest the readers of the *Review* more than was then laid before them. In the articles which you did me the honor of publishing, and which several capable judges did me the honor to commend, the gross results of seven years exertions for the establishment of an Iron-clad Fleet were detailed. It will be sufficient to say that its increase during the year now gone down "the stream of time," has not been less than the average of its predecessors, while increased experience has tended to make the latest built ships in all probability the best and most efficient of their respective classes. The *Heracles*, though not so large as some others is probably in most points the finest ship yet added to our magnificent Navy. Yet she is said to be deficient in an important point, the stowage of coal, and has been said after all not to be equal to the *Kron Prinz*, built in England for the Prussian Government.

CAPTAIN COLIN ANDREW CAMPBELL, R.N.

The notice of this officer contained in your last issue carries one back in memory twenty-one years, when the present no doubt dignified Post Captain was familiarly known as "Wee Colin" among his messmates, being, though by no means the junior, by far the smallest midshipman in the *Vindictive*, then Flagship on this station. It happened that we rejoined in a Commander (Jeffrey W. Noble) who was probably the largest officer afloat. Our Captain—now Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B.—was a man of over six feet (and a better officer never trod a deck, or one better beloved) but Commander Noble towered in colossal height above every one. I think he was nearly six feet five inches high. As to his figure, of proportions simply magnificent, but with a head surmounting it of an almost disproportionate size, and it must be confessed of a scarred and surpassing plainness. I never saw a man who so completely conveyed to me the idea of what Mirabeau must have been; a man of stentorian voice, of dauntless courage, and of admirable seamanship. As an officer, of a temper somewhat violent and capricious, yet far from unpopular. Withal a gentleman of distinguished bearing, polished manners, high education and extensive information. A keen sense of the ludicrous often led him both to the performance and toleration of practical jokes of various descriptions. Among the milder effects he was fond of producing was one, based on the remarkable contrast between his own gigantic proportions and the diminutive stature of the then "Wee Colin"—On the occasions of Admirals' Governors' or Generals' Balls, he would frequently ordain that Colin Campbell should wait for him, and accompany him in his own gig. He generally made it late so that the rooms were full. The voice of a Flunkey (incited by the Commander to shout particularly loud) would then turn all eyes towards the door, with the announcement—Commander Noble and Mr. Campbell! and "Old Jeff's" broad shoulders and enormous epaulettes, would be seen looming over the heads of the crowd, while small Colin remained utterly invisible till the well matched pair gained the comparatively open space round the Admiral, Governor, General, Bishop, Judges, &c., when the contrast became ludicrously apparent, and never failed to elicit a hearty laugh. Dear old Jeff! He was a terrible tartar sometimes, but a noble whole souled gentleman, with all his faults—

"His bones are dust, his good sword rust"

"His soul is with the saints, I trust!"

"Wee Colin" has long since justified the fair promise of those days. A genial and pleasant youngster, though withal, small as he was, not the boy that any one but a brute would take a liberty with, he was an universal favorite—I may almost say a general pet, in fact he had petting enough to have spoiled a boy of less sound mind. But I never

saw, in three years messmateship, that it shook either his quiet self-reliance, or his modesty. An old Messmate who still retains an affectionate remembrance of him still wishes him joy and further honor.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

With what admirable clearness, does Kinglake, in his peculiar, minute, ponderous, yet lucid style place before us the well known and well hated character of Lord Cardigan. It tends indeed but little to the cultivation of respect for the judgement of those authorities whom Col. Macdonald of the Surrey Rifles, would have us approach on subjects of reform with so much tenderness, that they should, for many years, have persisted in entrusting with high commands a man of such detestable attributes.

SOLDIERS' ACCOUTREMENTS.

Scarcely ever, I should suppose, did there appear a notice more welcome to those who have at heart the ease and efficiency of the soldier, than that extracted from the *Montreal Gazette* on the improvements effected by Dr. Oliver, in the method of carrying ammunition and necessaries. I trust we shall not only shortly hear more of it, but find something of the kind rapidly taking the place of the present utterly abominable and intractable pouches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLVER VS. THE SABRE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—If your very able correspondent Col. Denison, will excuse a delay in answering his letter, caused by indisposition, I shall endeavour to touch upon the points at issue, at the risk of the controversy being chargeable with a tedious triviality, especially, at this present time, when the whole art *militaire* presents, to the reflective soldier, the perplexity of a vast problem, which neither analogy nor experience can pretend to solve.

The fact of the American Cavalry adopting the Revolver, was only the natural sequence to a lack of discipline, and the facility of its manual, which will be found that weapon's best recommendation. But with this, their favourite weapon, what were the achievements of that Revolver equipped Cavalry, in argument it cannot be invidious to enquire. Yet it is in vain we look for exploits, generally recognized as falling within the sphere of a good Cavalry's duties. Such as the wavering, fluctuating fortunes of a battle being decided by a gallant charge; a retreat pressed to a rout or rendered doubly disastrous by bold, active pursuit, or a retiring Infantry protected by short rapid attacks of its Cavalry upon the advancing enemy. This is urged in no derisive spirit, but merely to show that the Revolver has failed to inculcate a very high *morale* in its votaries, or to have inspired them, with that determined

which the Sabreur has displayed, in recklessly careering through hostile ranks, upon so many battle fields.

As regards the attempt of the great Gustavus to developo his Cavalry's resources simultaneously, which Col. Denison cites; it strikes me as more suggestive of the ludicrous than the destructive, in the absurdity of a line of horsemen fumbling with clumsy petronels, in a rapid charge, and assuredly it has no claim to originality. History and tradition alike enumerate 'the various missiles that have, from age to age, assailed the sword's supremacy. The Roman Pilum; the Parthenian Dart, the Isaurian Javelin; and, most fatal of all, the English Arrow have, from time immemorial, whirred, hissed, and hurtled, through opposing ranks; rivaling the pop and ping of the redoubted Revolver. in their thirst for blood; but only, at last, to seek defeat or victory—when foes were equally resolute—in the ever inevitable, and more manly arbitrament of the sword. And in the interest of Manhood vs. Physique let us trust, so it may continue.

It has been left for Col. Denison to discover that "The Sabre is not deadly enough for modern warfare," now the only inference to be drawn from this assertion, necessarily involves another discovery decidedly contradictory of all history; *i. e.*, ancient wars were less bloody than those of more recent date. These astounding discoveries must electrify, if they do not convince—"not deadly enough," and this of a weapon, the very bane of philanthropy through every epoch of the world's history; a weapon that has, from time to time, half depopulated the earth, and taxed the ingenuity of artificers to fabricate armour to resist its deadly sway. Was it found wanting? did it "rebound" from the steel clad Cuirassier at Waterloo? no, so far from proving ineffective it was seen—if I am permitted the Metaphor—to distil blood, as its gallant wielders, returned from plunging mid the enemy. But, now, and at once, their destructive attributes have vanished—exorcised by a Russian great coat, and the spirit Innovation!

I am now compelled to a trivial prolixity. "Sabres seemed to rebound," says the historian, if anything rebounded it was the long cut and thrust blade, by no means a good incisive weapon, but for that reason capable of penetrating ought short of a bale of cloth. Again "one was seen to bend," is not this the extreme of puerility? who would object to a pistol because of its ball being occasionally deflected by a button or a buckle? or to a sword for bending from the object thrust at, being too close, thus throwing hilt, point, and shoulder out of a right line. Every swordsman can appreciate what I state, and will be equally ready to estimate the "Sword seen to bend to the hilt." as an invaluable one. The best answer to Col. Denison's conviction of

being able to scatter the Russian columns, with Revolvers, will be found in Kinglake's description of the combat. "It was only by the swift circling moumet, by an almost ceaseless play of his Sabre whirring round over head, and by seizing now and then an occasion for a cut that he was able to keep himself among the living." Referring to the British Dragoons. Now, as the pistol has no defensive properties, the men using it, must either have made a holocaust of the enemy, or have been cut down themselves. And I beg to remind Col. Denison that each of the attacking horsemen must have carried a loaded pistol in his holsters, and the officers, probably, a Revolver each, but the historian, who is minute to the bending of a blade, makes no mention of fire arms, except where he notices, "The Russian Legion here and there firing their carbines." Were our soldiers then, so stolid, as not to have resorted to the weapon most suitable to the exigencies of the moment? Certainly not, and, in continuing to ply the sword, proved it the weapon best adapted to the *melee*. Nor is there any difficulty in accounting for the paucity of casualties. The assailants, were harrassed, crowded by odds: and for self preservation, were placed upon the defensive. Whilst the assailed were hampered and paralyzed by an unprecedented formation for cavalry, and if they were so swathed in heavy coats, impervious to cuts, they could be in no condition to inflict them. This may also make the gallant Lieut. Elliot's recovery no mystery, although I may retort, that men have lived after being riddled with shot. Col. D's. ideas of the Lance are peculiar, but I refrain at present.

In conclusion, what I have so feebly advocated has no pretensions to that intuitiveness of "wars vast art" which so distinguishes Col. Denison, but it will only have done the venerable garb of "antiquity," or be held "obsolete" and "traditionary," when some such system of Modern Cavalry Tactics, with which Col. Denison favours us, shall have been adopted by the armies of Europe. Until then, I may continue to believe there is something in *experientia docet*.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours,

SABREUR.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., January, 6th, 1869.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—As the "Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," has abolished all the old lines which divided the Militia of the several Provinces into comparatively small detached bodies, and has organised them under one Commander in Chief; I am of the opinion, that the period has arrived when the officers and men who constitute the Dominion Forces, should endeavour to obtain a better knowledge of each other than they at present appear to possess, and I can think of no

better mode, than, that those who have the time and inclination to do so, should make use of the press for that purpose. As you have given an invitation to correspondents, to furnish your columns with information concerning the movements of corps in their several localities with reference to drills, marching out, &c., &c., which might be considered interesting to volunteers, and those of your numerous readers who take an interest in the rise, progress, and ultimate establishment of Our Nation's Guards; and as THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, will be a most valuable and efficient medium for that purpose, I will endeavour, with your permission, to furnish from time to time, such knowledge of the military movements in this district, as I may be able to acquire.

The branch of the militia to which I belong and with which I have been connected from boyhood, is the Artillery; and as Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, have each large bodies of the "Big Gun Men," some of whom, may possibly desire to know something of ours, I shall commence by making "The New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery," the theme of my next communications, and, in one or more letters, give a brief synopsis of its history from its advent in this Province, to its union with "The Forces of the Dominion;" and inform our fellow soldiers, that, notwithstanding the almost innumerable difficulties with which it has had to contend, during the many years of its existence, it is now, an efficient body of well drilled men, whose motto is, "always ready;" and I believe, constitutes, *the oldest Volunteer Corps in British America.*

A NEW BRUNSWICK ARTILLERYMAN.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been such a dearth of news in military circles here for the past few months, that I have not chronicled passing events;—now that the re organization of the several companies of Volunteers in this vicinity has been effected, perhaps it will not be amiss to jot down a few notes regarding them. I understand that the 42nd Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Buell, is up to its maximum strength. The two Grand Trunk Railway, and the Rifle and Infantry Companies here, together with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery have all re-enlisted, the latter Battery being composed of a superior class of men, and officered by active and efficient officers, at all times turn out most creditably and efficiently. I do not say this for the purpose of discouraging any of the other companies they being all officered by qualified and efficient officers, and the men are at all times ready to compete for military honors with any other corps in the Dominion.

It is whispered here, that out of the fifty-nine companies in this District, five have failed to send in their Rolls, this is doubtless owing to the negligence of the officers

commanding, as in all cases where the officers possess any energy, the Rolls have been at once filled, at the same time, we ought not to disguise the fact, that among the volunteers there is a general desire to see the draft enforced in order to compel those who turn a cold shoulder towards the force, to come down with either their money or their service.

The rumor from Ottawa that the third Military District is to be divided between Colonel Durie and Acherley is looked upon with favor here, if affected, it will not only consolidate the commands, but cause a considerable saving in the expenditure. Col. Jackson's advertisement in the Review, to sell his Whitworth Rifle, creates considerable surprise here, he having been so successful in competitions, never I believe having competed with it, without taking a prize, and doubtless the Rifle has more than paid for itself during the past year. I understand that Brigade Major Jackson will commence this week to inspect those few companies in his district that did not perform their annual drill for the present year in eight consecutive days under canvass. This reminds me, that the last named officer is procuring for the Department, at the manufacturing village of Lyn, a large quantity of tent-poles pins and mallots, which are doubtless intended to equip the Volunteers throughout the Dominion, previous to the commencement of next year's drill.

The letters of your persistent Toronto Correspondent is always read with interest here.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following is given as the service muster, of the undermentioned Volunteer Corps under the new Militia Act, as forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Durie, A.A.G. The Grand Trunk Battalion, about 250, I presume, are returned through Brigade Major Gallwey.

	Officers Men T'l		
Gov. Gen'l's. Body Guard.....	3	35	38
Field Battery.....	3	75	78
Garrison Battery.....	2	35	37
2nd Batt. (Queen's Own).....	30	288	318
10th Royals.....	23	441	464

Total..... 61 874 935

Recruits are still being added to the above mentioned corps.

The Queen's Own have commenced weekly drill on Wednesdays, the muster last evening was very full indeed.

The Concert on Monday last on behalf of the Canada Military Asylum passed off most successfully. The Hall was crowded throughout, and the performance, A. I. The Bands of both 13th Hussars, and 29th Regt. were present and favored us with choice selections. I have yet another concert to chronicle, viz: that of the G. T. Brigade of Garrison Artillery. As I shall absorb all versatility of expression in descriptions of

similar gatherings, permit me to abbreviate by saying that it was a great success, and after the concert dancing was kept up till all hours. General Stisted, C. B., Colonel Anderson, C. B., Lieut. Colonel Stevenson, and Lieut. Colonel Stephenson, were present during the greater part of the evening.

Lieutenant Russell, Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club, has nearly completed a useful little manual of Rifle Shooting for Volunteers and others. It is to be bound in cloth and illustrated and sold at the small rate of fifty cents in order that it may prove popular and useful. The subscription list states that it will contain, remarks on theory and practice; directions for target practice; rules of Dominion and National Associations, match regulations; descriptions of principal Ranges and Rifles. "General Orders." Target practice, arms, ammunition, &c., directions for building ranges and butts as at Wimbledon; list of associations in Canada; register and match forms, &c. From Lieut. Russell's long experience in these matters it will be a most desirable little volume which every rifleman should have in his pocket, the want of which has been greatly felt.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I have not written for some time, as I have had nothing to communicate.

The re-enlistment under the new Militia Bill, I am sorry to say, rather hangs fire; the men seem to think when they put down their names that they are making a sacrifice; all look forward anxiously to the next session of Parliament, when it is hoped the law will be so amended as to be made acceptable. Would it be amiss on the part of the authorities, it does not seem to have been done before, to consult some of the prominent volunteer officers in the Dominion as to what amendments should be made, if any? The volunteers have certainly shown that they are not to be bullied into deserting their colors whether it is the intention to drive them to it by continued neglect and ill-advised legislation, is a question often asked and which it is to be hoped, may soon be answered to their satisfaction.

The most strenuous efforts are being made to fill up the different corps, the 8th Batt., and the Brigade of Garrison Artillery (both English) have each two companies full, the remaining companies varying from 15 to 50 men. The 9th Battalion (French) are, it is said, quite full, and have refused men, though I only give this as hearsay. Two new companies are being raised for the 8th Battalion, and it is hoped that corps may yet deserve as much credit for good musters as they have already gained for rifle shooting and discipline. I do not think that the 8th are likely to adopt the playful suggestion of your correspondent "Tony Veck," but I fancy they will not allow his novel ideas to interfere with the rather good notion they have of horizontal shooting; perhaps if some

western marksmen were to come down as far as Quebec next summer, for a local match, they would not go away with such a hilly notion of the Ancient Capital; it is at least probable that they would get a little more satisfaction for their trouble than they did at Laprairie.

The annual ball of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came off at the Music Hall, on the 30th ult., and was a very great success, the elite of course were present, and the splendid hall was very tastefully decorated, the fine band of the 53rd Regiment was in attendance. An accident, which might have proved very serious, occurred in the beginning of the evening, the building, through some defects in one of the furnaces took fire, but by the prudent foresight of the lessees of the hall, a fire engine had been provided, which extinguished the flames before any of the guests had been alarmed.

Much surprise is expressed at the very unmistakable piece of red tapeism exhibited in the appointment of a civilian of no military experience whatever to an important position on the Staff in this Province—this certainly will not tend to promote confidence in the present management of militia affairs at headquarters.

The different battalions here are in a most wretched state for want of serviceable winter clothing, the great coats, it is said—and nobody is bold enough to contradict it,—have lasted since the time of Wolfe, some of them are only held together by the belts.

Seriously, a new issue of overcoats, blue and gray for the Artillery and Rifles would be the greatest boon which we could receive here, and would do more good to the force than any quantity of drill pay; if they lasted as long as the last issue, the Government would have no reason to complain.

H. M. S. Constance, lately stationed here, made a remarkably quick passage from Quebec and Halifax to England, under canvas after leaving here.

Quebec, Jan. 13th, 1869.

FROM COBOURG.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A Ball was given by Lieut.-Colonel Smith, and the officers of the 40th Battalion in their handsome Town Hall on the 7th of January last. Invitations were sent to all the leading people in the County, to the officers of the 45th, West Durham, and 57th, Peterboro Battalions, also to the officers of the Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, several officers of the 15th Batt., Belleville, were also present. The result was one of the most brilliant gatherings in Cobourg since the ball given to the Prince of Wales. The Hall was very tastefully and appropriately decorated with the colors of the Battalion, drums, stars of bayonets, and piled arms, more than three hundred guests were present. This Ball was given with the two fold object of drawing the officers of the V.M. together, creating thereby a social spirit

amongst them, and also of making some slight return to the ladies of the county for their well known liberality in aiding the Volunteers in their Rifle Matches and other gatherings. The affair was altogether so successful that it is intended to make it an annual institution. It is to be hoped that the good example set by the 40th, will be followed by other Battalions in the Dominion.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—When I ventured to intimate the desirableness of something like a fair account of the frigate actions in the war of 1812-14, finding publicity through the columns of the Review, and when, at the same time, I took the liberty of pointing out your invaluable correspondent G. W., as one in every respect qualified for such an undertaking. I could as little imagine,—so casual a suggestion, would have evoked such evident ability for its accomplishment as the first number of Naval Operations, clearly indicate, as that the gallant author would dedicate a work, sufficiently onerous to one whose best recommendation to his notice is, perhaps, a too sensitive regard for the honor and fame of that flag, Naval Operations, are about to vindicate.

With reference to my strictures upon some passages in the narrative of the Campaigns of 1754-64 your gallant contributor will easily apprehend the spirit which actuated my remarks when, in return for the confidence he was pleased to extend towards me, I assure him that, the claymores of the men I attempted to defend had, to my knowledge, reeked with the blood of my kindred, and that the family from which I have the honor, or shame to spring, played its role as a staunch supporter of the Hanoverian Dynasty. And if, since those stirring times, it has sought its proper vocation in that of arms, afloat or ashore, a little sensitiveness upon their fame and honor may be excusable in one of its members.

In hazarding a stricture upon the narrative of the Campaigns of 1754-64, it must have been inspired by that daring aptitude for seizing the bull by the horns, which has time immemorial characterized the service your gallant contributor so worthily represents. In my stolidity I had failed to appreciate the author's proper calibre, and was equally oblivious to the fact that my heaviest charge a *Mitraille* so far from penetrating, could scarce hope to chip his superior scantling, but if I did not, as courtesy demanded, veil my flag, I at least had sufficient discretion to sheer off, declining close action. Now in the prudence of this manoeuvre I claim a great superiority in tact and tactique over the spirit of a service, never known to hesitate in an enterprize, to reckon ports, men, nor metal, in any craft over which an enemy's flag was seen to flutter.

Yours, &c., &c.

SABREUR.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Your own correspondent from Montreal must have been indulging too freely with stimulants from the fact of many misrepresentations he has made in your edition dated January 4th, headed "from Montreal, by our own correspondent," in which you have condemned him in very strong language regarding the French Volunteers and Sir George E. Cartier, who we all know is above entertaining such petty schemes; but as you could not be expected to go further into local items, I shall take up the second part of my subject, and merely state our New Drill Hall, is not completed and therefore the Cavalry School does not meet and drill twice a week there, as stated by your correspondent, and the last though not least, is so erroneous and untrue that your correspondent cannot be relied on.

1st. Capt. Muir's Troop of Cavalry did not re-enlist to a man and is not filled to-day.

2nd. It is not a fact they were the first to prove their loyalty and long adhesion to the Government.

3rd. If Capt. Muir, is a fair sample of a soldier, we be to the Dominion and British freedom.

4th. His men is so thoroughly devoted to him, that, during a very short time, nearly twenty of his best men left during a few months of his command; and to-day, how many are there in the Troop that went to meet the Fenian foe. Did Capt. Muir go, or was he *indisposed* or what was the matter that Ex-Capt. W. W. Ogilvie, took command and went to the front while Capt. Muir drew pay at home?

5th. He intended to resign but they forced him to keep his Commission by unanimously declaring they would all resign; if he did so, *such is not true*, without your correspondent thinks a meeting of three or four at Capt. Muir's office, would be unanimously declaring they would all resign.

6th. The School just opened is private and got up principally by officers and staff officers of the line for riding lessons.

7th. The Guides probably number as many or more effective men than the present No. 1 Troop, and desire to re enroll their drilled men, not so with No. 1 Troop, old hands have retired in disgust, and to-day who are they that compose that once famed Troop? Undrilled and undisciplined, in fact, nearly all recruits without a proper head to govern them? How long will such men hold command? How long will *Black Mail* to correspondents to puff and make appear well, Know-nothing's in military discipline I say how long will such be tolerated—I fear too late. Should our country require their services, where shall we look for effectiveness? Away with such idle nonsense and let men of honesty and fairness be found. Away with tyranny and oppression, and despotism in Commanding Officers, and you will find that no ballot will be required, but men with willing hands and hearts would re-enroll and the Force would be all that is required, for one volunteer is worth two pressed men.

Yours truly,

C.

BURFORD, P.O. ONT. JAN. 11, 1869.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Through the kindness of Mr. Sccepl I have been favored with the perusal of some copies of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, just the organ the force requires, indeed considering the multifarious changes which the Military and Naval economy of our little earth is constantly undergoing; it is difficult to see how such a chronicler could be dispensed with. Every intelligent Volunteer desires to know how his brother volunteers in other parts of the Dominion are progressing and to note the steady improvement in the Target Shooting, etc. Not to speak of the able and descriptive narratives of campaigns given from time to time which might find a parallel even in the history of Canadian Volunteering. Since Capt. Lemon, has blown his own trumpet through his paper (and we think he has good reason for being inflated) following precedent I may be permitted to sound a note for our little headquarters. It speaks well for the military ardor of the place that Burford Village is the headquarters of a Cavalry and Infantry company, both of which have mustered well under the new Law, thanks to the popularity of the officers, and both have freely patronized the Military Schools, nine of the former and seven of the latter company having attended their respective Schools.

At your command,

I have the honor to remain,

R. DOUBLEDICK.

THE MILITARY SCHOOLS AGAIN.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Can you inform T. V., your very obedient servant, whether the Cavalry and Artillery Schools are intended by the Government for the training of Volunteers of both arms of the Service or for a means of subsistence to every fine gentleman out of employment. Lack a day I fondly thought, when glorifying in the knowledge of big guns, mortars and Gyl, that my First Class Certificate was some pumpkins, at least, but how miserably was I deceived. Following the same pattern as the Infantry School, the Schools of Gunnery swarm with men who justly have no right or title to enter, civilians (not in the Volunteers) abound and Infantry Cadets (just passed their proper school) innumerable alas! alas! Mr. Editor what earthly use is all the trouble, worry and expense entailed by volunteering if we cannot keep even the little Kudos the Government pretend to give us? Why should any Volunteer Officer seek to qualify, when he knows that there is no honor in the certificate he seeks to obtain, which every hotel loafer and spunger in the country possesses? I thought with many others that we would have a change for the better when the schools of Cavalry and Artillery were first introduced, and in the outset they bade fair to be exclusively used only for *bona fide* Cavalry and Artillery officers, non-coms., troopers and gunners, (and perhaps Infantry Field Officers) vain hopes;—already everywhere respectable Cadets complain of a system which cannot be too strongly reprobated; that of allowing Tom, Dick and Harry free entrance into the various schools. The ancient *esprit de corps* is gone forever and with it the best element in the Force.

Yours, &c., &c.

TOM VICK.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, 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 com-
munications. 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 their
movements and doings of their respective Corps,
including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle
practice, &c.

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

WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"

IN EVERY

CITY,

TOWN,

And

BATTALION,

IN THE DOMINION,

TO WHOM

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

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OTTAWA.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

The United States Army and Navy Journal
is edited with skill and more than the aver-
age ability which distinguishes the leading
journals of that country, it is also singularly
free from that local prejudice which mars
the literary, political and scientific efforts of

its contemporaries, but it cannot get quite
clear of that national spirit of selfishness
that peddling habit peculiar to the land of
wooden nutmegs and basswood hams—that
tone of bully and bravado which are so
characteristic of the *true Yankee*. Without
the slightest desire to interfere with the
gasconading outbreaks of our contemporary
which are perhaps a necessity of his position,
we are nevertheless of opinion that a great
mission, such as our contemporary fills to
his country and its Naval and Military ser-
vice, requires above all things enlarged views
of national duties, obligations and courtesy,
as the peculiar organ of a class essentially
the first in the national economy, it is its
imperative duty to inculcate lessons of mod-
eration, patience and thorough political
honesty.

The seaman or soldier brought up in a
school which inculcates lessons of bombast
and vain glory, is not unfrequently a bully
and a coward—it is needless here to refer to
very notorious instances of such being found
where the United States Army and Navy
were at the mercy of the Press of that coun-
try—and it is easily understood that the
effort to keep well with an excitable people,
filled with an undue idea of their own pro-
cess and importance, has led the United States
officers into more than one complication from
which they did not withdraw with honor. It
is essentially necessary that seamen and
soldiers should be taught that their country's
honor is the first consideration, and that is
always compatible with that country's inter-
est—personal considerations should be in
all cases entirely ignored—this and this only
is the legitimate teaching which will prevent
seamen becoming pirates, or soldiers brig-
ands.

The leading article in the *Army and Navy
Journal* of 26th December last, entitled "the
Northwest boundry dispute," is one of those
calculated to stir up ill feeling amongst the
classes whose interests that journal so admi-
rably represents, and is suggestive of aggres-
sion similar to what occurred relative to the
same question some ten years ago; fortu-
nately the Harney's and Wilkes's have dis-
appeared from the scene, a new race with
harder experience, and, it is to be hoped,
higher aspirations, must try whatever issues
may arise out of this matter, and therefore
we deprecate the idea thrown out by the
Journal that any intention has ever been
entertained of taking any unfair advantage
by Great Britain of the "Treaty of June 15th,
1846. It must be recollected that Mr. Web-
ster and the United States authorities shame-
fully suppressed evidence in the question of
the Eastern boundaries, and that the hands
of that country's politicians are not clean
from the charge of doing even worse. It
therefore becomes a duty in those who
should repudiate unfair and unmanly filching
to let those matters rest on their true basis
without trying to prejudice the minds of that
class who will have most to say in its ulti-

mate decision. As the settlement of the San
Juan affair is referred to the decision of the
"President of Switzerland," who, if a "very
obscure potentate," is at least as respectable
as the President of the United States, the
people of Canada, who have quite as much at
stake in the matter as the people of the
States, are content to await the issue of his
decision.

The next fault our contemporary is guilty
of is that of abett' the intrigues of those
unprincipled scoundrels who are stirring up
disaffection in Cuba. Nations can no more
than individuals transgress the moral law
without punishment. Thou shalt not steal,
is a stringent command, and the efforts to
acquire Cuba will bring their own punish-
ment. The following paragraph is sugges-
tive.—"A correspondent on board the Pen-
obsco reports her arrival at Aspinwall, N.
G., December the 12th, four days from San-
tiago de Cuba, at which place every courtesy
was shown by the Cubans *who welcomed the
American flag as that which was soon to be
theirs*"—the italics are ours, but the whole
is suggestive of a loose political morality
eminently disgraceful in a national point of
view. Another paragraph is even more flag-
rant.—"A Honolulu correspondent of the
New York Times, says that a good deal of
excitement exists in the political circles of
Honolulu respecting the proposed reciprocity
treaty between the United States and the
Sandwich Islands—the feeling of the com-
munity is predominantly American," (what-
ever that may be) "and this feeling had
reached a very high point in July last when
the agitation of the treaty checked the growing
desire for annexation to the United States!!!
for the island so enriched could better afford to
remain independent than heretofore."

The article then goes on to state that the
people were in favor of annexation, but the
King, from some insult received, seven years
ago on account of his colour in the free and
enlightened United States, was prejudiced
by insidious advice of Englishmen, would
sooner cede the kingdom to Great Britain
altogether as a gift than receive any price
for it from the United States—thereby evi-
dently solicitous of the happiness of his
people. The next is very suggestive:—
*Commercially indeed it may be questioned
whether the islands are worth either buying or
stealing!!!* but there can be no doubt of
their stratagetic value." The remainder of
this hopeful article is filled with reasons why
they were all essential to American supre-
macy, and they should be prevented falling
"into the hands of rivals who will one day
compete with them upon this ocean for the
control of the most enormous commerce of
the world.

Mr. Consul General Potter must have
found his way to the Sandwich Islands—he
tried his little game at Detroit in 1865 with
Canada and made a disgraceful failure, but
his policy is still that of his countrymen.

We have been under the impression that

the question of competition as between Great Britain and the United States was long ago decided, it appears the *New York Times* knows better, the following which is taken from the *New York World* will unfold a tale which does not look much like the *stabbergest* we have been quoting.

"The Treasury Department has printed, as a supplement to the recent annual report of Secretary McCulloch, a small pamphlet containing very important statistics in regard to the tonnage of the United States, accompanied with a paper by John Nimmo, Jr., on the ship building of the United States 1817 to 1868. Told without a single embellishment, and made up entirely of facts that would have thrilled the soul of Mr. Gradgrind even on a Christmas morning, the story is a sad one. It is mortifying to learn, as now we do, that the tonnage of the United States to-day, as shown by records of ship building, is but a little more than half of what it was in 1835, and only a trifle greater than it was in 1847. No American can contemplate with pleasure the official announcement that "at the present time there are 89 American and 106 foreign steamers plying regularly between the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and foreign ports, of which 8 American and 98 foreign steamers run to ports in Europe."

"The total tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1868, including steam and sailing vessels, barges, and canal boats, is stated as 4,318,809 in the pamphlet under notice.

"Reference to the report of the census of 1860 show that the tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1861, was 5,539,812 tons, which compares with that on June 30, 1868 as follows:

Tonnage, June 30, 1861.....	5,539,812.
Tonnage, June 30, 1868.....	4,318,809.
Decrease in 1868.....	1,221,003.

"The statistics pertaining to ship building show in a more marked degree, the decline in American commerce during the past seven or eight years.

"From 1852 to 1862 the aggregate tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States was more than double that of foreign vessels; but from 1863 to 1868 the former was only twenty-six per cent of the latter. The statistics of our steam marine (which it is to be regretted that the report bases on a very slightly present a still more mortifying exhibit. During the year 1868 only six ocean steamers were built in the United States, and we believe that there is not a single American steamer to-day that plies between this country and a European port. Regarding this fact the report observes:

"In order to show our relative inferiority in this branch of ship building, it may be stated, that during the year 1867 there were 90 iron sailing vessels built in England, Scotland and Ireland, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 59,033 tons, and 224 iron steamers, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 90,823 tons; the iron sailing vessels amounted to 84 per cent. of the total sailing tonnage built, and the iron steamers to 96 per cent. of the total steam tonnage built. Thus it is seen that the competition of England has had a more disastrous effect upon the building and navigating of ocean steamers in this country, than upon the building of large sailing vessels for our foreign trade."

We now come to the coolest piece of assurance it has been our lot to encounter for some time:—

"The Canadians urge that their claims for losses incurred during the Fenian raid of 1866 should be put upon the same footing with our "Alabama" claims, and referred to the same commissioners. It does not seem to occur to these gentlemen that the fact that the efforts of our Government were honestly exerted to stop this raid has any bearing upon the justice and legality of their claims. If the British government is prepared to show that they gave no encouragement to the Rebel authorities by their quasi-recognition of them, and that they used every effort to discourage and prevent the fitting out of privateers in England, the cases would be parallel, and both claims could properly be made the subject of arbitration. As it is, the Canadians do not assert that the Fenians were publicly encouraged by our Government in their attack on Canada; while we not only assert that the Rebels did receive such encouragement from the British government but the fact has been substantially admitted by that government, and the question of referring the claims growing out of their action in the matter has been favorably considered.

"Our Canadian consins are very much mistaken if they suppose that we are so much delighted by this decision that we are willing to consider the subject of paying their losses by the Fenian raids. On the contrary, we have been, and are quite willing to let our "Alabama" claims go unsettled. If England can afford to acknowledge the principle upon which alone she can deny the justice of these claims, we are quite willing that she should deny it. We only press this matter that she may be

forced to put that denial on the record. We shall have use for it ourselves one of these days as a precedent. We merely offer the British government and the British people an opportunity to repudiate that precedent. Some of the English statesmen are sensible enough to see that they will be glad to do it sooner or later. Is it not best to do it now, when we are prepared to admit their right to this repudiation, and wipe out our score against them?"

It is directly contrary to fact that the United States Government or people did anything to prevent the "Fenian" raid of 1866—they did not interfere till Canada was invaded and blood spilled on both sides; they allowed the Fenians to organise a Government, to arm and drill men on their own soil, to issue money, and all this with the avowed object of invading the British Empire. The escape of the Alabama was due to a defect in English municipal law with which the States have nought to do. The whole conduct of the United States Authorities, people and press with reference to the Fenian invasion, was an outrage on all national and municipal law, and they did not interfere till they were compelled to do so or take consequences which would have made even Yankee bulleyism shrink into its corner—of all those things our contemporary must be well aware, and it is really pitiable to see a respectable journal pandering to the lowest follies of the mob.

It is ridiculous to read the paragraphs and articles in the issue of 26th December, especially as many of these are in the adjoining columns—thus this one on the Alabama claims is amusing from the pen of an editor who is obliged in the very next column to insert the following comparison between the force with which his magnificent intimations are to be supported and that of the power which himself and his contemporaries amuse themselves by barking at:—

"At the date of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, we had on duty with our various squadrons 38 vessels, including storeships, mounting in all 347 guns. These vessels were distributed as follows: European Squadron, 4 vessels, 27 guns; Asiatic Squadron, 9 vessels, 82 guns; North Atlantic Squadron, 6 vessels, 52 guns; South Atlantic Squadron, 5 vessels, 49 guns; North Pacific Squadron, 8 vessels, 80 guns; South Pacific Squadron, 6 vessels, 47 guns. At the date of our latest report, December 5th, the English had, within the limits of these several stations, 116 vessels, mounting, in all, 1,146 guns. Besides their Channel fleet and other vessels at home, they had, in European waters, 18 vessels, mounting 257 guns. Three of these were iron-clads of 20, 24, and 30 guns, one an old 104 gun frigate, and two screw steamers, one of 31 guns and one of 21 guns; the rest were vessels of 2, 3, and 5 guns each. On the Asiatic Squadron, they had one old 78, one iron-clad of 24 guns, one vessel of 21 guns, one of 15 guns, one of 12 guns, and 30 vessels mounting from 2 to 7 guns each; in all, 35 vessels and 248 guns. In North Atlantic waters, one vessel of 35 guns, one 29, one 24, one 18, one 17, one 16, one 11, one 10, and 16 smaller vessels; in all, 24 vessels and 216 guns. In the South Atlantic, one vessel of 30 guns and 8 small vessels, mounting, in all, 31 guns. In the North Pacific, one iron-clad of 21 guns, one vessel of 21 guns, four of 17 guns, and three small vessels of 2, 3, and 4 guns. In the South Pacific, one 72, one vessel of 31 guns, one 22, one 19, one 18, one 11 and 17 vessels mounting together 73 guns. From this it would appear that, besides their Channel fleet, the English have three cruising vessels in squadron service to our one."

Looking on the *Army and Navy Journal* as having strictly a practical task before it, we view this inconsistent and dishonorable course with regret, as it never can tend to give the *Army and Navy* of the United States a clear idea of the duties they owe not only this country but humanity, it may train a race of lawless pirates and disciplined

brigands but it never can train men to the higher aspirations of the seaman or soldier.

We should not have condemned in such severe terms similar articles from the ordinary newspaper press of the States because it is a necessity of their peculiar institutions that a certain amount of national gasconading, vapouring, and gas blowing should take place but in a paper devoted to the instruction of the most important class of the community and whose actions for good or evil are decisive of the ultimate fate of empire and people, such teaching is, to say the least, highly reprehensible.

The United States may thank fortune that her military institutions have produced one man who values the national characteristics of gasconading at its proper worth, and whose contemptuous reticence and disregard of popular applause or indignation is the more valuable because it is undisguised. The *Army and Navy Journal* would do well to hold up General Grant as a model for their soldiers.

Some time ago one of our numerous correspondents in noticing the increased circulation of the Review in the Maritime Provinces, expressed a desire generally felt in the West, to know more about the Volunteer Force in the East. Shortly after an esteemed correspondent in St. John contributed to these columns a sketch of the history of volunteering in his city, contained in two letters which were read with deep interest, as they gave concisely what might be considered an exact idea of the past history, present condition, and future prospects of the force in New Brunswick.

In the present issue we have much pleasure in publishing a letter from "A New Brunswick Artilleryman," in which he promises to give us still further information concerning the movement, and we need scarcely say that their appearance will be looked forward to with great interest by the members of the Force generally, and Artillery in particular throughout Quebec and Ontario.

A correspondent in Montreal, in a letter which we publish elsewhere in the present issue, impeaches the veracity of "Our own Correspondent" in that city. However we have full confidence in the latter gentleman and feel assured he would not have written us anything which he did not believe was perfectly correct.

STEWART'S LITERARY QUARTERLY MAGAZINE published at St. John, N. B., has reached us, and is as usual highly interesting. It may not be known to our readers that this publication is made up entirely of original contributions from Canadian authors, and occupies a high position among those of its class. The present, January number, is the fourth of the second volume and contains some well written and interesting articles from persons familiar

to the literature of Canada. As an effort to cultivate the taste of our people in the higher currents of reading, this little "Quarterly" is indeed worthy of support, and we hope to see it succeed to such an extent as to enable the proprietor to issue it in a monthly form. The paper styled "Columbus" is beautifully written and would grace the pages of the first periodicals of the day. The translation of the "Swallow and Dragonfly" is pretty and neat. Of "Canadian Homes" we need say nothing but that it is in Mr. Le Moine's usual charming style. Professor Lyall's "English Literature" is good. His poetry so so. "The Oarsmen of St. John" is in Mr. Sangster's happiest vein. The remaining articles we have not read but they seem to be up to the standard. Finally we cordially recommend "Stewart's Quarterly" to the patronage of the reading public of Canada.

We are pleased to learn that Lieut. Russell, Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club, is about to publish a manual of Rifle Shooting for Volunteers. From a description of the work forwarded to us we are certain it will be of great benefit to lovers of the rifle. Beside the usual directions for target practice and remarks upon theory, the little book will contain a vast amount of information valuable to those who compete at the Dominion and provincial meetings. The work will be illustrated, bound in cloth, and cost only 50cts. No marksman should be without it.

We regret to have to chronicle this week the death of the Hon. Mrs. Wm. McDougall at her residence in this city, early on the morning of the 16th. inst. The deceased lady had been ill for some time past, and until very recently hopes had been entertained of her recovery. The absence of her husband in England gives additional sadness to an event which has cast a gloom over society of which she was a distinguished ornament.

REMITTANCES

Received at this office on subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 16th inst., viz:—

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Lt. Col. R., \$2.00.
 SAND HILL, ONT.—Capt. J. C., \$2.00
 ELOSA, ONT.—Capt. W. R., \$2.00
 TORONTO, ONT.—A. W. T., \$2.00.
 BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Lt. Col. B., \$2.00.
 ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—G. A. F., \$2.00.
 WOODSTOCK, ONT.—Major D., \$1.00
 ACTON, ONT.—Capt. W. A., \$4.00
 CHIPPAWA, ONT.—Ens. J. S., \$1.00.
 BOWMANVILLE, ONT.—E. B., \$2.00.

We are informed that Mr. Desbarats of this city is about to publish a work by Mr. Gains consisting of the miscellaneous contributions of that Gentleman to Blackwood's, Bentley's and other leading Magazines.

ARMY, NAVY & VOLUNTEERS.

On a recent occasion Mayor Friel of Ottawa, was entertained at a dinner by the Corporation of that city. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Col. Grey, M. P., Hon. Mr. Tilley, and a number of the leading gentlemen of the city were present. Mr. Wm. Pittman Lett, being called upon to respond to the toast of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," spoke as follows.—

"Although somewhat unexpectedly called upon this evening, to respond to the toast to which you have just done honor, and feeling as I do that there are many in this assemblage better qualified for the task than myself, I necessarily approach the subject, exciting and interesting as it is, with very great diffidence indeed, a diffidence which, believe me, is in no degree lessened by a moment's contemplation of the character of the audience which I have the honor of addressing. Nevertheless, as the son of a British soldier, who in his own day heard the cannon's thunder and saw the glittering bayonets tinged with blood upon the battle field, I consider it not only a duty, but a privilege and a pleasure upon any and upon every occasion, where opportunity presents itself, at least to stand up for the honor of the Army and Navy of my native land. We have an Army and Navy worthy the admiration of any nation upon the earth—their heroic achievements fill the most luminous pages in the great volume of the world's history—their banners are emblazoned with the brilliant records of a thousand well fought fields of victory. They have carried our flag triumphantly over every land and unfurled it with the consciousness of inherent power, and the dignity of proud defence upon every wave; their martial music has greeted the ears of the natives of every clime; their fame, like the roll of their morning drum, is universal, it is co-extensive with the existence of the human race. As living barriers against the inroads of dangerous surges of internal convulsion at home—as protectors of the honor of our flag abroad—as the sentinels of law and order in the land—as defenders of our soil from the foul and festering foot-prints of invasion—as upholders of the weak against the rapacity of the strong—as an acknowledged and important force in the maintenance of the balance of power amongst the nations, they have ever proved potent auxiliaries in the establishment of good government and the diffusion of the light of civilization throughout every corner of the globe. The Scot's Greys and the Enniskillen Dragoons, amongst the congregated cavalry of the universal world, the British Army and the British Navy, contrasted with those of any other power upon earth, man to man, and ship to ship, the wide world over, truly and proudly rank second to none. If we have an old and venerated constitution deeply rooted in the sublime principles of right, and fostered by the loyalty and attachment of a free and happy people, if we have good laws wisely administered—if we enjoy the blessings of civil and religious freedom in the most extended signification of the terms, then do we not right upon every fitting occasion, to honor that Army and that Navy which have ever been the bulwarks of the constitution—the supporters, defenders and perpetuators of those rights and privileges which we, as British subjects, have the happiness, so prominently to enjoy? I feel, and I glory in the contemplation of that feeling that our army

and our navy of to day, are at least equal to their predecessors in the palmyest day of Britain's military glory. We have not listened in vain to the great voices of the mighty past—Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, the Nile, Trafalgar, and Waterloo, sound all like old traditions now, but they are glorious in the recollections which surround them, the mailed warrior, the plunging lance, the ponderous battle axe and the trenchant cross handled brand are no more, the long bow of stubborn yew and the quivering cloth yard shaft which once made the archer infantry of England the terror of their enemies on the field of battle, have passed away with the valiant warrior hosts that bore them. But we have men of the same brave old stamp to day. Men of the same blood, bone and sinew, armed with that Queen of military weapons—the deadly Snider Rifle—Men capable of reenacting the most brilliant passages in the most triumphant campaign that ever distinguished the British arms. Men who will guard jealously and well the flag and the honor of their country. Men, who, if required to do so, could fight over once more the grandest actions of that great Peninsular campaign in which the illustrious Duke of Wellington won such imperishable renown. And here, as I have mentioned the campaign of the Peninsula and the name of the great chieftain who brought it to a close on the field of Waterloo, by a signal triumph over one of the mightiest masters of the art of war that the world has ever seen since, either in ancient or modern times—I trust, I may be permitted without it being considered a digression, to introduce that of his distinguished predecessor in the Peninsular command, the gallant the lamented, the early sacrificed Sir John Moore! I do not mention him here to-night solely because he was a great commander and a hero, skilled in all the military science and strategy of his time—I do not mention him solely because the great Napoleon himself said he was the only British General of his day worthy of his steel—I do not mention him because he was a refined and erudite scholar and a gentleman in the truest acceptation of the term—I do not mention him because he was well and deservedly called the soldier's friend—I mention him more particularly, because I have a personal feeling in recalling and venerating his memory. The 26th Cameronian Regiment, in which my honored Father then held a command, was with him through that memorable and wonderful retreat which military critics have classed almost amongst victories—with him through its dangers, its toils, its privations and its glories—with him, when, like a wounded stag, he turned and stood at bay at Corunna and fiercely gored his pursuer—with him when the cannon shot tore its relentless and bloody passage through his noble breast and made a capacious means of exit for his giant spirit—with him to the last, when the killed Highlanders lowered the honored remains of their beloved commander into their last sad resting place, by the lantern's light and the fitful glimmerings of a clouded moon, accompanied by the solemn reverberation of the enemy's artillery, an appropriate requiem for the mighty dead! And now, if you will permit me, I shall attempt to give you Wolfe's beautiful lines upon those sad but glorious obsequies of the heroic child of renown—that magnificent moonlight funeral:

"No! a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
 As his corse to the ramparts we hurried,
 Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
 O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night
The soles with our bayonets turning—
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
No, in sheet or in shroud we bound him,
But to lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
As we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lowly pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er
his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But little he'll reck if they let him sleep on
In a grave where a Britain has laid him!

But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock told the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down
From the field of his fame fresh and gory—
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But left him alone with his glory."

"A word or two about the Navy. The old wooden walls of England with their long list of unfading and triumphant glories, for ages the floating and impregnable ramparts of our Island Empire, are rapidly giving place to the monster iron clads of modern times with their terrible armaments of rifled cannon; capable, at almost incredible distances, of smashing into atoms the strongest proof-iron plating that the genius of science can invent, or the hand of man manufacture. Manned by the valiant Sea Dogs, of the Isles, they have had their day of glory, and renowned, and now occupy their places of distinguished honor in the history of the nation and the world. Our modern navy with its improved appliances and appointments, its steam line of battle ships, its destructive armaments, and its gallant tars, is no ignoble representative of the fleet which sailed to victory with Rodney, Exmouth and with Blake, and careered before a breeze of glory with the immortal Nelson! If our old navy was truly called "the dread and envy of the world"—if the blaze of triumph which arose from the Nile and Trafalgar streamed in splendor down the tide of time and still lights up the firmament of Britain's Naval glory, the brave mariners of England of to-day can light their torch of victory at its flame, and there is no danger that the ancient fire will lose any of its pristine lustre in their hands. I must now return to the army, the branch of the service in which I was born, and consequently the arm that is nearest my heart. If any evidence is necessary to prove that our army of the present day is not behind in the spirit of chivalric devotion the history of modern warfare will furnish us with ample testimony.

The "thin red line" of Sir Colin Campbell drawn up in such unflinching steadiness in the valley of Balaklava—that glorious thin red line of heroes, whose cool and gallant bearing astounded, and whose destructive fire hurled dismay and discomfiture into the multitudinous hosts of Russia, unfolds a speaking page. The heights of Inkermann bears bloody evidence of British heroism—that fearful valley, down which a mighty force of Russians, mad with military fanaticism, and intoxicated with strong draughts of brandy and gunpowder, stole cautiously through the mists of a November morning, vainly imagining they would find an easy prey in the slumbering Britons at its base. But the sentinels were on the alert, the bugle sounded, the drum beat to arms—that drum which a distinguished American orator has said sends its morning

revelations around the globe—our gallant fellows sprang from slumber at the summons, with their rifles in hand, and nobly withstood the desperate onset of the overwhelming foe. So determined and obstinate was their resistance that, after hours of heroic fighting had already turned the tide of battle to the gate, and the foe was in full retreat, when the Chasseurs d'Afrique of France, the mounted chivalry of our gallant allies, came to their assistance, with the impetuous rush of a whirlwind, and aided in making the route of the enemy complete. The Malakoff, the Mamelon, the Redan, the Rifle pits, and the trenches, have each their true tale of heroic suffering and of glory, and last not least, the charge of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava, military error though it was, stands out alone, in bold relief the crowning glory of the campaign! Since the day that the brave Leonidas and his three hundred intrepid Spartans buried themselves patriotically beneath mighty mounds of Persian slain at Thermopyle, to block the pathway to their native land, nothing upon the page of military history can be found, surpassing in devotion, dash and daring the gallant charge of the Light Brigade! Let us look at them for a moment. There they stand, proudly drawn up in battle array, the fire of heroic daring burns in each dauntless eye. See the prancing, high mettled chargers champng their bits with distended nostrils through which "rolls the breath of their pride," snorting eagerly for the onset. The word to prepare is given, and as each sabre springs from its scabbard the lines become luminous with the flash of steel—the command to charge rings out, and like some mighty piece of machinery set in motion by the touch of a single spring with simultaneous rush down the bloody slope they ride. Their sabres flash like forked lightning in the eye of the foe. At each bound scores of saddles are emptied, until the earth beneath the feet of their horses becomes encumbered with the bodies of the fallen brave. Still on they plunge, heedless of the devastating tempest of lead and iron which sweeps across their path. At length they reach the height—they sabre the Russian artillerists at their guns—they accomplish their desperate task, they wip the battery—to pause there is annihilation, to return is death. They wheel, and once more plough their bloody passage through the barricades of slain. Again they reach the starting point, but ah! how small is the stricken remnant of that dashing squadron which returns. Well did a distinguished French officer exclaim while gazing on the scene of matchless heroism, "this is magnificent, but it is not war." I cannot close without a passing glance at the latest evidence furnished to the world in support of my position. The Abyssinian campaign commenced, carried on and brought to such a successful and triumphant termination by the gallant Sir Robert Napier and his brave army gives us a brilliant exemplification of the modern efficiency of British troops! The cause of the fitting out of that gigantic expedition—the outraged liberty of a few British subjects is a matter for the proud contemplation of every patriot in the land. The jackall of the desert had dared to lay his rapacious and sacriligious paw upon the whelps of the British Lion, when he discovered them, as he imagined, straying beyond the sheltering sweep of their protectors' talons. He scarcely dreamed that the arm of Britain was long enough to reach him in his desert home, and her hand strong enough to crush him in its vengeful grasp. But, he was undeceived when the Armstrong guns began to knock the granite of

his mountain fastness about his ears, and the rapidly repeating discharges of the exterminating Snider strewed the earth with the dead bodies of his barbarian troops, as if they had been smitten with the midew of death from the passing wing of the destroying angel. He was undeceived when the brave battalions who had marched four hundred miles across trackless deserts through gloomy gorges and over precipitous mountains, thundered at his gate; he was fearfully undeceived when his expiring eye beheld the ensign of his barbaric splendor lowered to the dust, and in its stead proudly streaming to the blast—

"The flag that braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze."

INSPECTION OF THE 35TH BRANT BATTALION.—On Monday evening, the 28th of December, 1868, the three Companies in connection with the Brant Battalion were inspected in the Drill Shed of this town, by Lieut. Col. Patton. We should have liked to see a larger turn out of the men connected with some of the Companies. No. 2, which is a very fine Company, made a very *parade*, but No. 3 did much better. No. 5 Company, commanded by Captain Lemon, turned out largely, there being 41 men present. Captain L. handed his roll to the Colonel, containing 51 names who had re-enrolled and taken the necessary oath. The other companies in the County are doing well, with the exception of the Mount Pleasant Company, which latter we hope to see all right in a few days.—*Brantford Courier*.

HONORS TO A CANADIAN.—A few months ago Mr. Fred Benson, of St. Catherines, left this country for England, and entered Sandhurst College with the intention of preparing himself for the army. He passed a most successful examination before the Commander-in-Chief a few weeks ago, and has obtained his commission without purchase; also, his choice of service. At the examination he was called upon to put a regiment through battalion drill, and the manner in which he performed his work was so pleasing to the Commander-in-Chief that he presented him with a dress sword and belt. Mr. Benson is a young Canadian, having been born in St. Catherines, and educated at Upper Canada College.

New Year's Day having turned out unfavourable for rifle shooting, the Volunteers were compelled, after the first match had been gone through with, to postpone the two remaining matches till Saturday, the 9th inst. After the shooting was over, the company repaired to Mr. Dinsley's Royal Hotel where they enjoyed an excellent dinner. The matches to come off are—one for Volunteers only, nine prizes; and one for all comers, with an equal number of prizes. The firing to begin at 11 a. m., on Capt Murray's range.—*Clinton News Era*.

PRESENTATION AT LENNONVILLE, QUEBEC.—On Friday, December 18th, just before breaking up for the holidays, the Bishop's College Rifle Company was paraded, and when on the point of being dismissed, Lieutenant MacDonald stepped to the front and presented the Captain with a heavy, hand some gold watch chain of neat and elegant design, and read an address signed with the names (in all 57) of subalterns, non-commissioned officers and men.

The new Volunteer Company at Barriefield, Ont., has made the following selection of officers:—Captain, Mr. J. K. Macaulay; Lieutenant, Mr. Wm. Baillie; Ensign, Mr. Jas. Bryne.

RIFLE MATCHES.

18TH BATTALION, COUNTY OF PRES-COTT.

RIFLE MATCH AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

At the Rifle Match of the 18th Batt. Rifle Association of the County of Prescott, held at Hawkesbury, the following are the scores of the successful competitors in the various matches:—

MATCH No. 1.—1st Prize, Silver Cup presented by Lieutenant Colonel Higginson. 2nd Prize, \$8, 3rd \$5, 4th \$4, 5th \$3, 6th \$2, 7th \$1.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	400yds.	500yds.	T'l.
1. Capt. C T Higginson.	34443	34443	36
2. Lt. J W Higginson.	43442	30444	32
3. Lt. J Vankleek.	24343	24344	31
4. Pvt. C White.	23344	32333	30
5. Pvt. Wm. Byers.	23234	23434	30
6. Corp. S McMahon.	33334	22243	29
7. Sergt. A P Campbell.	34334	33024	29

MATCH No. 2.—Open to members of the Association only. 1st Prize, \$10 from N. D. McLeod, Esq., Reeve of West Hawkesbury. 2nd. Prize and subsequent one, \$2 each.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	200yds.	400yds.	T'l.
1. Sergt. P T Saucier.	34433	34334	34
2. P D Leroy.	33332	44433	32
3. Capt. McIntosh.	24333	44342	32
4. Pvt. W Ellis.	24342	43433	32
5. Surg. Harkin.	22323	44344	31
6. Capt. C T Higginson.	42222	44443	31
7. Pvt. A Leroy.	33342	33243	30
8. Lt. J. Venkleek.	23233	33343	29
9. Lt. P. McIntosh.	33223	33433	29
10. Sergt. Fitzgerald.	22333	33244	29
11. Lt. J W Higginson.	32234	34323	29
12. Sergt. J Clarke.	24222	44342	29
13. J G Higginson, Esq.	23323	33324	28
14. Pvt. C Whyte.	33233	43322	28
15. Ensign Pall ec.	33233	33233	28

MATCH No. 3.—Company Match. 1st prize a Rifle presented by the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton; 2nd Prize, \$9, 3rd \$6, 4th \$3.

Ranges, 4 shots at each, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

NO. 2 COMPANY, A RIFLE.

Capt. G W Johnson.	26
Lieut. J Vankleek.	17
Ensign D McPhee.	12
Pvt. J Mode.	22
Pvt. J Gibson.	13
Sergt. A P Campbell.	24—114

NO. 6 COMPANY, \$9.

Lt. G W Higginson.	26
Sergt. J Clarke.	19
Sergt. Fitzgerald.	14
Corp. Ellis.	22
Pvt. W Caskill.	17
Pvt. R. McDonald.	15—113

NO. 1 COMPANY, \$6.

Capt. C T Higginson.	26
Sergt. J Dundy.	23
Sergt. F Leroy.	9
Corp. S. McMahon.	27
Pvt. C. White.	19
Pvt. T. White.	9—113

NO. 5 COMPANY, \$3.

Capt. McIntosh.	17
Sergt. D Lothean.	10
Sergt. T. Stirling.	18
Pvt. R W Leudrum.	18
Lt. P. McIntosh.	22
Sergt. P T Saucier.	23—108

MATCH No. 4.—1st Prize, Revolver presented by T M Hersee, Esq.,; 2nd Prize, \$8, 3rd \$5, 4th \$3, 5th \$2, 6th \$1.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	400yds.	600yds.	T'l.
1. Surg. Harkin.	33343	32432	30
2. Pvt. W H Byers.	43443	03333	30
3. Capt. G W Johnson.	34332	42332	29
4. Capt. D McIntosh.	44223	30242	26
5. R. Pattee, Esq.	43432	04033	26
6. Sergt. S Higginson.	44343	22040	26

MATCH No. 6.—1st prize, Hotel Keeper's purse, \$15; 2nd \$8, 3rd \$5, 4th \$4, 5th \$3, 6th \$2, 7th \$1. Open to non-commissioned officers and men.

Ranges, 3 shots at each—

	300yds.	400yds.	500yds.	T'l.
1. Sergt. P T Saucier.	222	432	434	26
2. Pvt. W Beyers.	222	234	333	24
3. " T, White.	222	344	330	23
4. " C. White.	203	423	233	22
5. " J. White.	222	343	204	22
6. Sergt. P Sterling.	200	343	334	22
7. " A P Campbell.	322	032	233	20

MATCH No. 7.—Company Match. A Silver Bugle presented by the Ladies of the County:

Ranges, 3 shots at each, 400, 500, and 600 yards.

For this match five companies competed. The day was exceeding stormy, blowing right down the range with heavy snow showers, the target at 600 yards being at times invisible. Companies 4, 5 and 6 dropped out after coming to the 600 yards range, and the contest remained between companies 1 and 2—being won by No. 1 company by a score of 108 to 85. The following is the score of No. 1 Company:

Capt. C T Higginson.	21
Pvt. J White.	16
Corp. S McMahon.	14
Pvt. W Byers.	16
" C. White.	19
" T White.	22—108

MATCH No. 8.—1st Prize, a Silver Watch, presented by Mr. Vincent Lortie; 2nd Prize \$8, from N Burwash, Esquire.; 3rd Prize, a Horse Hay Fork, from Mr. George Smith.

Range, 5 shots at 500 yards.

1. Sergt. P T Saucier.	17
2. " R Leroy.	17
3. Capt G W Johnson.	16

MATCH No. 9. Open to members of No. 1 and 6, companies only. Mechanics' Match. 1st Prize a Set of Harness; 2nd, a Pair of saws, 3rd a Pair of Plaines; 4th, a Square and Scratchawl; 5th and 6th, \$1.

Range 400 yards, 5 shots.

1. Pvt J White.	16
2. W H Byers.	16
3. W McCaskill.	15
4. S McMahon.	14
5. F Leroy.	13
6. C White.	12

For the first two days the weather was mild with a light breeze from the left front. The third day was soft and snow falling in the early part, but the afternoon was fine and calm. But the fourth day was exceedingly stormy and cold rendering the shooting extremely difficult.

The following reports of the speeches delivered at the presentation of prizes, have been sent to us for insertion:

Lieut. Colonel W. Higginson, 18th Battalion, said that it gave him much pleasure

to meet the Battalion on the present occasion for the purpose of presenting the prizes to the several successful competitors at the Rifle match lately held by them. He felt proud of their progress. In the month of April last, the Dominion Rifle Association was formed, and after a while the Rifle Association of this Battalion was organized and affiliated with it. The members had soon after an opportunity of testing their skill in other places, and at the late Dominion Rifle Match at Laprairie, at which about forty Battalions of Volunteers were represented, this Battalion took the fifth place in the Battalion Match. He was equally proud of this Battalion for the good conduct which characterized them on all occasions, more particularly when called to the frontier to repel the threatened invasion of the Province. He had no doubt they would maintain this good character, and be at all times ready and willing to defend their Queen and Country. As they had a good deal to do before the dancing commenced, for which no doubt the ladies were impatient, he would not any longer detain them but would call on Mr. Sheriff Treadwell who briefly addressed them as follows:—

The rifle movement in Britain, and the improvement that has been made in that arm for the riflemen and infantry of the army, as well as for cavalry and artillery, have rendered Britain invulnerable. These improvements, added to the loyalty and bravery of our volunteers, have set before the world an example that can scarcely be equalled in any new country, and which cannot be excelled. When the Duke of York was made Commander in Chief of the British army, he proved himself the soldier's friend, by ameliorating the soldier's position and improving his condition by every means in his power. The late Prince Consort devoted much attention to improve the condition of the British soldier. The volunteer movement in Canada has surprised and astonished old veterans in Her Majesty's service, as the volunteers have been allowed to take the lead in attacking the enemies of their country, and have corrected the erroneous opinions of officers of experience under the old regime, that the Western peninsula of Upper Canada was indefensible—The loyalty, bravery, and promptness of the volunteers, when called upon in 1866, fully corrected the wrong impression formed by different officers of the line, and none were more pleased to correct the wrong impression, as some had even reported to the Imperial Government that Canada was not defensible. At that time an order was sent over the wires for ten thousand Militia Volunteers, to assemble at their different headquarters, and in twenty four hours fourteen thousand were assembled, fully armed and equipped, ready to march to the frontier in defence of their country; among those that marched to the frontier at that moment was the late Lieutenant and Adjutant George N. Robertson, of the 18th Battalion of Volunteers. Six companies of this Battalion was raised in the eastern half of the County of Prescott—Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, and Caledonia. Other companies were afterwards raised in the Western part of the County; but it is believed that the same number of volunteers have never been raised in so sparsely a settled country in the Province. The conduct of the officers and men while on the frontier was such as to entitle them to the highest praise, but no one stood so high with his superior or inferior officers as the late

Adjutant Robertson, deceased, and the soldiers of the Battalion adored him. It is this kind of feeling between officers and men that renders the British army invincible in the field. I believe that it is an admitted fact, the 18th Battalion has, at different rifle matches, carried off fully their proportion of prizes; and when their matches have been within their own Battalion, that their scores have done them the highest possible credit; and may they be always ready, as they have already shown themselves, to take the field in defence of their country.

The Sheriff prefaced his remarks by stating that he should confine himself to the rifle movement, and refer only to the late Adjutant Robertson, upon whom he intended to have written an obituary notice. At the close of his remarks, it was moved by Major Shields, and seconded by Col. Higginson, that Sheriff Treadwell be requested to forward a copy of his remarks for publication to the *L'Original Advertiser and Volunteer Review, Ottawa.*

Mr. Dartnell then ascended the platform and said that he had been informed since he came into the room that he had been selected to present this very handsome Bugle on behalf of the Ladies of the County to the successful Company No. 1. He knew not why he should be singled out for that purpose. Possibly, the Ladies being characterised by modesty, and Irishmen being, as they all knew, noted for their modesty also, they may have thought he was likely to prove a suitable deputy. But possibly also it might be that as the fighting propensities of Irishmen are as noted as their modesty, and as the volunteers of the 18th Battalion are reputed to be as pugnaciously inclined on all fitting occasions that a link between the Ladies and the Battalion may be formed, but be this as it may, to give him sincere pleasure to carry out their wishes on the present occasion and present this Bugle to the successful Company. He had known the Battalion since his first coming into the County and could truly endorse the encomium which the Sheriff had just pronounced upon them. He had himself witnessed their orderly and soldierlike bearing when called to the frontier in 1866 to repel the aggression upon the Canadian soil which then menaced us. They were not so unfortunate on that occasion as other Volunteers who came into collision with the invader, but composed as this Battalion is, of true hearted British Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch and French, all actuated by the same spirit of loyalty and attachment to the throne and to our free British institutions he had no doubt that had the same opportunity been given them they would have acquitted themselves as gallant soldiers. (Cheers.) During the past summer the Battalion had been brought together for the first time for their period of annual drill, and while all were proud of the fine appearance of the Battalion, all felt the want of two great essentials—one was that of music to enliven the camp and the other, colors to rally round. Whilst the re-organization of the Battalion under the new law was in the future, nothing could be done to supply these wants, but that re-organization being now a matter of certainty, the Ladies of the County decided to offer as a prize at the late Rifle Match the silver Bugle now before them to be competed for by the companies of the Battalion, and thus give the first note of that music which might be otherwise provided hereafter. There has been a hard struggle for it and it has been won by No. 1 Company's score of 108, being 23 points above the next competing Company, and

he doubted not that if ever that Bugle shall call them to face the foe in defence of their country they would be true to their motto and be "Ready and Willing" to take their place in the foremost rank. (Cheers.) He would state to them now that the Ladies had been so successful in their collections for this Bugle that after defraying the expenses they had nearly as much more left which they proposed to lay by for another purpose, and their hope was that between this and the period when the Battalion would be going into camp next year for their annual drill the amount might be so augmented that they would be able to present to the Battalion on that occasion a stand of colors. (Loud cheers.) Thus they had everything to encourage them on the re-organization of their Battalion now, we may say, an accomplished fact, and he was sure with a little effort on their own part a practical plan for procuring a drum and fife band could be carried out; this would be for after consideration. It now only remained for him to carry out the intention of the Ladies and (calling Capt. Charles T. Higginson, of No. 1 Company to the front of the platform) presenting to Captain Higginson for the use of Number One Company the Prize Bugle which he hoped the Company would long hold. (Cheers.)

THE RIFLE MATCH.

According to the announcement, the Rifle Match in Warwick, came off on the 20th, 30th and 31st ult. The weather on the first day was very unfavourable, and the scoring rather poor; but on the 30th a change for the better was very apparent, and everything else improved in proportion. Six companies of the Lambton Battalion were represented on the Range by the Sarnia Artillery, the Warwick and Watford companies, the Moore Infantry and the Widder company. The Range was, probably, the best that could be got in the county, being on the beautiful flats of the North Branch of the Bear Creek, and in the immediate vicinity of the village of Warwick. Every thing in the way of arrangements was in perfect order. The firing was kept up without interruption. The scoring was satisfactory to all interested, and everything about the different matches was such as to merit great credit for the committee of arrangements, which we were pleased to notice was heartily accorded, not only by private consent, but by public acknowledgement, and three hearty cheers at the close of the match. The following are the names of the committee who deserve this mention—Captain Campbell, Kingston; Dr. Weir, E. McGillacuddy and P. Allison, Esqrs.

This match was honored on the first day with the presence of the Brigade Major Moffatt and Lieut. Col. Davis. Quite a number of civilians took part in the match, but the volunteers took off the lion's share of the prizes. Considering the late, cold weather, and the want of practice, on the part of many of the companies, the scoring was very tolerable. About \$150 in valuables and money were distributed by the committee, and like everything else, this also gave great satisfaction. The prizes, we may say, ranged from one to sixteen dollars. The squad or second match involved a large amount of interest, as will be seen by the close average of points scored. The following is the score of the successful competitors:

At the close of the distribution ceremony, cheers were called for the Queen, the Colonel, Capt. Campbell, and the Committee, which were answered in true Canadian style, after which, the companies separated, each reporting himself "homeward bound." On the whole, we doubt much if ever there was a more satisfactory match in the Dominion and it is but fair to state, that to the indefatigable energy of one individual the success of the movement is mainly attributable—that individual is the popular Adjutant of the Battalion, Capt. Campbell.

RANK AND NAMES.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Tl.
Lieut. Cruikshank	13	19	6	38
Ensign Kemp	8	12	11	31
John McAlpine	10	11	8	29
Thomas Fignor	10	13	6	29
Lieut. J. H. Wood	12	12	4	28
Sergt. Stanley	8	5	16	28
Sergt. McLeay	13	3	12	28
Foster Newall	16	3	8	27

No. 1 SQUAD, WARWICK.

Sergt. McLeay	15	16	31
Sergt. Wesley	12	7	19
Daniel Douglass	15	14	29
John McAlpine	14	12	26
Joseph Stubbs	11	11	22

No. 2 SQUAD SARNIA.

Lieut. Wood	12	17	29
Sergt. Wales	15	10	25
Private Howard	15	12	27
Private Edwards	7	11	18
Private Finch	10	12	22

No. 3 SQUAD, WARWICK.

Sergt. Philips	14	10	24
John Magwood	15	15	30
Thos. Brush	14	9	23
Richard Moore	5	8	13
Sammel Brush	15	13	28

No. 4 SQUAD, MOORE.

Lieut. Cruikshank	15	15	30
Sergt. Cruikshank	7	9	16
Sergt. Douglass	17	8	25
Sergt. Wheatley	12	8	20
Private Johnston	12	12	24

No. 5 SQUAD, WATFORD.

Lieut. Kelly	4	13	17
Sergt. Stanley	11	11	22
J. Houston	12	13	25
Clark Vanauken	19	9	28
George Laecock	9	12	21

No. 6 SQUAD, WIDDER.

Ensign Kemp	9	14	23
Sergt. Dalziel	11	11	22
Sergt. Bishop	14	11	25
Corp. Lucas	12	11	23
Thos. Tignor	14	6	20

THIRD MATCH 300 AND 500 YARDS.

Daniel Douglass	14	17	31
Sergt. McLeay	15	15	30
Lieut. Cruikshank	14	16	30
John Maywood	17	11	28
Sergt. Philips	12	15	27
Sergt. Douglass	16	11	27
Lieut. Wood	14	12	26
Samuel Brush	14	12	26

Sarnia British Canadian.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

On the first evening of the Rifle Match at Warwick, a large number of volunteers and civilians met in the Town Hall at Warwick, for the purpose of forming, or rather re-organizing the Rifle Association for the County of Lambton. Lieut. Col. Davis in

the chair, and Brigade Major Moffat being present, the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

Resolved.

1. That this meeting form itself into a Rifle Association, in connection with the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

2. That the association be denominated the Lambton Rifle Association.

3. Any person being a subscriber of \$1 per annum shall become a member of this association.

4. Donors of \$20 each at one time to the funds of the association, or of a prize of not less value (to be competed for at the annual prize meeting) shall be entitled to be enrolled as life members of the association.

5. There shall be a president and two vice presidents.

6. There shall be a treasurer and also a secretary, the same to be appointed by the council of the association.

7. There shall be a council appointed for the management of the offices of the association.

8. The council shall be composed of the Reeves, for the time being, of the several municipalities, within the Co. of Lambton; and the commissioned officers of the 27th battalion, the said Reeves and officers, respectively, being members of the association.

9. There shall be an annual prize meeting held at such a time and place, within the County of Lambton, as the council may determine and the funds of the association after payment of the annual allowance to the Dominion Association, shall be disbursed as prizes, to be competed for in accordance with such regulations as may be passed by the council.

10. The president and vice presidents for the time being, shall be ex-officio, members of council.

11. Five members of the council shall constitute a quorum.

12. There shall be an annual report, embracing the audited account of the Finances and all other matters of interest to the association, drawn up by the secretary. The same to be submitted to the council for approval, and then published after each prize meeting.

13. The president and vice presidents shall hereafter be elected annually by the members of the association, at the annual meeting, to be held on the fourth Tuesday in January, in each year, at such place, within the County of Lambton, as the council may appoint, due notice of such meeting to be published in the local papers.

14. Resolved that the Lieut.-Col. of the 27th Battalion be president, and the two majors thereof, be vice presidents of said association until their successors are elected the first annual meeting to be held in January, 1870.

15. That Alexander Vidal, Esq., be treasurer, and Capt. Seager secretary, until the said annual meeting.—*British Canadian.*

MILITARY CHANGES.

The following appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of 29th Dec. last.

12th. Foot.—Lieutenant Manfred John Sawyer, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. H. Duncombe, who reverts to temporary half pay.

13th. Foot.—Lieutenant Albert Merritt, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice O'Callaghan, promoted half pay Captain without purchase.

100th. Foot.—Major Thomas Bruce Huton from half pay late 1st. West India Regiment to be Major, vice Henry George Brown who retires upon temporary half pay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Parsons is dead.

A British Naval Officer is to be appointed Superintendent of the Persian Navy.

It is reported that a large increase to the list of Generals will shortly be made. If so, a number of appointments will be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. Grant, was met coming out of his headquarters, stoop shouldered, hands in his pockets, looking as indifferent as if he were not oppressed with the cares of a nation. A friend saluted him, "Good morning, general." "Good morning," "General, you don't look as if you were President of the United States." "I ain't."

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.—The *Broad Arrow* says the suppression of one officer per company throughout the army may now be considered to be officially confirmed by the circular which the Admiralty has this week addressed to the commanding officers of marines, inviting officers in that force to accept half pay.

VESSELS NOT ARMOUR PLATED.—A return furnished by the Comptroller of the Navy to the order of Mr. Laird, M.P., shows that there are 48 vessels not armour plated building or ordered to be built during the year 1869. The estimated expenditure on hulls from April last to 31st March next is £429,761.

An Irish paper, noticing certain features of the recent Army Medical Report, mentions that Ireland sends two recruits to the army for every seven Englishmen. Dublin ranks next to London as a successful recruiting ground; Liverpool follows close after. The largest proportion of rejections for deficient physique took place at Belfast.

The great Sportsman and Rifle Shot of Scotland, (Horatio Ross,) drinks a bottle of light claret a day and nothing else—with his strong exercise. A lady might take almost as much. It does not contain more alcohol than so much beer. You can't serve Bacchus and Diana. You must choose between the master and the mistress.—*The Field.*

MILITARY ELOQUENCE.—An officer in the army of Henry IV., of France, who commanded a regiment very ill clad, seeing a party of the enemy advancing, who appeared newly equipped, said to his soldiers, "There, my brave fellows, go and clothe yourselves."

DIPLOMATIC ANECDOTE.—Sir H. Bulwer in a speech to the electors of Tamworth related a curious incident. In 1830, France and Spain in alliance were about to attack Morocco, and the British Government feared that if the attack were successful, Gibraltar would become untenable. France had declared war, and it was a great object with Lord Palmerston to induce Spain to refrain.

The Spanish minister told Sir H. Bulwer that if he would visit the Sultan's minister, then at Tangiers, and make an arrangement, Spain would sanction it. Sir Henry had no order, and the Spanish minister refused to give him a line of his writing; but he took the responsibility, went to Tangiers, settled the Spanish claim, and rendered war impossible. Queen Isabella's Premier wrote declaring that Spain could never repay the service she had received.

DEATH DEALING INVENTIONS.

A Tennessee mechanic has invented an instrument of warfare which, if it does half that is claimed for it, will prove more destructive than the needle gun. It consists of a range of guns of 0.76 bore and about forty inches long, mounted on a carriage of very simple structure, to be hauled by one horse. The width of the carriage between the wheels is six feet. The gun barrels—twelve in number—are ranged apparently parallel, but divergent, so that at three hundred yards distant the twelve bullets sweep a line of about thirty feet. They are ranged at equal distances from each other, except in the middle, where there is a space of ten inches, into which is placed a telescope of considerable power, and a nice arrangement for adjusting the guns in taking aim. This contrivance enables the operator to send a bullet through the bull's eye at sixteen hundred yards nine times out of ten. The tubes or barrels are loaded at the breech and are connected by a rod attached to a crank: one turn of which opens and shuts all the breech pieces and loads the gun. They are made ready for firing by another turn of the crank. The whole cartridge is combustible and leaves nothing behind. The bullet can be fired a distance of three miles, two thousand yards, with accuracy. Forty seven out of sixty shots fired struck a target four feet high, at the distance of fifteen hundred yards. The inventor is confident that at the distance of a mile and a half he could shoot down a whole regiment of men in four minutes time. The invention weighs five hundred pounds and is intended to be hauled by one horse and worked by two men, one to drive and the other to operate. The loading of the apparatus is so arranged that it can be detached in a moment, when the other part of the deadly engine becomes perfectly useless. One of them can be finished off complete, with horse, &c., for \$1,000.

The contrivance is at once to be submitted to the War Department.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."—A Blackburn clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Moss, at a Conservative tea meeting held in the schoolroom of his church, moved a resolution to the effect that the constitutional cause was deserving of the continued support of the working classes, and in course of his remarks said.—"I have just been in the town on business, and happened to pass the Reform Club, and there I saw an illumination. I also saw a large stick with the words, 'God save the Queen.'" Well, I said, God save the Queen when she has got into such company. She requires to be saved, because I am quite sure she is in danger. I want you all to go home to-night, and pray 'God save the Queen.' And I might say, God save Bright and Gladstone, because I believe they are running into much danger. I have such an affection for them that I am quite ready to say, 'God save John Bright and William Edward Gladstone.'"

The Hon. Captain Vivan, the new War Lord of the Treasury, in presenting himself at Truro on Wednesday for re-election, said that under Mr. Gladstone's supervision the whole question of military finance would be dealt with. Though it would no doubt be difficult to break through the present system of red tapism, he confidently hoped that the burden would be materially diminished.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Paris, 14th.—The Conference on the Eastern question held another session this afternoon. Mr. Rangabe, the Minister of Greece, was absent as heretofore.

The press of the city generally urge the continuance of the Conference.

It is understood that the Greek Government is preparing a diplomatic circular to the foreign powers on the question at issue.

Lisbon, 15th.—Rio Janiero dates up to Dec. 24th, states that the allied army made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Villetta, and after a desperate battle, succeeded in capturing it. President Lopez' army was utterly routed and destroyed.

The allies captured over 3,000 prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely twenty of his followers, made their escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which place the Brazilian ironclads had gone.

Paris, 15th.—The *Constitutional* of this city predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the Conference.

Paris, 15th.—The Conference on the Eastern question meets again to day. It is generally believed that this session will be the final one.

It is reported on creditable authority, that the Grecian Minister has been instructed by his Government to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the Conference if certain demands in the Turkish ultimatum are not supported by that body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war.

A despatch from Athens states that King George is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

London, 15th.—All the Great Powers, except, Russia, united in a demand, upon Greece that for the preservation of peace, she withdraws her formal objections to the Conference, as at present constituted.

The Powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

The chances of the Duke of Montpensier seem, at present to be improving.

The *Caulois*, of Paris, thinks the former is the most available candidate, and most likely to succeed if Spain declares in favor of a monarchy.

London, 15th.—The treaty, between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims, has been signed by Mr. Johnson and Earl Clarendon, on the basis of the original protocol.

The *Patrie* of Paris publishes a translation of the letters of Mr. Gladstone, to C. E. Lester, of New York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgment made therein, as humiliating England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen.

A vessel which left Madeira on the 8th inst., has arrived here. She brings no tidings of the arrival there of the missing passengers of the steamer "Hibernia."

The boatmen of Oxford University are expecting a challenge from the Harvard Club for a rowing match, to take place next summer.

Rio Janiero, Dec. 24th, via Lisbon, January 15th.—At the last accounts from the seat of war, the allies still hold Villetta and Augustona. Many cannons and large stores of ammunition, and provisions, fell into their hands.

The losses of the Paraguayans, in killed and wounded in the recent battle, were very heavy.

Reports from Paraguayan sources claim that the allied forces lost 6,000 men—killed and wounded—in a battle which took place on the 5th of December. Gen Argolla was mortally wounded in this fight.

Gen. McMahon, the American Minister, was in the Paraguayan camp. A good understanding existed between him and President Lopez.

Madrid, 15th.—The election for members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The reactionists made some attempts to create some disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive with these exceptions good order has been maintained.

The Provisional Government has obtained proof of the existence of a conspiracy, in which General Bezula, Colonge and Manuel Gazette are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved, they will be severely punished.

THE CHURCH UNION.

THIS paper has been recently enlarged to many fold proportions. IT IS THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD, is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church caste. It is the only paper that publishes HENRY WARD BEECHER'S sermons, which it does every week, just as they are delivered, without qualification or correction by him. It advocates universal suffrage; a union of christians at the polls; and the rights of labor. It has the best Agricultural Department of any paper in the world; publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is impersonal; its writers and editors are from every branch of the church, and from every grade of society. It has been aptly termed the freest organ of thought in the world.

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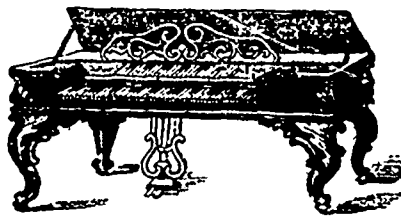
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