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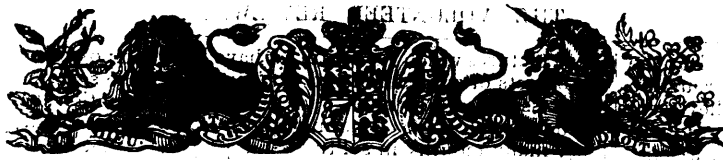
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

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[For "THE REVIEW."]

LOST IN THE WOODS.

BY G. C. H.

I was but a child, but my blood chills yet
When I think of that awful day
When I saw the sun through the branches set,
And I felt I had lost my way.

My heart beat fast as darkened the sky,
And the stars stole forth to view,
And the evening winds came rustling by
The shady forest through.

My heart beat fast and my temples throbb'd,
And my brain whirled round and round,
And my trembling limbs of their strength seem'd
Robbed,
And I fainting fell to the ground.

I feared not death—but I feared to die
In that endless waste of green,
Where the wild beast roared through the shadows
Nigh,
And the serpent hissed between.

I awoke with the cold dew on my face,
And I rose to my feet once more,
And I strove through the woods my way to trace
To a neighboring lakelet's shore.

Through tangled brush and o'er fallen trees
I stole as a fugitive steals,
For each startled hare, and each fitful breeze,
Seem'd an enemy at my heels.

With many a heavy fall, bruised sore,
And with fear my brain near crazed,
I sat at length on the rocky shore
As one by a spirit dazed.

Through that dreadful night on the shore I sat,
In a stupor cold as death;
I felt not the dew nor the stinging gnat,
And I scarcely drew my breath.

At length the morning tinged the East,
And the sunlight touched the lake,
And the hooting owl and the prowling beast
Retired to the gloomy brake.

But I sat unmoved till the noon had passed,
And the evening sky grew gray,
When a human shout I heard at last
And my stupor passed away.

To my feet I sprang and I answered back
With a yell that echoed wide,
Then my brain spun round and all grew black
And I felt by the water's side.

When at length I woke, I remember yet,
My mother beside me stood,
And though years have passed, I shall never forget
The day I was lost in the woods.

A letter from French Canadians at Fall River, Mass., is published in a French paper, in which they say they can get nothing to do, and ask for grants of land in the Provinces and means to enable them to return.

HANS HEMLING, THE WARRIOR-ARTIST.

It was on the 10th of September, in the year 1478, that the porter of St. John's Hospital at Bruges, in Belgium, admitted a poor soldier, weary, faint, and bleeding from severe wounds. He was barefooted, and his body barely covered with rags; but there was something so inexpressibly noble and superior in his whole figure and deportment, that the servants commissioned to prepare his couch and minister to his wants, treated him with more respect than patients of lower order generally receive.

Brother Hieronymus, the ablest of their surgeons next proceeded to examine the wounded man, saying: "An ugly cut that over thy head, good fellow; it doesn't look as if it had been done with a riding whip certainly. I fear I shall plague thee long with my needle. Wilt thou bear it?"

"Als ik kan," answered the soldier, lifting his eyes towards heaven.

"Als ik kan," repeated Brother Hieronymus, addressing a fair, graceful young woman that stood by. "I can never hear those words without a sigh, for they are the motto of that great Artist, Van Eyk, who first introduced oil painting into our Netherlands; and I sigh, my daughter, to think, that in spite of the most zealous endeavors, our hospital should not possess one of his celebrated works."

Sister Bertha seemed to lend but a deaf ear to the good brother's lamentations, wholly absorbed as she was in the contemplation of the wounded soldier. His features expressed at once great firmness and great kindness; the browned, haggard cheeks and thin, compressed lips, told of long exposure to hot climates; of toil, want, and hardships endured; but the broad, calm brow and clear, childlike eyes told of a heart which neither sorrow nor suffering could ever change.

Stolid and impassive as the soldier seemed to be, yet he had well marked the good brother's complaint, as also the uncommon beauty of the young sister. But the remembrance of both was soon effaced by the wild delirium which followed, and during which she ministered to the poor sufferer's wants with the tenderest care; now cooling his fevered brow, or sinking on her knees to utter fervent prayers for the restoration of his body and the salvation of his soul; or when he grew louder and more restless, she would lay her soft hand on his lips,

whispering, "Hush poor child," and then his ravings grew fainter, till subdued and tearful, he half-consciously joined his voice to her prayers and supplications.

On the following day the fever had almost left him, (and even to use a Flemish form of speech), new clusters of health were daily sprouting from the vine of his health, and he speedily became the darling of all who knew him—he was so patient, so cheerful and gentle. But his eyes were chiefly bent on sister Bertha, whose constant place, whether reading or sewing was by his bedside.

But with his recovery, the time that he must leave this haven of rest drew near. More than once the "Superior" had gently hinted something to that purpose, and Brother Hieronymus repeatedly spoke of other sufferers who had claims on their hospitality. So one morning when the subject was again alluded to, he answered with a serious, almost solemn voice:

"Master guardian! It would seem but ill if I, who have experienced such care and solicitude at your hands, should be an unnecessary burden to your good Hospital of St. John, which is well known in all countries for acts of mercy and Christian Charity. You wish me to go, but I would not leave without rewarding you in some measure for all your kindness and hospitality. You require this couch for other sufferers, be it so; but I beseech you to spare me another chamber, where I may be alone and unnoticed, and if, after a month's time, all the members of this hospital, yourself at their head, do not ask me to tarry, then you may hunt me from hence like a dog."

To this the Superior had no objections to make, and the same day the soldier, now quite recovered, was removed to a distant lonely apartment where he could work unmolested. Only Sister Bertha was occasionally admitted, and seemed to know the character of his secret occupation, and she also provided him with all necessary materials. Thus days and weeks glided past. "I wonder" said the Superior one evening to Brother Hieronymus, "with what this stranger occupies his time; perhaps he only intends to cheat us out of a month's lodgings, after all; but we will let him bide yet awhile?"

"Probably he is an artist," suggested Brother Hieronymus. "I well remember that his first words in this house were the motto of the celebrated John Van Eyk; and yet, why should an artist come to our gates in the guise of a vagabond soldier?"

"Ah!" retorted the Superior, "heaven grant he may be, as you say, an artist; but the name of Van Eyk is sorrow to my ears—"

Here the guardian was interrupted by the entrance of Sister Bertha, who brought a message from the very person they were speaking of. "He wishes, master guardian," said she, "that you should assemble all the notables of Bruges in this chamber to-morrow morning."

"A wise proposition, truly," said the astonished guardian. "What! his Highness the Governor and all the honorable masters—go to! go to!"

"Yet it must be as he wishes," replied sister Bertha, "for I have seen what he intends to show them, and no meaner eyes than theirs ought to see it first."

"Then it shall be so, my daughter," said the guardian, "I will trust thee, for thou hast been a wise and discreet maiden."

"Noble sirs," said the guardian next morning, when all the noble Burghers of Bruges were assembled. "If what you shall see be not found worthy of your presence, blame not me. On the word of a sister, a prudent sensible maiden, have I bid you come together. Let us then prove her discretion." With these words he opened the door of the soldier's room, and one cry of admiration burst from the assembly, for on an elevated easel a painting was exposed to their view, of which every one present confessed to have never seen its equal, though many among them had travelled in countries where art was fostered; and truly it was a noble painting, representing the wedding of St. Catherine.

"But where," demanded the Bulgrave Van der Schilde, "where is the artist who can thus combine all the excellencies of the Italian, German, and Flemish schools of this century in one work? Where is he who with a single picture has thrown into the shade all that John Van Eyck has produced?"

"See him here," said Brother Hieronymus, bringing forward the soldier, who addressing the guardian, said: Master Guardian, do you now consider yourself rewarded for giving shelter to the poor wounded soldier?"

"Oh, my friend, my noble hearted friend!" exclaimed the guardian, his eyes filling with tears of joy, "remain for ever our guest, and no nobleman shall be better entertained. But say who art thou?" Then the artist pointed to the words on the corner of the grand painting.

Opus Johannis Hemling.
Dit werk dede maken. Hans Hemling.
Van de Hospitalc. Van Sint Jans.
Brughe. Anno MCCCCLXXIX.

"Johann Hemling! Hans Hemling!" exclaimed the Bulgrave or Castelline, "art thou not he who, under the name of Giovanni il Flamingo, so learnedly disputed at the universities of Padua, Kraken, and Heidelberg." "And," said another noble, Count Adolija, "art thou the same who defeated that bold warrior Harry Gore rams in a duel at Calais, and then escaped?"

"And I saw thee in Venice," added a gray-haired Senator, "when thou wert the trimmest gallant that ever wore doublet or tripped around with the fair signora of the Lagunes."

"Noble sirs," replied Hemling, "it is no matter now what I have hitherto been, as thanks to St. John, I have ceased to be what I was. Art and religion shall alone from this day have claims on my talents and time. Of you, worthy guardian, I crave permission to tarry here yet awhile, and endeavour to show my gratitude to the Hospital of St. John, to which I am so deeply indebted for the late mercies vouchsafed to my body and soul."

And the great artist remained to paint

those pictures which for centuries have been the objects of admiration and wonder of the connoisseurs and laymen.

And though Hans Hemling continued to labor many months in solitude and prayer, his spirit still lingered in the world, and in each of his works appeared one face of surpassing beauty and loveliness, soft and sweet as evening breezes. It was that of Bertha, his and friend comforter.

At the same time his own likeness is frequently introduced not in the dark habit he now wore, but in the long flowing Florentine robe and crimson cap, thus convincing the good brothers that his heart still lingered under the sunny skies of Tuscany.

Not long after these events it was rumored that by special permission Sister Bertha was secularized, and had returned into the world.

Shortly also Hans Hemling quietly disappeared, bequeathing to the Hospital his grandest work, "The Shrine of St. Ursula," which many ambitious sovereigns have offered literally to weigh down with gold.

"But where did the great man fly? Who was the companion of his wanderings?"

Nothing further was heard of the warrior-artist of Bruges and the fair Sister Bertha. But years after, a great painter Flamenco, accompanied by a lady of wonderful beauty, appeared in Spain, whose works breathed the same celestial spirit, the same ethereal charms which distinguished those of Hans Hemling.

THE TRAINING OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The following letter in reference to the Artillery controversy was published in the *London Times*.

SIR,—During the last few weeks I have read several letters and communications which have appeared in the columns of the *Times* on a subject in which I am naturally deeply interested—namely, the instruction of our Garrison Artillery in the field movements and evolutions of infantry.

All the communications above referred to have been anonymous with one exception, and although they have all been written, doubtless, with the best intentions, and evince an earnest interest in the well being and credit of our Garrison Artillery, I cannot help feeling that they have all taken a partial and one-sided view of the subject, and that if the course which they advocate were to be acted on by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief the result would not only not meet their views, but it would have a directly opposite effect, and would be in reality highly injurious to it.

I have waited until now in the hopes that some one more practised in caligraphy than myself would have dealt with this subject, as I have never more than once before in my life, and that many years ago, written in a newspaper. But, as no Artillery officer of experience appears disposed to do so, I feel it a duty towards that arm of the service in which I have hitherto passed my life, and in which I am one of the oldest officers now serving, to endeavour to place this subject before the public in a clear and practical point of view.

Those people who advocate a total abolition of the course of instruction above referred to in the case of garrison artillerymen should bear in mind that one of the essential requisites for an artillery officer is that he should have a clear perception and a thorough knowledge of the field movements and evolutions both of cavalry and infantry, and that, in fact, it is quite

impossible for him to handle his own arm of the service efficiently when acting in combination with either cavalry or infantry unless he has such knowledge.

Let me, then, ask those gentlemen who advocate the total abolition of instruction in the field movements of infantry in the case of garrison artillerymen how, if their views were carried out, the officers would gain such knowledge on this point as it is necessary for them to possess?

It may be argued by those who take the view above referred to, that I would sacrifice the time and proper training of artillerymen in their own special duties in order that the officers might obtain such knowledge. But such a course is by no means necessary. There is ample time for both.

I am prepared to state, on my own personal experience, that a proper course of instruction in the ordinary field movements of a battalion need not, of necessity, in the slightest degree interfere with the garrison artillerymen obtaining a full and practical knowledge of the complex and essential duties of his own particular arm.

During the two years that I was adjutant of the 5th Battalion of Garrison Artillery I was in the habit of drilling a battalion and frequently a brigade in the field movements and evolutions of infantry during the summer months between six and seven in the morning. The same men were thoroughly instructed in their duties as artillerymen during the remaining drill hours of the day, and no man left this garrison until he had completed his course in all artillery duties, which were not in my opinion, in the slightest degree interfered with by the early morning drills above referred to, which gave the young officers an insight into the details of the infantry drill, which had the effect also of setting up and very much smartening the British gunner, and gave me personally a practical knowledge of the field movements and evolutions of infantry, which I have had reason to be thankful that I had thus the power of obtaining, from that day until the present moment.

I would adduce another instance which I think may fairly be cited as a case in point.

For a period of nearly three years, during which time I commanded a Brigade of Garrison Artillery at Malta, the fortresses and batteries throughout the island was thoroughly re-armed and placed in a state of as perfect defence as was possible at that time, in so far as regards guns in position, with all the appropriate ammunition and small stores necessary for their use. Upwards of 1,200 guns were either removed from or placed in position, the greater part of them being the heaviest guns in the service. Any one who is at all acquainted with the fortress of Valetta cannot fail to be aware of the extreme difficulties attendant on such operations. These duties were invariably performed under the immediate personal superintendence of the officers of artillery belonging to the brigade, every detail of which was carried out by the officer commanding the party at the time. The whole of these 1,200 guns were thus removed without a single case of injury occurring to any artilleryman employed in the performance of this arduous and important duty. And yet, notwithstanding such fact, the brigade was paraded and drilled as a battalion of infantry regularly once a fortnight, and sometimes oftener, which duty they performed in the most creditable and efficient manner, they being at that time under the able instruction of the present Colonel Fisher, who fully realized the *bona fide* ideal of an artillery officer, being quite com-

present to instruct the officers and men both in the field movements and evolutions of infantry, and in the complex and multifarious drills and exercises connected with the duties of garrison artillerymen.

Let it not be supposed for a moment that in thus appearing to oppose the views of those who have advocated the abolition of all instruction in infantry duties as regards garrison artillerymen I am insensible to the object they have in view, or that I would place in a secondary position the absolute necessity of devoting the greater part of an artilleryman's time to obtaining an accurate and thorough knowledge of the duties pertaining to his own particular arm of the service. But it is the abuse and not the use of such a course of instruction that it is to be deprecated; and I cannot but think that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief exercises a sound and wise discretion in satisfying himself at his own personal inspection that the brigades of Garrison Artillery have a sufficient knowledge of the movements of infantry, to enable them to take part in the ordinary duties of parade; and more particularly to give officers of all ranks such a knowledge of these duties as it is absolutely necessary they should attain, the reports which his Royal Highness receives periodically from the Inspector-General of Artillery being a guarantee to him that they are thoroughly well versed in their special duties as artillerymen, or otherwise, as the case may be.

The Brigade of Garrison Artillery (the 7th) now stationed in this district has been out for infantry drill with the other troops about four times during the past summer. They were inspected by his Royal Highness on the 15th ult., on which occasion he was pleased to express himself as not only well satisfied, but much pleased with their appearance in the field when acting as a battalion of infantry, which most desirable result may, I think, fairly be attributed to the use, and not the abuse, of thus employing them, they having been at the same time as fully instructed in their special artillery duties as the circumstances of this garrison will permit.

With a view to insure all officers of artillery attaining a knowledge of infantry evolutions I would advocate their being all posted to garrison brigades on first obtaining their commissions, and being appointed subsequently to the Horse or Field Artillery at the discretion of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, as they evince zeal and attention to their duties and express a desire to be attached to the mounted branches of the service.

To those who advocate the total abolition of infantry drill I would simply ask this question—How are they ever to acquire that knowledge without which they can never efficiently co-operate in combined movements in the field?—

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. WARDE, Major General,
Commanding the Woolwich District.
Woolwich, November 2.

The following letter in reference to the one published by Major General Warde also appeared in the *Times*.

Sir,—The numerous letters on the subject of Garrison Artillery lately published in your columns were becoming almost monotonous in their general agreement as to facts and sentiments. They expressed the opinions of the bulk of the Royal Regiment of Artillery officers and men. But there are,

doubtless some officers who differ from the general feeling, and they could not have found a more able advocate, nor one more universally respected, than Major-General Warde, whose letter appears in the *Times* of this morning. The spirit of General Warde's remarks, and the terms in which they are couched, are such as should and do prevail where true military brotherhood exists, and all, whatever their difference of opinion, are working for a common end, the real good of the service. There is only one remark which might have been omitted. General Warde knows why the communications addressed to you were anonymous as far as the public is concerned. But it must not be supposed that there is any shrinking from open expression of opinion by word of mouth, nor that the numerous officers who have signified their adhesion to the principles late enunciated are otherwise than ready to defend them at every opportunity.

General Warde's arguments are directed to the proof of two positions. First, that artillerymen have time to learn their own work thoroughly and infantry brigade drill also. Secondly, that artillery officers would be unable to attain a sufficient knowledge of general manoeuvres if they had no opportunities of practising infantry movements with their own men.

Now it must not be supposed that the recent improvements in the power of artillery have brought it with them no difficulties. The powerful rifled guns of the present day are not to be treated with the ease and roughness as the old 24 and 32 pounders. Much more knowledge is demanded from the officer, much more practice and familiarity with machinery from the men. Again, the proportion of artillerymen to guns in British fortresses is so small that each gunner may, and probably will, be called upon at sometime or other to act as instructor to the infantry upon whose hands the actual working of the piece will devolve. The efficiency of a piece of artillery depends on the order in which it is kept, and the care of rifled guns and elaborate carriages is a business requiring both time and knowledge. It is not only important, but highly necessary. Yet if we turn to the "Standing Orders and Dress Regulations" for the Royal Artillery, pages 103 and 104, we find that recruits are to have 150 hours in the year devoted to infantry drill, 98 hours to heavy rifled ordnance, seven of which only are to be spent in gun drill. Duty men have 45 hours infantry drill, 29 hours heavy rifled ordnance; and when we consider the number of hours spent on parade and on guard (all of which should be added to the infantry work), the winter marches under arms, the field days and grand reviews, the disproportion becomes something quite astonishing. Woolwich must not be taken as a sample artillery garrison. It is not a fortress. There are no batteries of heavy guns, no magazines nor stores in charge of the garrison artillery. Woolwich is simply a place of instruction, and yet there is not a single piece of heavy muzzle-loading rifled ordnance in the Royal Military Repository, where the men are taught their artillery duties. This is neither General Warde's fault nor his desire. It is the natural fruit of the system.

General Warde quotes his old Malta experiences, and though in one sense I must remain anonymous, he and all those who wish to penetrate my disguise will know me by what I am about to say. During that anxious 1859, when England awoke and was almost panic-stricken to find that her fortresses needed re-arming, while

French Generals were sailing to and fro in the Mediterranean, uttering big threats that Malta would soon change hands, I was the executive officer who, under General Warde, had most to do with the arrangements of the work of re-arming Malta. We were all led to believe that the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Officers and men worked splendidly, and attained such a perfect knowledge in the handling of heavy guns as would have stood them in good stead in the expected siege. But the gunners had no infantry drill except the one fortnightly field day mentioned in General Warde's letter, and even then I used occasionally to be permitted to steal some of the men from the adjutant, and send them to more congenial work. There was no grumbling, but rather a great access of professional pride in work done. I myself laboured day and night, wet and dry, and was well recompensed by the generous order issued by General Warde on my departure from the garrison to England, where I was called to occupy another position. The result of excessive work and exposure broke me down as soon as the excitement was over, and during the ten months that elapsed before I was able to walk again General Warde's order was worth all the medicine in the world to me. His frank confidence at the time, and his kindly appreciation afterwards, have left behind a sense of the deepest respect, and even affection. Yet in this matter it is impossible not to differ with him, unless, as I hope, his letter means to say that while the use of a certain amount of infantry drill might be good, there is far more commonly an abuse of it.

With regard to General Warde's second position, it might be sufficient to say that artillery officers have all been taught infantry battalion-drill, as cadets at the Royal Military Academy, and that they have frequent opportunities of studying it afterwards at reviews. But there are two other means by which such knowledge may be most thoroughly acquired—more thoroughly, indeed, than by the present system, yet without taking the gunners from the care of their guns. The Colonel Fisher named by General Warde was afterwards Chief Instructor at Shoeburyness, where he taught battalion movements by rope-drill. Rope-drill is to real battalion manoeuvres just what the drawings and calculations of an engineer are to the building of his bridge. The head must know how to design and command; the execution of the hands is another and simpler business. But if it be granted that Royal Artillery officers must have practice with actual battalions, there is no reason why they should not, like the officers from the Staff College, be attached to Line regiments for a few days before promotion. You have only to demand such proficiency from them as is really useful, and it will be attained without sacrifice of the men's time. The first study of an artillery private should be artillery work. At present his first study is infantry drill. The wrongness of this is deeply felt throughout the regiment, and there can be no doubt that the right will prevail in the counsels of the Commander-in-Chief since the attention of his Royal Highness has been called to the subject.

Few of the non-professional world have any idea how much it costs military men to speak out on these subjects, nor how much they risk. Notoriety cannot be gained where the name is withheld. By the military authorities my *incognito* will be easily penetrable. To the public I would only be

A VOICE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MILITIA ACT AND THE QUESTIONS OF DISCIPLINE UNDER IT.

To the Editor of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW."

SIR:—There appeared in your issue of the 9th instant, an ably written letter over the signature "Militiaman," laudatory of the new Militia Act, but animadverting on the power to make *Regulations* conferred on the Commander-in-Chief by the 96th clause, and especially on the heading of the new Enlistment Rolls.

I am not so much concerned to controvert your correspondent's objections to this option, as to take exception to a principle which he evolves elsewhere. But I doubt if the authorities have really exceeded the powers entrusted to them in thus apparently ignoring what your correspondent assumes to be the option of the six months' notice. The 5th clause appears to me to be of an entirely negative nature. It debars a Volunteer from quitting his company *without* the six months' notice, but it concedes no right of demanding a discharge on giving that notice.

The privilege created by the clause is one of *possibility*, not of *right* and the permission to use it is evidently intended to be contingent on particular circumstance, such as those of a man quitting the Dominion, or his Battalion District, under the necessity of providing for his subsistence.

Every Volunteer knows that such reasonable claims are not, and cannot be, ever ignored. But every Volunteer Officer knows that the *right* to demand a discharge at six months' simply constitutes the service a *six months' Force*. I confess that before my attention was drawn to the more careful consideration of the Act, I was under the impression that it perpetuated the error of its predecessor in this respect, and rejoice to perceive that my apprehensions had less foundation than I imagined.

Indeed I am disposed to admit, with your correspondent, that the Act is, on the whole one fairly adapted to the present interests of the country; but he is very much mistaken if he imagines that it is generally looked upon with the favor with which he regards it.

It is not my present purpose to point out what I consider to be its great defects. I fear it is possible that they might be points which would commend themselves to your correspondent. In one particular at least I am unfortunate enough to hold an opposite opinion; for I conceive a large discretionary power to make *Regulations* to be one of the very best features of a measure which from its loose construction, is susceptible of—indeed requires—much interpretation and amendment, which last I believe it will receive during the next Session of Parliament.

Practically the heading of the enrolment lists appears to work no such damage to the

Force as "Militiaman" apprehends. So far as my experience of re-enrollment goes, the terms of the obnoxious heading have been unanimously accepted, by the men present at the musters of companies specially ordained for explanation of the terms of the Act, and this unanimity, or something very nearly approaching it, seems by published accounts from localities beyond my personal experience, to be general. This leads me to a consideration of that axiom of your correspondent the justice of which I chiefly feel it to be an absolute duty to the Force to bring in question.

I think then, that when "Militiaman" asserts that "The Canadian Soldier will submit to just so much military discipline and no more, as will enable him to act with his neighbors in defence of their common rights and individual property," he does injustice to the law-abiding spirit of his countrymen, and narrows down to a captious, suspicious and unwilling acquiescence in an implied burdensome duty the free liberality of sentiment with which the Volunteer really, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, enters upon his self imposed duty.

Were I to carry out the proposition to its legitimate consequence, I should scarcely avoid the conclusion that the amount of discipline to which each individual would choose to submit would be exactly that which would appear right in his own eyes, as almost every man erects in his own mind his own standard of the necessities of the case and the result would be a chaos of self opinion and insubordination.

The average Canadian has however too much knowledge and sound sense not to be aware that, to produce effective combination, every man must be content to surrender a reasonable portion of his own will—to place in abeyance part of his own idiosyncrasy—for the general good. And, in effect, he does so whenever his military duties require the sacrifice, to a remarkable extent.

It is true that occasionally a narrow idea incident to a want of enlarged experience will manifest itself. For instance, I have known members of a country company, under the crude idea that they were amenable only to the authority of their own officers, demur to the correction of some slight irregularity by other officers of the Battalion but this little village feeling (so to speak) is easily dissipated by an explanation of the relations which each man in a regiment bears to the whole.

In fact the Canadian Volunteer, I am proud to believe, would care little to belong to a body deficient in proper strictness, and consequently open to the imputation of being below the average of smartness and efficiency, and we are sure that no officer would care to belong to one whose members were not amenable to the discipline requisite to maintain it at that average.

But even were it otherwise—were that

habit of self abnegation in the cause of duty which goes so far to make a nation invincible—wanting—it is now acknowledged on all hands to be a duty imperative on every man in the Dominion to bear his share in putting his country in such a defensive position. It will render her very formidable to attack, and although much consideration is due to the man who voluntarily lightens the general burden of service which would otherwise bear equally on all, the duty once undertaken could never be allowed to be performed according to individual taste or caprice.

I am no advocate of a harsh discipline, I have no desire to see such relations as exist between Regulars and their Officers obtained among Volunteers, or to see Volunteers hampered with half the restriction to which Regulars are subject, even were these things possible; but I maintain that to fulfil with efficiency the conditions of even a very mild military service, and the requirements of the country, something more is requisite than submission to just so much military discipline, and no more, as will enable a man to act with his neighbors in defence of their common rights.

A little consideration will suffice to show that it is next to impossible that every man should have the liberty of a choice of leaders. Suppose his captain happen to be the man of his choice, what is to happen if his colonel, who, if the volunteer belong to a country company, is probably a man of whom he knows little, does not meet his approbation? Such a state of things would be contrary to the whole spirit of military organization.

Equally untenable is the principle that a volunteer should be at liberty to leave his corps whenever he may be dissatisfied. Practically no captain cares to keep a dissatisfied man, but to accord the right to leave whenever discontented would be to open the door to the gratification of every passing caprice.

And what is the amount of service to guard against the contingencies of which it is necessary to erect so strong a Bill of Rights? Sixteen days drill in the year, which although in some cases, ordered at an inconvenient season last year, is unlikely to be so again. Besides this there are probably some eight or ten meetings (apart from target) at other periods during the year. On all these occasions the convenience of the Volunteers (as is only right) consulted, to the utmost possible extent. And these onerous duties need last no longer than three years.

In fine the working of the Force, so far as my experience or information goes, is of so cheerful and kindly a nature that we feel a little surprise that it should have occurred to any one of the evident knowledge and ability of your correspondent, to raise points of a nature calculated to excite dissatisfaction, on the false basis of an erroneous estimate of the rights conceded and the obligations imposed by the Act. There is

however, many points in our correspondent's letter with which I am pleased to find myself in entire concurrence.

That the problem demanding solution is that of an "Armed Nation" versus "National Army" ("Standing Army" would perhaps have been the better term). That the latter neither is, nor will be, a necessity for Canada. That there is a tendency to ignore the claims of the working officers of the country in behalf of military men of doubtful knowledge of the social conditions of the Dominion. With these propositions I fully agree, nor do I think it would have been easy to have set these forth in clearer terms, or in a more able manner.

Neither does my endorsement of the assertion that the composition of the Volunteer Force at large is too much judged by the standard of the City Corps, constitute my first charge against the authorities of want of acquaintance with the workings of rural Battalions and Companies.

I question, however, whether the absence of definition of the duties and position of the Adjutant General, be one of the deficiencies of the Act. In the first place the Adjutant General is not, as implied, the Head of the Department. According to all official etiquette and routine, the Head of a Department of State is the Minister of that Department. There is further a sub-head in the shape of a Deputy Minister, an appointment, by the way, concerning the necessity of which in the Militia Department, there are various opinions.

The Adjutant General of Militia of Canada fills, in the Militia of the Dominion, a position analogous to that of the Adjutant General of the Forces in England in relation to the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief, represented in Canada by the Minister of Militia and the Governor General.

The common usages of Military Organization, limited by the provisions of the Militia Act, afford sufficient definition of the duties of such a position.

When your correspondent says that "the plea of discipline may be a very good one" but that "it will not do with such a force as the Canadian Militia when it operates against individual and social standing, influence and position," does he mean that "Social standing, influence and position" are in their military capacity to be above the wholesome restraints of discipline? If that be not what he means, it reads marvellously like it, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that, if such doctrines were to prevail, not only would the Militia of Canada be an insubordinate armed mob, but there would be every encouragement to the development of the chiefest rowdyism in the highest places.

It is, however, unquestionably true that no British Officer ever had experience in organizing a force of 700,000 men. I will even go farther than your correspondent, and say, not only "Under such conditions as the Canadian Militia presents," but any

conditions whatever. But the gist of the matter lies in the interpretation. The question is, what is meant by organization? If it be meant—as it must be when the magnificent hyperbole of the 700,000 is used—that the process of enrolment of men liable to serve, comes within the common military acceptance of the word organization, then we should say that a somewhat similar organization was accomplished in the days of the old sedentary militia, and certainly demanded no great effort of talent on the part of the Heads of the Department.

But the fact is that what may fairly be called organization is a term applicable only to the 40,000 men who may, for the time being, be in the performance of actual service.

As to irresponsibility, public opinion is too powerful a check on the actions of prominent officials to permit any great latitude of favoritism. Favoritism is a word capable of much strained interpretation. If a dozen candidates for any particular post come before any of us as men in power, which of us would not select his personal friend, all other qualifications being equal. Of intrigue I trust and believe there is little. Many have happened that a paid appointment may once in a way, have been bestowed on political grounds, on an unfit person. If such a *lache* ever did happen it was not chargeable to the Military Chief of the Department.

As for "Rights of promotion, or otherwise," there are perhaps few officers of the Force whose prospects have not suffered more or less injury from the accidental position or superior claims of others, but this is unavoidable in any service. It is not the most important part of English Law which is embodied in statutes, and there are many instances of the inexpediency of a too minute statutory definition. As your correspondent says "It will not be out of place to direct public attention to these matters," as it will tend to place them in their true light and bearing.

PETHERBORO, ONT., Nov., 23rd, 1868.

MR. EDITHUR:—As I don't hear of enny body sindin an account of the openin of "Petherboro Dhrill Shed" to the REVIEW. Shure I thought for ould acquaintance sake, I wud sind you a few lines.

The "Shed" was built in 1867 but the chap whod made the plan for it. Wud'n't know how to build a "Klavin" tho the contrachurs, for fear that the roof wud cum down on top of thim, an catch thim like burds in a klavin, stuck up about twinty tall pine threes, and kept it there until he got his contract fulfilled. There it stud until last August, as the Curnel of the 57th "said a butiful place for the Volunteers to larn how to march an foght in the woods, dhrilling round among the props." The roof has been strengtened last summer. And the officers of the Battallion thought it best to have an openin in due form so at it they wint, and on the 13th of

the prisint month they had a "Soiree" I think the called it, wid a "Prominade Concart." So as ivery respectable person in this town pathronizes the Volunteers I wint along wid the rest of thim, to give my quarther and to hear and see was goin an.

The Committee of manigmint wint to an expinse of somethin near \$150 in fixin the flure, puttin in Chandaliers, buildin a "Band 'tan," etcethere, they must have been 500 people prisint of the height of the "quality" and the proceeds I hear will nearly pay off all of the debbt. Wan of the officers tould me that they had no fear, but they cud get the balince paid off in short orders, for the people of Petherboro have always been mighty kind intirely to the Volunteers, and whin it is known how mutch is behind it will be easily raised.

But masha. Mr. Edithur I must tell you about the "Soiree," Five long tables were put on a flure made of boards to keep the feet of Ladies from the could clay flure, while at their tay. Whin all was reddy, Curnel Poole called the assembly to the tables for their tay, and they stod up on each side enjoyin themselves wid "the cup that does not inebriate," the tables were more than twice filled, and such lashions of cakes and good things, I'm shure I hardly ver seen put out of sight in my lifetime before. Whin the atin and drinkin was over, Mayor Scott, was called to the chair, which same he filled mighty well ivery way, along wid him on the platform, sat the Rev. Clementi, Roger, Johnston & McDonald, Judge Dennistoun, Brigade Major Paterson, Lieut.-Col. P'ole, Col. Brown, an ould veteran of the year 1837, and some other high up officers. Very encouragin spaches were made by the Major and the Reverend Gintlemin. And between spaches the 57th Band discorsed swate music both vocal and instrumental, and whin I tell you, that, part of the entertainment was undher th' manigment of Band Masther Rackett, I have said enuff, for it was 'etther then good; this part of the performance was got over wid. The Mayor said they wud wint up wid "God Save the Queen" while the Band was playin it the Clargy wint away, but the rest of thim did'nt, for some of the young skamers, whin the saw the board flure whare the tables stud, was mighty convaynient for shakin their brotters upon, immadiately set to work, and in short ordher had it reddy for the dance. I believe I might have been tirtpted to thry if I cud manage a "Reel" if I could get enny of the foine girls thare to join me in it; but Och! wud you believe it hey war all ignorant of that same. So I cut for home leas I shud have been tirtpted by some of the butiful crathurs to make an Omadhan of meself by joinin thim in t are quare dances, now in my ould days.

Now the "Shed" is all ready for dhrill, but the Captains of the Companies in Town seem to be in a hobble, they are tould by the

Brigade Major that they will not get enny pay for care of arms in private armories but behould you they must put thim into the armories at the "Shed" they say they wud all be glad to do so if the government wud only put a man into it to take care of both it an the arms, but thin agin they are tould that there is no provision made for payin a man for that. The Captains think that if they are held responsible for the arms, to the authorities, it is rather risky to put thim in such a barn like place, where if the "Finnigans" only wanted to get some first rate weapons, they wud have nothin to do, only com an take thim widout as mutch as "by your lave."

Musha: Mr. Edithur, cant you put your cumhidthur on som of thim folks at the head of affairs in Ottaway, and git thim to fix this mathur all right, so that a proper cartaker may be appointed, and by so doin you will obleige

A frind to the Volunteers,
and to You,

TEDDY O'DOWD.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I see the *Volunteer Service Gazette* of England has published in *extenso* Col. Brunel's *Memoranda* on simplified drill. They give him great credit for what they call his complete little drill book in contradistinction to his modest title, and compliment the Torontonians on being the first to put into practice this useful and now almost necessary reform.

The family of the late Col. Baldwin have petitioned the Legislature of Ontario for compensation for expenses incurred by that patriotic officer during the troubles of 1837, when he at his own expense uniformed a whole regiment which he had raised. This payment together with the expenses of a lawsuit with the contractor, obliged him to sell out the half-pay which he had received from the Horse Guards, and on his death left the family in very straightened circumstances. Col. Baldwin served under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula and elsewhere for which he was decorated with more than a dozen medals and clasps in token of his bravery. As the Legislature were so prompt in a similar case of the family of the late Wm. Lyon McKenzie last session it is to be hoped that the claims of the family of this brave patriotic and generous officer may meet with a speedy and fitting settlement.

Mr. Ferrier, M. P. P., advocated in the House the other evening an appropriation of \$5000 to assist the Red River settlers. He was informed by the Premier that the suggestion would receive the attention of the Government.

A map showing the proposed route of S. J. Dawson, C. E., from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, Red River, was prepared recently by Mr. A. I. Russell of this city for the House

of Commons. Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. are the Publishers.

About fifty members of No. 6 Company, Capt. Coleman, 10th Royals, celebrated their annual dinner last Wednesday. They were favored with the presence of the two Majors, Paymaster, and Quartermaster, and altogether passed a most agreeable evening not forgetting the usual loyal and patriotic toasts.

As a wind up of the season the Ontario Lacrosse Club held their usual annual supper at the "Terrapin." About forty members were present—Captain Arthurs in the chair. After a succession of music and song the party broke up at a late hour. The health of the Toronto and Montreal Lacrosse clubs was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. Kennedy, the celebrated Scottish vocalist, has been stirring up the cheerfulness of Scotchmen and others by his spirited rendering of Scotland's soul stirring poetry. No snow yet; weather mild.

LORD ELCHO'S INFANTRY DRILL.

In my last, I promised to notice briefly the new Infantry drill to which Lord Elcho has lent the strength of a popular name. The system is no more his Lordship's in fact than your own, being simply taken by him, and not very correctly, from a private pamphlet published by Lieut. Colonel Macdonald of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. The chief of its peculiarities (for there are more than one) is the proposal to do away entirely with the notion of a first and rear rank and let the two be, with one small exception, entirely interchangeable. As it is put by the author, the faces of the men, or the direction in which they are moving will, for the time being, be the front of the company or battalion, except in the case of a temporary retirement in line or column with the supernumerary rank leading. Even then the word of command to bring the Battalion round will not be "Halt, Front," but "Right about turn, Halt." In addition to this all movements to a flank or the rear are to be done by fours, and changes of position by echelon are proposed to be abolished. The Battalion is to be formed into six companies, to be told off from one to six, the first three to constitute wing A, the second three wing B. Suppose the Battalion to be in open column on the march, and you wish to change direction to the left, the officer in command of the leading company gives the same word of command as at present, "Left wheel"; the pivot man falls at once in the direction named, and steps short, the rest of the company turning a half face to the left, and each file coming up in succession, gets its dressing, and steps short till the whole company is on the new alignment. By this plan a company of fifty files can wheel as easily as one of twenty; the men would come up obliquely and move gradually forward, and the companies would not come in contact at the wheeling points.

In deployments from column, instead of the whole of the companies in rear marching clear of the last formed one's flank before forming up, each converges as soon as possible to the rear alignment, and forms on the flank of the company of formation to the right or left, as the case may be, thus bringing the former front rank in rear, and the rear rank in front. For example, a column at quarter distance is ordered to deploy to the left, the command is, "Fours left," and on the whole marching off, the company next to the one of formation, when clear of its left flank, would receive the command to form on its leading file to the right; and so would each company in succession form up file by file at the double. There can be not a doubt that in some way as this the existing system will have to be modified. The greater part of the present movements from column to line, and the reverse, appear to be laid out, so as to keep the companies performing them as long as possible under fire; and the deadly rapidity of the weapon which we have to prepare to meet must be matched with more rapid evolution if we hope to keep up the glorious repute of our infantry. Many objections have been taken to the Macdonald system by the writers of the Army and Navy, who learn to sneer at it as an Utopian idea.

I cannot leave the subject without noticing in very plain terms that it appears to me that Col. Macdonald, though a very useful ventilator of reform, has but little more claim to be thought original in the matter than Lord Elcho. The flank and rear movement by fours is borrowed direct from I think Morris' Infantry Drill—a system actually adopted by a large part of the Federal troops in the late civil war, and my distinct impression is that this system is now being ventilated anew under a new name.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Montreal, Nov. 26th, 1866.

RIFLE MATCHES.

FROM ERAMOSIA.

(BY OWN OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At the Annual Shooting Tournament of the Guelph Rifle Association held lately; a challenge was offered to No. 6 Eramosia Rifle Company of the 30th Battalion, which was duly accepted and came off on the Range of the company on the 16th inst. The day proved most inclement, a strong wind blowing across the firing, so that no good scoring could be reckoned upon a certainty as the following report will show:

ERAMOSIA RIFLES.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.
Lieut. Kennedy...	30424	22223	24
Pvt. McDonald...	42323	20232	23
Sergt. Copeland...	32342	00330	20
Pvt. Robinson...	42333	20300	20
Corp. Swinford...	42233	02003	19
Pvt. Swales.....	30033	04033	19
" Grieve.....	40422	30202	19

Corp. Moore.....	23422	02003	18
Pvt. Smith.....	42223	20300	18
Corp. Day.....	20203	20233	17
Pvt. Wishart.....	23002	04033	17
" Simpson.....	30200	24033	17
Corp. Scott.....	04332	20200	16
Sergt. W. Day ..	02034	22000	13
Pvt. Johnson.....	03222	00003	13

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GUELPH ASSOCIATION.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.
A. McKenzie.....	43433	30424	30
J. Hazeltou.....	34234	40423	29
A. McDonald.....	33023	33423	26
J. O'Connor.....	33334	22330	26
J. Nichols.....	33322	30242	20
C. Heath.....	42043	02323	23
E. O'Connor.....	03334	03223	23
J. Watson.....	00304	22432	20
W. D. Hepburn.....	24322	22003	20
M. Deady.....	32343	22000	19
J. Stewart.....	32220	02332	19
H. S. Walker.....	22324	20020	17
G. Houg.....	23322	00000	13
N. Sunley.....	20324	30000	13
G. Elliot.....	34200	00200	11

312

Eramosa Rifles..... 263

Majority for the Association.... 39

On the 23rd inst., the return Match took place on the Guelph Range between the same parties a more lovely and calm day could hardly have been picked out. when the tables were turned so that a third match will have to take place to decide the victors. This is postponed by the consent of all parties until the spring in consequence of the lateness of the season:

GUELPH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.
H.S. Walker.....	34423	43023	30
J. Hazelton.....	32423	23433	29
C. Heath.....	23424	32322	27
J. O'Connor.....	32232	43242	27
M. Deady.....	33343	22303	26
J. Nichols.....	32322	33232	25
J. Stewart.....	32343	23302	24
A. Stranger.....	02343	22323	24
A. McDonald.....	34203	40233	23
W. D. Hepburn.....	32230	42230	21
A McKenzie.....	30323	20034	20
N. Sunley.....	23340	22030	19
E. O'Connor.....	40002	22033	16
G. Elliot.....	40032	20220	15
J. Watson.....	20022	00000	6

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ERAMOSA RIFLES.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.
Lieut. Kennedy ..	44340	42433	31
Corp. Swinford ..	43433	22432	30
Pvt. McDonald ..	43434	23322	30
Corp. Scott.....	23322	42423	27
Pvt. Simpson.....	34344	33030	27
" Smith.....	43323	22232	26
Sergt. Copeland ..	32233	23043	25
Pvt. Grieve.....	30343	22332	25
" Johnson.....	43423	40003	23
" Robinson.....	22333	40033	23
" Swales.....	33303	20333	23
Corp. Moore.....	33224	42002	22
Sergt. W Day.....	32324	03200	19
Bug. Leatham.....	20303	20234	19
Corp. Day.....	30204	32200	16

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Guelph Rifle Association..... 332

Majority for No. 6 Company..... 34

51st BATTALION HEMMINGFORD RANGERS.—The Annual Rifle Match of this Battalion took place at its Head Quarters, Hemmingford, on Wednesday the 11th instant. The heavy rain that had fallen for 48 hours previous to the opening of the match, prevented the companies at a distance from being present. There were only 36 entries.

The Ranges were 400 and 500 yards 3 shots at each range. Ten Prizes, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, \$1, \$1, \$1.

Among others present on the ground we noticed, Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, Major McNaughton, Major McFee, Dr. Coates, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Scriver, Adjutant McFee, L. McKelvey, Ensign McNaughton and Ensign Hayes. Owing to the weather the scoring was not as good as usual, but everything went off satisfactorily.

- The winners were:
- 1st Prize, Sergt. Proper, points 18
 - 2nd " Pvt Laverty, " 16
 - 3rd " " J. Spence, " 15
 - 4th " " R Woods, " 14
 - 5th " " T Roberts, " 14
 - 6th " Lieut. McFee " 13
 - 7th " Pvt Bagnal " 13
 - 8th " Sergt. Campbell " 13
 - 9th " Sergt W McNaughton 12
 - 10th " Capt Scriver " 12

—St. John's News.

RIFLE MATCH AT STEWARTTOWN.

The return match between eight men from No. 2 Company an equal number selected from the remainder of the 20th Battalion, came off at Stewarttown on Monday 16th. The weather was somewhat more favourable than at the previous match, still it was too cold and gusty to expect first class shooting; notwithstanding there were some good scores made. The shooting of Captain Chisholm and Mr. Lindsay at 400 yards may be equalled but it cannot be beat, each having scored five bulls-eyes. Dinner was served at Whalley's Hotel, and the marksmen having fully satisfied the cravings of the inner man, a short time was spent in social intercourse. The following is the score:—

	BATTALION.			
	300	400	500	T'l.
Major Murray,	7	12	13	31
Capt. Chisholm,	8	20	12	40
Sergt. Litchfield,	12	11	5	28
Corp. Cooper,	8	13	14	35
Pvte. Hilmur,	10	17	2	29
" Pollard,	9	13	9	31
" Lindsay,	12	20	10	42
" McKerlie,	8	17	9	35

Total 271

No. 2 COMPANY.

	300	400	500	T'l.
Capt. Johnston,	12	16	15	43
Lt. Campbell,	6	15	15	37
Sergt. Coast,	14	17	13	44
" Morrow,	13	16	7	35
" Wilson,	10	12	5	28
" Mitchell,	13	9	14	36
Corp. Harrison,	11	17	10	38
Pvt. Craig,	10	13	13	36

Total 297

No. 2 winning by 26 points.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that steps are being taken towards the formation of a County Rifle Club. At the meeting in Whalley's Hotel, at the close of the Rifle Match in Stewarttown on Monday 16th, the matter was taken up. A resolution showing the desirability of a County Rifle Club was put and carried, and the following officers unanimously elected:—Col. Chisholm, President; Major Murray, Vice-President; Adjutant Keating, Secretary-Treasurer. A Committee or Council was also appointed, consisting of the Capt.'s of the several Companies of the 20th Battalion, with power to add to their number. The County of Halton has hitherto been behind the times in this matter. Nearly every County in Ontario has its Rifle Association, which holds an Annual Match and distribution of prizes, thereby encouraging Volunteers to perfect themselves in the use of the rifle and become expert marksmen. Then let Halton have one also. We consider it the duty of every loyal citizen to encourage the movement, and feel satisfied that if the matter is taken properly in hand it will be carried out successfully without the least trouble or difficulty. In fact we are of opinion that a Rifle Association might be formed in Halton second to none in the Province.—Halton Herald

COLONEL IRVINE.—The Quebec Mercury of

Tuesday last says: Colonel Irvine, Principal Aide-de-camp of the Dominion, left for Montreal to day, to assume his duties on the staff of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government. The Colonel, as the recognized intermediary between the representatives of the sovereign and the Queen's subjects in Canada, will soon be called upon to exercise that tact for which he is remarkable, with reference to a new Governor. He has hitherto had the good fortune to be appreciated and trusted by the different noblemen and gentlemen who have governed or administered the Government of Canada for the past twenty years, and we believe that Sir John Young will find him all that he could desire as an Aide-de Camp, and that his experience and knowledge of the people will prove as invaluable to the new representative of Her Majesty, as they have to his predecessors, for, (to use the words of the author of "Sketches of British Americans,") "the Colonel appears to combine in his person qualities that do not always meet in the same character. He is a cheerful and genial man, and yet a discreet and a guarded one. He is fond of society, delights in its innocent amusements, and enjoys with a pure relish the charms of social intercourse. And yet it is to be observed that he is as prudent as he is popular. People will learn nothing from him which he ought not to communicate. The ties of honor and confidence, by which he is bound to all Governors and to all Governments, are held to be inviolable, and they are therefore always guarded with religious respect."—Montreal News.

38TH BATTALION BAND CONCERT.—The Band

of the 38th Battalion, will give a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in Ker's Hall, Brantford on Friday evening, Dec. 11th. Some of the best amateur talent to be had will be present at the Concert, and the programme will embrace some splendid new pieces such as cannot fail to please. The Band has contributed much to the enjoyment of our citizens during the Summer evenings, and we hope to see a large attendance at the Concert for their benefit.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"
IN EVERY CITY, TOWN, AND BATTALION,
IN THE DOMINION,
TO WHOM
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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 18....

We are glad to learn that the members of Captain Forsyth's Ottawa Field Battery are reengaging under the new Act. This is one of the finest Volunteer Batteries in the Dominion and in standing true to their colors give another proof of the high spirit which has always animated its members.

No 3 Battery O.V.G.A. have also we are informed re-engaged under their popular Captain C.E. Perry.

We also hear from Quebec that Nos. 5 & 6 Companies 9th Battalion have been brought together by their officers and reengaged. These are healthy signs.

The Ottawa Times gives currency to a rumor to the effect that the Civil Service Regiment is to be disbanded and the officers indemnified for their outlay for uniforms &c. This is not the first time this idea has been mooted, but, as far as we can learn, there is no truth in the report, nor do we think such a step would be advisable. Military training should be a portion of every man's education and recreation in Canada, and there is no class of our people to whom military exercise would be a greater benefit than the employes of the Civil Service.

The plea which has been urged, that, in the event of invasion, they could not be sent into the field, will not stand a moment, as in such a contingency they would act as a Home Guard in the Capital where it would be necessary at all times to maintain a sufficient force for its protection. It is however the moral effect of discipline which is most valuable where a large number of persons are employed, and we believe the members of the Civil Service Regiment, like their brethren serving under the same name in England are too proud of the prestige of their Corps to willingly resign the uniform.

MILITARY ECONOMY, DRILL AND ADMINISTRATION have of late become prominent topics for newspaper criticism in England. One after another venerable theories and systems have been attacked and rudely shaken by trenchant reformers who seem determined to drive the locomotive of progress clean through all obstacles whether or not bound by the triple armour of red tape, routine and precedent. For some time it was the Admiralty that had to submit to these attacks, and it must be confessed the "stirring up" was both needful and advantageous. For it is a fact proved by all history that Governmental departments, unless occasionally awakened up, either by the actual necessity of disturbing force or criticism, are too prone to drift into a somnolent system of routine, out of the well worn grooves of which it is very hard to prize them. These indefatigable reformers, having mercilessly laid bare the seams of the Army Clothier and "walked through" the Quarter Master General's department with sufficient success to warrant further attacks, next set up the once infallible Red Book as a target, and it must be confessed they have battered their mark with no little force and precision. The skill and ability displayed on these occasions do infinite credit to the assailants professional and otherwise; and it would be a matter for

astonishment if some reform was not effected after such overhauls.

Before the inception of the Volunteer movement these things were altogether in the hands of professionals who, from the very nature of their position and duties, were unable to show up defects which they could not but be aware of, and who were so far bound to the system in which they were educated that they shrank from attacking that which was upheld by those to whom they were accustomed to look up to as wise proper and best instructed judges of such matters. The Volunteer movement however has brought into the field of discussion a class which has, and must continue to have considerable influence, not only from its independent position which they occupy in relation to the service, but from their social and political advantages. Both in the Lords and Commons the Volunteers are ably represented, while the press has brought to bear an amount of independent inquiry which has resulted in vast benefit to both Regular and Volunteer. A short time ago we gave our readers the copy of an article from The Times newspaper condemning the system at present practised of teaching Artillery infantry movements, this week we give a letter in reference thereto from Major General Ward, commanding the Woolwich district, published in the same paper. Other writers have taken up the subject and the Pall Mall Gazette and Saturday Review have come out both with long articles backing up the view taken by The Times, and there can be no doubt that Infantry drill, unless for "setting up" purposes, is altogether useless to the Artillery man; and the time so employed would be better devoted to acquiring a closer knowledge of his own proper arm and the multifarious details connected therewith. We believe no one will question the fact that there is little use in teaching a soldier drill which he will never be called upon to perform in actual service, and to waste time in the instruction of gunners in battalion movements, skirmishing, &c., must commend itself as absurd to every one who has any knowledge of military matters.

General Ward refers to his experience at Malta; the present writer has some knowledge of that station gained during a residence of over three years and a half as one of its garrison, and well remembers how distasteful to the Artillery were those parades where they had to act as Infantry, and what a wretched fist they often made of it and often wondered why they were taken from duties which were actual necessities to perform what was to them vexatious and extravagant.

While upon this subject we may remark upon the anomalous position of the Canadian Volunteer Artillery, who are in truth nothing more than Infantry in Artillery uniform. Guns, unless they live in the garrison towns, they never see except about once a year when they are called out for annual

drill, and we know numbers of Volunteer Artillery Officers whose knowledge of their duties are sufficiently crude to be ridiculous. Of all branches of the service Artillery is the most complicated and requires in consequence a more extended course of training, and we can only see in the opposition to the proposed reform the same old determination to resist innovation which has ever marked the progress of Military science.

The papers before mentioned have pretty nigh exhausted all the arguments in support of their views while those of General Warde have been well met by other writers, who from their position and experience entitle their ideas to consideration. As another step in the path of military progress we are happy to note it, as it will no doubt produce results which cannot but be gratifying to the Artillery.

THE QUESTION mooted some time ago in these columns, regarding the advisability of establishing a Military College where a higher course of instruction could be imparted, has met with pretty general approval throughout the country and we venture to lay before the Force this week a few reasons why it is believed such an institution is requisite for Canada.

1st. Why a Military College has become an absolute necessity in Canada, if the Militia of the country is to be effectively organized and trained?

Although an enormous progress has been made since 1861 (time of "Trent affair") in imparting military knowledge to the masses, there has been no possible means as yet by which young men, who were desirous of devoting themselves to the military profession, have been able to signalize their proficiency in so marked a manner as to become easily distinguishable from the herd (we do not use the term in an offensive sense) who have "Passed" the military Schools, the prescribed limit for a first class certificate. Every man who in the short space of 90 days has been able by judicious cramming to perform a certain amount of drill to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the various Military Schools, (Officers who from their constant change may have very different ideas of real proficiency) receives a first class certificate; all on equal basis; and when it is remembered that 1,062 have received up to date such first class certificates, it will be easily seen that, unless from personal knowledge it is tolerably difficult to distinguish a more than a low average man who by dint of "Tips" to and extra drill from Color Sergt. James, and the fortuitous circumstance of a "Good appearance" has, at the—No. 1—school obtained from Lieut. Colonel Alpha (just returned from leave perhaps, and whose ideas of "Entire fitness to command a Battalion" may be not of a very strict nature) a certificate of the same value as B, who at—No. 2—school has after hard work on the superstructure of several years practical experience with a Volun-

teer Militia Company, got by the "Skin of his teeth," his diploma from Lieut. Col. B, who is a thorough soldier, and, "Does't believe in passing any d——d fellow" who wants to make him sign to the fact of [said d——d fellow] being able to command a Battalion—*verbum sap.* We need not insist on the difference of value in certificates from various schools or from the various commandants thereof; it may be sufficient to state that in our own experience we have known of a thoroughly good man being 'Plucked' for his first class—and of one who had a "First," viz: "Able to command a Battalion," who assured us he had never been taught to wheel a quarter distance column, and another, who told us that "Skirmishing" was not taught at the school he was at. It is true there is a private and confidential report, but the same objections as glanced at apply to this.

In these observations we do not at all wish to detract from the value of the "principle" of the Military Schools as at present existing, but from the "system." The advantage to military education that they have given have been immense, they have diffused throughout the country, at a critical time too, an amount, superficial perhaps, but *still* knowledge, of the general principles of military organization and drill, that it would have been difficult if not impossible otherwise to impart. But the Military Schools have not given data enough to discriminate between a cadet who "just passes" and one of great military aptitude; nor in the nature of things is it possible that ninety days training can do more than give a student a general knowledge of *drill*, and a mere smattering of "internal economy." As to the vastly more important point of general "duty"—we have yet failed to find an instance of a Military School Cadet, *from the training he has received at the school*, being able to form an Advance Guard, or post a sentry; to say nothing of the utter ignorance displayed by such Cadet of orderly room or Court Martial duty. In our humble ideas it therefore remains as a fixed fact, that, if we wish to discriminate, between the classes of good, indifferent or bad of those who either aspire to military employment on the staff of the militia, or those who wish with a laudable ambition to be known in their respective districts as citizen soldiers who have studied, and "passed with honors"; we must have an improved system of "Military Schools."

2nd. For whose education would a Military School, or Military Schools, be required?

Our answer to this would be; for two classes of individuals. 1st for those of a limited number who desire employment (pecuniarily rewarded) in the militia of the country. If the defensive force of the county is to be more than a myth, and we believe that Canada is going to be more than simply a warlike nation, it is a given requisite that there must be a staff. Of the higher positions

it is primarily evident that at present, and until military education has advanced in the country, it is a necessity that the choice must be limited, if efficiency is regarded, to men trained in the regular service. Although political exigencies may make it indispensable to mix such men with others, of family or local influence, in the various provinces, but the numerous staff, is that which most probably will be composed of district and regimental paid Adjutants, and it is for these especially, that in the Military Colleges there should be special education; whether for those at present appointed. (who should be obliged to attend a course of instruction) or those who are aspirants for the future. These are the men too, who in the future should look for the higher appointments which at present must be filled as best they can.

Secondly. The schools should be open to officers of the Militia, who with the extraordinary zeal, which we personally know of, as characterizing the bulk of our Canadian Volunteers, are equally desirous of acquiring military knowledge.

3rd. What the School or Schools should be—general system and locality.

The schools, or as we should prefer it, School of Military Education should be in a central point of the Dominion—to it should be appointed a permanent staff—in these schools there should be maintained the same soldierlike discipline, modified of course to the conditions of the country; which prevails in the great colleges of Military Education in other lands—St. Cyr, Sandhurst, West Point, &c., and the education should be *free*, and further, the rationing should be *free*.

There should be a division of classes; those who came for a thorough military education; and those of militia officers and non-comm. officers, who wished to attend for a limited period, say for only a month or two even,—the working of the two classes might easily be brought into accord for the purpose of giving sufficient strength for evolutions of drill, which, by the way, we trust to see greatly simplified.

The aspirants for military employment should of course be subject to a fairly sharp preliminary examination; and dismissal, if periodical subsequent examinations did not prove progress. To these honor, and pecuniary rewards should be awarded, on finally graduating; and to these, should be given the prizes of paid military staff employment. A fair field of "Home" military avocation, limited though it might be at first, would thus be opened; and from these men in the future, should the higher staff officers be selected. Of the other class (militia officers who might wish to attend a course) a light examination should be the probation in the first place, and honorary mention and prizes should be awarded for proficiency. The whole should be barracked, and made, during their course, to go through the thorough duty of a soldier's life.

It would be expected that the *locale* should not be in too close a vicinity to a large town, or city, and in this we have the precedent of most of the large military academies of other nations.

We do not go into the course of training; that of course will suggest itself. Our general view is—it is worth the while for the country to give as wide a spread a general military education as compatible with finance. There should be no \$50 or any dollars for going through a forcing system (as at present) by which, to use a Yankeeism, "carpet baggers" can by very easy work, earn a trifle.

The examinations for the regular students would prove the fact, of whether or no the candidates for the higher system would be likely to pay the country for their education. For the secondary system the fact of a militia officer or non-commissioned officer being willing to go through a course would be sufficient proof that he was worth his rations and house room.

We believe that a Military School based on general principles such as we suggest would give an impetus to our defensive forces of enormous value.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN YOUNG.

The new Governor General arrived by the regular afternoon train on Friday last, and was met at the station by a Guard of Honor from the Rifle Brigade, a number of members of the Government and Parliament, the City Corporation and a large concourse of citizens. The station was decorated with flags and evergreens, and many lusty cheers rang out on the clear frosty air as the train drew up, and His Excellency and Lady accompanied by his staff and the members of the Privy Council, stepped out and was received by the Mayor, the city members and the Corporation. He at once proceeded to a sleigh in waiting and was driven to Rideau Hall.

Sir John Young has a fine and prepossessing appearance and evidently impressed those favorably who greeted him on his arrival. He has before him every prospect of a successful administration which we hope will prove equally satisfactory to Her Majesty, the country and himself. To-morrow the ceremony of swearing in will take place in the Senate Chamber of the Parliament House.

We learn from the Kingston papers of a desperate conspiracy and attempt to break out of the Penitentiary by a number of the Convicts confined therein. The ringleader of this daring attempt was a man known by the name of Christopher Murray who was undergoing a sentence of ten years, eight of which he had already underwent. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time, but not until Murray had succeeded in releasing two others and was engaged in picking the lock of the wicket which led into the yard when he was shot by the guard. The Coroner's Inquest laid bare the whole plot, and

it was ascertained that Murray had been for some time engaged in procuring false keys by which he intended to release nine others whom he thought would be sufficient to overpower the guards and force their way out over the wall, seize boats and proceed to Garden Island and from thence to the United States. It is believed there were confederates outside who were to assist in the escape. A quantity of jemmies, keys, picks, &c., were found in Murray's cell and on his person and were most ingenious contrivances.

Murray was not one of the Fenian prisoners although associated with them in the plot. The Coroner's jury, in their verdict, find the guard blameless and the means taken to suppress the outbreak justifiable.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer to insure attention.

"W. P. M.," Toronto.—If you would let us know from what date you require the back Nos., we will endeavor to procure them for you.

"D. T.," Montreal.—When the number of points scored are equal, he who has made the most hits should be considered the best shot.

"SERGEANT MAJOR."—We would not advise you to come to Ottawa in search of employment in the Militia Department. There are at present in the city a host of applicants, some from the Regular service, who, although having no claim upon Canada either by birth or personal service, are anxious to foist the burthen of their support upon the country. And some belonging to the Militia and Volunteers who have real claims. It is impossible that they should all get billets. The Volunteers ought certainly to be preferred before what our neighbors at the South would call "Carpet baggers."

"W. H. H.," Kingston.—We received your note, but not the matter as arranged: a further communication will oblige.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 28th inst., as follows:—

CORNWALL.—Lieut. J. B., \$2.
 CAMPBELLFORD.—Lieut. H. O'N., \$1.
 BRANTFORD.—Dr. J. Y. B., \$1
 QUEBEC.—Lt. Col. E. L., \$2.
 ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Lt. Col. O., \$2; Col. J. V. T., \$2; Lt. Col. S. K. F., \$2; Major Wm. B. R., \$2; Lt. Col. W. M. J., \$2; Major W. L. T. S., \$2; Capt. C. C., \$2; Major C. R. R., \$2; Major J., A. A. G., \$2; Major J. E., \$2; Capt. J. W. P., \$2; Capt. S. J. R., \$2; Capt. J. D. U., (for 1869) \$2; Surgeon S. Z. E., \$2; R. F., \$2; Capt. C. E. G., \$2; Asst. Surgeon J. L. B., \$2; Wm. H. S., Jr., \$2.

We are sorry to note in a recent General Order the resignation of Lieut. Gemmill of the Ottawa V.G. Artillery. This gentleman won for himself the designation of "The Idefatigable" in connection with Volunteer matters at the Capital, where the loss of his services will be greatly felt especially in connection with Rifle Shooting.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for December comes to us well recommended in the contributions of our old friend Cousin SANDY. The other original articles are pretty fair, and the selections good.

A correspondent sends the following to the *Montréal Gazette*.

ARGENTEUIL, Nov., 23, 1868.

By order of Major Burwash, the officer commanding, this troop assembled at their headquarters, in order that the Militia Act might be read to them. After this had been discussed, the Major addressed the troops in an appropriate and soldier like manner of the subject of re-enlistment. Too much praise cannot here be given to this fine old troop; without hesitation every man signed the service roll, and fifty able fellows again declared themselves ready to serve the country. In looking at the column on the roll showing "Length of previous continuous service," we find that the gallant commander, Major Burwash, has been in the troop for 35 years; Lieutenant Wanless ex-Cornet Albright each 18 years; Troop Sergeant Major McMartin and Sergeant Albright, each 31 years; Troop Sergeant Coole, 25 years; and troopers Doig and Morin each 23 years. We might an officer feel proud to command such a body of men, and well may some of our troops of cavalry take pattern by them—no coaxing nor entreaty was necessary, but every man was as ready and willing to re-enlist at the close of the meeting, he was ready and willing to give three hearty British cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty."

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The yield of gold from Nova Scotia mines, it is stated, is not surpassed in any country in the world in proportion to the capital invested. This is a most convincing proof that the province is on the high road to ruin.

Col. Monck will retain office on Sir John Young's staff, as Military Secretary for five months, so as to complete his term of six services, in order to enable him to obtain his promotion to the rank of Col. in the army.

SARNIA CAVALRY TROOP.—We are pleased to learn that the requisite number of names has been received to proceed with the formation of a Cavalry Troop for Sarnia, so that the members of the company are to meet on Saturday for the election of the officers. We hope they will find no difficulty in being accepted and gazetted, indeed we believe that the staff will be quite ready to accept their offer and supply them with the requisite accoutrements and clothing. The disbanding of the Infantry Company will be one reason why they ought to be received. The personnel of the Company, bespeaks a respectability.—*Sarnia Canadian*.

Wednesday, 23rd December, has been the date fixed upon for the inauguration of the Fergus Drill Shed.

A rifle match under the auspices of the Fergus Volunteer Company, open to the County of Wellington, takes place at that Village on Wednesday first. Twelve prizes are offered.

Last Tuesday, one of the scholars of the Varley School, St. John, a lad named Hoyt, in trying to satisfy his curiosity as to what was inside one of the new breech loading cartridges, was biting the cap off in his teeth, when it exploded. Strange to say no one was injured save the young experimentalist, who got rather a bad looking gash on the side of the mouth.

The Nova Scotia Supreme Court has an interesting case on the docket for trial. Mr. Samuel Parker, a respectable colored resident of Halifax, more than two years ago purchased a ticket for a dinner given by the Royal Sussex Lodge of free Masons, but his presence at the feast was objected to and he was turned out. He now sues several members of the Lodge for \$500.

TROOPS FOR NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—A detachment of thirty non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion, of the 22nd Regiment at Chatham garrison have received orders to be in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia, to join the service companies of the Regiment. Orders were also received at Chatham, directing twenty non-commissioned officers and men of the 30th Regiment to be held in readiness to proceed to New Brunswick to join headquarters. The 1st battalion of the 16th regiment in place of the 47th at Halifax.

The trial of Driscoll and Shaughnessy for the murder of the soldier Brennan, terminated in Fredericton, N.B., on the 12th inst., after occupying three and one-half days. The girl Driscoll, sister of one of the prisoners, who was with Brennan at the time, was the principal witness, and her evidence was directly contrary to that given by her at the preliminary examination. The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty." There is great excitement among the soldiers who declare that justice has not been done. The girl Driscoll has been indicted, and will be tried for perjury.

A meeting was held at Joliette a few days ago for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the new Militia law. Brigade Major D'Orsonnens, Mr. George Baby, Q. C., and two other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and at its close it was determined to form a volunteer company, in the ranks of which four lawyers, five notaries, and fifteen store-keepers immediately enrolled themselves. We have always held that, if properly appealed to, the French Canadians would hasten to come forward and perform their share of military service, and see no reason to go back upon that opinion. They were once the most warlike race on this continent, and would probably be so again if some of the influential men amongst them would only seek to revive the old, long dormant instincts, which continually impelled them when the colony was under a different flag, and war almost constantly raged from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi.

Inspector General Dr. Muir reports that great improvements were made in the year 1866 in the housing of troops in Canada. An excellent general hospital at Montreal

has been substituted for the four line regimental hospitals formerly in use. Not only has a large saving to the public been effected thereby, but the sick are more comfortably accommodated. The garrison hospital at Quebec, partially destroyed by fire in January, 1865 has been re-built and improved. While the troops everywhere are well housed, there is great difficulty in keeping the air in their rooms in a state of purity during the winter. This is a defect that can only be remedied by building barracks proper, instead of hiring stores and other buildings for the accommodation of troops, which it is to be hoped will be one of the first fruits of Confederation. The ill effects of impure air are not very perceptible in private houses, where the inmates are few, but when thirty or forty men are put up in a single room, where they take their meals as well as sleep for six or seven months consecutively, there can scarcely be a question that the seeds of grave disease, especially consumption, are laid, although the necessary connection between cause and effect may not be at once traced. Dr. Muir cannot help thinking that large number of men treated and invalidated for chest diseases during the five years he has been in this command bear a close relationship to this impure state of barrack air. The canteen system, which is in general operation throughout the command, continues to be a great success, and has aided in the erection of skating rinks (covered in and well lit with gas or coal-oil lamps) which are now to be found in almost every barrack square, and have become quite an institution in this country. The establishment of sanitary committees at every station, as already ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-General commanding, has done much good in the way of improved drainage, sewerage, clearing away nuisance, &c.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The *New York Times* says:

While we are congratulating ourselves on the efficiency of our navy, the leading English scientific journalists are amusing themselves with seeing who can set forth its defects in the strongest and most ludicrous light. If we may credit the uniform testimony of these engineering authorities, the machinery of the whole of our new screw fleet has been constructed in utter violation of established principles and of the practice of the best marine engine-builders throughout the world. The remarkable performance of the *Wampanoag*, the *chef d'œuvre* of our Steam Bureau, is laughed at, on the ground that while it should have simply tested the steam machinery, the trial was made with "A fresh breeze abaft the beam," and the speed produced by this aid announced as the net result. And, finally, it is declared that the entire new steam machinery of the United States Navy is the most utterly ridiculous in the world, and that no other power in Christendom would tolerate such blunders in its national engineering practice.

Such, we say, are the uniform opinions of the British professional journals. The immediate occasion for this onslaught on the American Steam Bureau appears to be an attack of Mr. Isherwood upon Commodore Alden, of our navy, for the latter's strictures and suggestions regarding the best way of making our steam machinery useful. These documents, though laid before Congress, seem to have been scrupulously kept out of the public papers here; in England, however we find the *Engineer*, *Engineering*, &c., vying

with each other in casting ridicule upon the machinery of our screw fleet.

Now, ordinarily, in such a dispute, it might be supposed merely that some rival scientific theorists were at loggerheads regarding a disputed technical point. But this, it appears, is an entirely different matter. It is a matter involving not only millions upon millions of dollars, but the efficiency of our whole navy. If these foreign critics are right, no terms of rebuke and indignation can be strong enough for the perpetrators of such blunders. We find so high an authority as *Engineering* using, in its last number but one, this language in its editorial columns: "Our engineers, while reading the awful doings to be performed by this great destroyer (the "*Wampanoag*,") which could be sunk by a single gun from any fighting ship in our navy, will wonder how it happened that Mr. Isherwood was ever entrusted with the design of her machinery. Long may he remain the Chief of the American "*Bureau of Steam Engineering*!" He is evidently "The right man in the right place," not for his own country, but for her possible future enemies." Precisely the same thing we have observed before in our English files. The last number of *Engineering* returns to the charge; the *Engineer* of Sept., 18, devotes an elaborate and powerful article to the same point; and, in fact, the entire transatlantic opinion on this subject is as severe and unsparing as it is uniform.

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Star writes as follows of the notorious Marfori, the Intendente de Palacio of Isabella I.: Various versions are current respecting the origin and antecedents of this unpleasant personage, none of which that I have seen are correct. The foundation of his fortune was the love of the late Marshal Narvaez for kitchen comforts, and his taste for debauchery. Marfort's father was an Italian emigrant, who came to Cadiz to seek the means of subsistence, and set up a restaurant or eating house there. The fascinations of the foreigner proved more powerful than the virtue of the lady who wore the blue ribbon of the establishment, and the Church not having hallowed the alliance contracted under these irregular circumstances, the future favourite of the Queen of Spain began life illegally. The skill of the lady in her department brought her ordinaries into repute and attracted the best of custom. Narvaez became a frequent guest. He noticed the little lad who occasionally waited upon him, and promised to do something for him. He fulfilled his promise by appointing him a clerkship in the Bureau or the Hacienda, or Treasury, and he earned promotion as is affirmed, by rendering Narvaez services similar to those which Don Giovanni exacted from Leporello. His lack of geographical knowledge appears to have been his sole qualification for the office of Minister for the Colonies, which post he quitted to become Civil Governor of Madrid. This was a stroke of policy on the part of his powerful protector, who baited his hook with Marfori, calculating to strengthen his power through the ascendancy of the latter over the Queen. In his official capacity Marfori attended Her Majesty on all occasions, occupying the same box at the opera and other places of amusement, and a seat in her carriage at the promenade. She soon noticed him, took him into special favor, and appointed him Intendente de Palacio. This excited the public indignation and provoked its disgust to the highest degree, to which the scandalous scene at San Sebastian only put the climax.

COL. BRUNEL'S NON-PIVOT DRILL.

(Concluded.)

12. TO DEPLOY A QUARTER DISTANCE OF SIX COMPANIES.

Deploy. } The front company
Two Companies } stands fast, the coverers
Right (or Left) } going out from either flank
Remainder } to give the base points,
Left (or Right) } facing inwards, at arms'
length.

Form Fours— } The two companies next
Outwards. } in rear of the front company
Quick—March. } will form fours to the right
(or left). The remaining
companies will form fours
left (or right). The whole
step off at the word March.

As soon as the captain
sees that he can save dis-
tance and clear the com-
pany in front of him, he
will give the command
"Right (or Left) Half Turn,
and move diagonally until
his company is opposite
its place in line, when he
will give the word "Left
(or Right) Form, and
move into line, the cover
serjeant of the outer flank
going out to take up the
dressing. When the com-
pany is within two paces
of being in line, the captain
will give the command
"Halt—Dress Up, and
will go out to dress his
company in the usual way,
his subalterns making way
for him to pass to the rear
when he gives the word
"Eyes—Front.

In this deployment the relative position of the companies in the left wing remains unchanged, but the right company of the right wing becomes the right centre company, and the previous right centre company becomes the right company.

Had there been eight companies the deployment of two to the right and the remainder to the left would make No. 3 the right company, the right centre company remaining unchanged.

A column will of course be deployed to the right or left as heretofore.

The colour party will always move as a company by command of the officer carrying the Queen's colour, and so as to take post between the wings.

TO FORM LINE TO THE FRONT FROM OPEN COLUMN.

Line may be formed on a front company from the open column, to either or both flanks, and from the halt or on the march, as follows

From the Halt.

Form Line to } The front company
the Front. } stands fast, and if not or-
Remaining } dered to commence firing,
Companies } the coverers from either
Right (or Left) } flank will give the base
Half Face. } points. The remaining
Quick—March. } companies (having been
ordered to slope arms if
they were standing at the
order) will move off di-
agonally at the word March.

No—Right (or
Left) Form.
Halt.
Dress Up.
Eyes—Front.

If marching at the trail the column will be ordered to slope arms.

Form Line } The leading company and
To the Front. } each company as its comes
Remaining } into line will step short until
Companies } the formation is complete,
Right (or Left) } when the commanding
Half Turn. } officer will give the word
Double. } Forward.

No—Right
(or Left) Form.
Quick.

14. If it is desired to form line to both flanks on the leading company, it may be done on the same principles, from the halt or on the march, thus—

Form Line }
To the Front. }
Remaining }
Companies of }
First Wing }
Right (or Left) }
Half Face }
(or Turn) }
Second Wing }
Left Half Face }
[or Turn]. }
Quick—March. }
[or Double. }

15. A halted line may be formed to the front from an open column on the march by the echelon movement as heretofore, or it may be formed as above, the leading company being ordered to halt at the proper moment. It is believed that the latter method will be found to be the quickest and most convenient.

16. When a line partly formed on the march is ordered to halt, the formation will be continued to completion. Only the companies already in line will halt on the command.

17. When maneuvering on difficult ground, the above movements may be better per-

The captain of each company as it comes opposite its position in line, will give the word "Right (or Left) Form." On the word "Form" the company will make a half turn in the direction named, continuing the march. The coverer (if the line is not to commence firing) will move up from the outer flank, and take up the dressing. When the company is within two paces of being in line, the captain will give the command "Halt Dress—Up," moving out to dress his company as heretofore, and when dressed "Eyes—Front." He will then move to his proper place, the subaltern in the near-flank making way for him.

On the March.

The remainder companies will move diagonally at the double until opposite their places in line, when the captain will give the command "Right (or Left) Form," and when in line "Quick," the company will break into quick time, stepping short and taking up the dressing, until the word "Forward" is given by the commanding officer.

The companies will face [or turn] in the direction named, and proceed as before, the captains giving the same commands.

formed in fours. The commanding officer giving the command Form Fours—Right, or Left or Outwards, and the captains giving the command "Right [or Left] Half Turn, Right [or Left] Form, &c., to meet the inequalities of the ground, but always moving by the shortest line possible.

18. A QUARTER DISTANCE COLUMN FORMING LINE TO A FLANK.

A quarter distance column, either on the march or halted, may form line to either flank, from the halt or on the march.

Form Line } On the command the
To the Right. } adjutant will take up the
[or Left.] } distance point. The cap-
[if from the halt] } tain of the rear company
Quick—March. } [if on the march] will
immediately give the com-
mand, "Right [or Left]
Wheel into Line," and as
each file comes up he will
direct the dressing, align-
his company on the adju-
tant. The captain of the
next company, as soon as
he has gained wheeling
distance from the rear
company, will, in like
manner, give the com-
mand "Right [or Left]
Wheel into Line, dressing
it in line, and so on with
each company in succes-
sion. No coverers will go
out. In this movement all
the companies will be
aligned on the distance
point, and may commence
firing as soon as in line.
If the companies are un-
equal in strength, and are
wheeled to the flank by
which they are not dressed,
the officers or serjeants on
that flank of the weak
companies will proceed as
previously described in
sec. 5.

No—Right
[or Left] Wheel
into Line.
Halt
No—Right
[or Left] Wheel
into Line.
Halt, &c.

19. A column of subdivisions may be wheeled into line to either flank, and the subdivisions may thus be inverted. No inconvenience will result from this, but after such a movement it will be well to wheel the line into a column of subdivisions, before any other movement takes place and form companies, with the subdivisions in their original relative positions.

20. FORMATION OF SQUARES.

It is now conceded that troops armed with the Snider Enfield may with just confidence stand in line to resist cavalry. This is so far recognized by the authorities that in the *Red Book* of 1867 it is left optional with Battalion commanders to form square "two deep or four deep," and they are told that "When troops are armed with breech-loaders a two deep square is sufficiently strong to resist cavalry." "The four deep square," we are further told, "is more compact, but at the same time more exposed to danger from the fire of artillery." Having this authority for the opinion, we may venture to say that regiments taught to have a just confidence in their power of resistance, and armed with breech-loaders, may be allowed to follow the example of the 93rd Highlanders at Balaklava, who although only armed with the muzzle loading minie rifle, withstood in line a charge of the Russian cavalry, who were unable to approach within a hundred yards of them. These remarks are inserted for the purpose of inspiring the men with confidence, and

of removing the feeling—reasonable enough in the days of muzzle loaders—that squares must be formed whenever an attack of cavalry is to be resisted, It may be safely asserted that the time necessary for bringing a line into square may be more usefully employed in watching the approach of the enemy, in carefully estimating distances, and in file firing as soon as they approach within 600 yards. Very few men or horses would traverse the half of the intervening distance.

If the flank of a line is turned, a company may be wheeled back, or even if the cavalry gains the rear, the instantaneous change of front under this system of drill gives them no advantage on that account.

Skirmishers and their supports will of course form rallying or company squares, as heretofore, when assailed by cavalry.

21. It may sometimes be deemed necessary to form a battalion into square for the protection of baggage, or to impart confidence to raw troops, and squares may be formed from column in the usual manner, but the following is the simplest method of forming them from line:

22. TO FORM A SQUARE TWO DEEP FROM LINE, THE BATTALION HAVING SIX COMPANIES.

The company numbers are referred to as first told; if they have been inverted, then the captain will act accordingly.

Square on the Centre. On the caution, the colour party will face about and retire six paces, by command of the of the officer carrying the Queen's colour.

Centre Companies Inwards Close (and when closed) Halt. The captain of the centre company in the first wing will close the centre companies as soon as the colour has retired.

The two centre companies will stand fast.

Flank Companies Form Fours Inwards. Remaining Companies—Right About Face. Inwards Wheel. Quick—March. The remaining companies will move as in the command, and on the word Quick March the whole will step off.

No 2, Halt. Right About —Face. No 5, Halt. Right About —Face. No 2 company, or whatever company may be on the right of the right centre company will immediately wheel to the right, and, when the quarter circle is completed, the captain will give his command, "No. 2, Halt—Right About—Face. The captain of No. 5, or the company on the left of the left centre company, will in like manner face his company to the right about when it has wheeled the quarter of a circle to the left.

No 1, Halt. Left Form. No 6, Halt. Right Form. The captain of the flank companies will lead their companies to the rear face of the square. When there, they will halt, and form to their right and left respectively.

All officers and supernumeraries will place themselves in the square, in rear of their respective companies.

In re-forming line, the centre companies will close outwards by command of the captain of the centre company of the first wing. The colour party will move up on command of the officer carrying the Queen's colours. 2 and 5 will wheel into line. 1 and 6 will form fours outwards, and proceed as in forming line to the front or deploying.

The command will be—

Re-Form Line.

Centre Companies Outwards Close.

Quick—March. (and when sufficient space is made for the colour party) Halt.

Flank Companies Form Fours—Outwards. Quick—March.

No 1 Left Half Turn. Left Form—Halt. Dress Up. No 6 Right Half Turn. Right Form—Halt. Dress Up.

Square may be formed from a line consisting of eight companies on the same principle; the only difference being that Nos 2 and 7, after facing to the right about, will make a face inwards, and move by the diagonal march sufficient distance, when they will be wheeled inwards by their respective captains, and form line on 3 and 6 in the usual manner.

A double column of companies may be formed from square in the following manner—

Double Column of Companies. Quick—March.

No 1 Halt. Right about Front. No 8 Halt. Right About Front. No 2 Right About Face. No 7, 3, 6, same.

Observe that 1 and 8 change front when halted, 2, 3, 6 and 7 only face to the right about when halted.

This is a most convenient method of reducing a square, a line can now be readily formed to either flank, to the front, or to the rear. Square may also be re-formed by wheeling 2, 3, 6, 7, outward, the quarter of a circle, and advancing 1 and 8 to the previous position.

A BATTALION IN LINE RETIRING IN REAR OF ANY NAMED COMPANY.

In Rear of a flank Company.

Retire by Companies from the Right, in rear of the Left.

On the word "March," No 2 will wheel to the left No. 5 to the right; No 1 having formed fours left, and No 6 fours right, will step off at the same time, and having moved the length of the company, the captain of No 1 will give the command "Left Half Turn," and when clear of No. 2, "Left Form," and as soon as in line "Halt—Dress Up;" the captain of No 6 will proceed in a similar manner, using the word right instead of left.

On the caution the right and left faces of the square will face to the right about. On the word March, the flank companies will step off, and will be halted by the captain of the right flank company at wheeling distance from the ground they occupied in square. 2 and 3 will wheel to the left, 6 and 7 will wheel to the right, and will be faced to the right about by their respective captains when in column.

On the command the right company will be faced to the right about by its captain, and will retire six paces. He will then give the command

No—Right About—Face. Quick—March. Form Fours—Right. Left Form—Forward.

No Right About—Face.

Quick—March. Form Fours—Right. Left Form—Forward.

In rear of the Right Centre Company.

Retire by Companies in Rear of the Right Centre Company. No—Right About—Face. Quick—March. Form Fours—Left. Right Form—Forward. &c.

Right Company Right About —Face.

Quick—March. No—Form Fours—Right. Left—Form, &c.

A battalion may also retire by double column of companies in rear of the centre on the same principles, both flank companies and the centre companies moving simultaneously, and receiving the command "Forward" from the captains of the companies belonging to the front wing.

A BATTALION IN LINE ADVANCING FROM A FLANK OR FROM EITHER CENTRE COMPANY.

From a Flank.

Advance by Companies from the Right. Form Fours—Right. Quick—March.

No—Left Form —Forward.

From a Centre Company.

Advance by Companies from the Right Centre Comp'y

"Form Fours—Right, and march his company along the rear of the line until in rear of the left company, when he will give the command "Left—Form," and march to rear. So soon as the right company has formed fours the company next to it (suppose No. 2) will be faced to the right about, and as soon as No 1 is within six paces of being clear of its flank it will in like manner be marched off by command of its captain, will form fours right, march along the rear, "Left—Form," and so on with each company in succession, until the last, which will simply face to the right about and move off with the column when proper wheeling distance has been gained.

On the command the companies in the left [second wing] will proceed as above, retiring in rear of the named company, and as soon as the left centre company is within six paces of being in rear of the named company, the major commanding the first wing will give the command Right Company, Right About Face, Quick—March. when all the companies of the right wing will proceed as above described, the right centre company facing about and retiring when at proper distance. The colour party will move as soon as the left centre company receives the word "Forward."

On the command all the companies except the right company will form fours, and on the word March the right company will move to the front in quick time. The remainder will move to the right in fours, and as each company in succession comes in rear of the leading company, it will receive the command "Left Form Forward" from its captain.

On the command the major of whichever wing may be at the right at the time, will give the command [suppose first] wing Form Fours Left, Quick

—Wing Form
Fours Left.
Quick March.

No—Right
Form
Forward.

Form Four
Fours Right.
Quick March.

No—Left
Form
Forward.

March. On the word March the named comp'y will step off in quick time to the front, the companies in fours will move inwards and each company in succession as it comes in rear of the advancing company will receive the command from its captain "Right Form Forward" as soon as the right company is within six paces of being in column, the major of the left wing will give the command [suppose second] wing, Form Fours Right Quick March. Each company as it comes into column will proceed as above.

A battalion in line may also advance in double column of companies from the centre on the same principles, in which case the colour party will on the caution retire six paces, and the centre company will be closed inwards by command of the captain of the company which belongs to the first wing. The commanding officer will give the command Form Fours—Inwards, Quick—March.

The retirement or advance will be made on the same principles, in rear of either centre company, only using the words Right or Left, as the case may require, in each succeeding command.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel de Charette has arrived at Rome from London with 6,000 English muskets as a present from some of the French clergy.

It is positively denied that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adherence to the government of the revolution.

Why is a beefsteak to you, when you are very hungry, like Sir Robert Napier in Eastern Africa? Because it conquers the *abyss* in *ye*. Good bye.

Captain Burgoyne who was in command of the lake flotilla, and is now on his way to England on board the *Constance*, is ordered to hoist his flag on board Captain Cowper Cole's cupola ships building at Birkenhead.

There are twenty-three officers in the British navy who were at the battle of Trafalgar. Ten of them are Admirals, one of whom was a Lieutenant at the time of the action, and the rest were all midshipmen or mates.

The Admiralty have added another ironclad to the British North American fleet. We have now the "Royal Alfred," "Viper," "Vixen," "Terror," (floating battery) and "Favourite."

Among the thousand rumors flying about, the abolition of Aldershot for a winter station for troops is mentioned, but the Camp will be formed in the summer for evolutions on a large scale.

Colonel N. O. S. Turner, of the 4th Brigade, Field Artillery, to whose battery His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K. G., has just been posted, is one of the four sons of the late Gen. Charles Turner, Colonel of the 19th Regiment, all of whom have served with distinction in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

In accordance with instructions from the Horse Guards, the depot of the 100th Regiment has been placed under orders to proceed this week (Nov. 10) to Glasgow to join the service companies now on their passage home from Canada. The strength of the depot is five officers and about 190 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Adjutant General, Lord William Paulet, has announced, in general orders, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the following regiments bearing the word "Abyssinia" on their colours, in commemoration of their services during the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-8, viz.: The 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, the 4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment, the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Infantry, the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Infantry, and the 45th Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Foresters) Regiment of Infantry.

THE NOBLE SAVAGE.—Du Chaillu describes the costumes of the Court of King Diops in the following manner: "The King wore a dress coat—and nothing else; his first Minister wore a shirt without sleeves, and nothing else; the second Minister wore a necktie—and nothing else; the third was adorned with a hat—and nothing else; but the Queen varied the fashion by wearing an umbrella—and nothing else." This calls to mind the old Texan-Ranger uniform—a straw hat and a pair of spurs Offenbach might advantageously improve this hint."

The much talked of article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, threatening to take the side of Prussia in case France should begin a war for the Rhine, is not an editorial article, as was stated in the telegram, but a communication from a correspondent. It fills five columns, and contains an elaborate analysis of the present political situation, from which the writer concludes that the chances are all in favor of peace. In the East a war could become possible by "The arbitrary intervention of a foreign Power;" but this there is no reason to fear, and, as for Russia, both her people and their Government wish for peace.

A correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna thus describes the leader of the Spanish revolution: General Prim wears a common military tunic, with two golden stars on the collar, and a white *kepi* similar to that of the Spanish cavalry, with a broad gold border. This is all that shows him to be a soldier. When in civilian's dress he gives you the idea of a drawing-room dandy, with a hobby for riding, hunting and love adventures. There is nothing martial about him, no roughness, in his character; and his manner is not in the slightest degree that of a swash-buckler. He is slight, well-formed, barely above the middle height, and when on horseback looks like anything but a Mars. But his head is far more attractive than a dozen ordinary soldier's heads. There is a mysterious brilliancy about it like that which distinguishes the fancy portraits of a Tintoretto. The deep, intense blackness of his large eyes, his hair, and his silky whiskers and moustache, are striking even in the South, where dark people are not wanting, and combined with his olive complexion, gives an impression of strong passion. His countenance is constantly working under the impulse of an internal restlessness.

A general regimental order signed by Col. Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery, has been issued by command of Field Marshal the Commander-in-Chief, in which it is announced that His Royal Highness having had under consideration whether the present expenditure of exercise ammunition of 100 rounds per gun for batteries of horse and field artillery at their regimental drills and exercises could not be reduced, is of opinion that for the future the proportion for this service shall be 50 rounds per gun per annum, and requisitions are to be forwarded accordingly. His Royal Highness considers that with judgment and care by commanding officers the reduced scale of ammunition will be found ample for its purpose. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief also desires to call the attention of officers commanding brigades and batteries to the present general practice at reviews, field days, and regimental drill of rapid and continuous firing, often without any object, occasioning an unnecessary waste of ammunition, objectionable also in point of danger and teaching to the men themselves, and he calls on those officers to check this growing evil. As a general rule care should be taken that recruits and young horses sufficiently advanced in their training may be present at the consumption of the ammunition; that at regimental drills the expenditure of blank ammunition should be as already pointed out: that slow firing should be strictly enforced, with ranges and elevations given, and that just sufficient fire should be allowed to mark the movements. On occasions when the "cease firing" is sounded if any guns remain loaded the changes should be with drawn, and not fired, as is the present practice.

The Admiralty just now deserve credit for a readiness to give new ideas for a fair trial, which has not always been numbered among their virtues. Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, have received orders to construct the "Hotspur," a vessel which bears no resemblance to anything in our navy at present. She is neither a broadside ship nor a monitor, and is officially known as an armour plated steam ram. Her length is 235 feet, breadth 50 feet, burden in tons 2,637 B. M., with a draught of water of 22 feet aft and 20 feet forward. Like the "Belier," this vessel is intended to fight end on, which the twin screws with which she is fitted will give her great facilities for doing. The armour belt at the water line consists of two strakes of plating, the upper one being eleven inches thick, and the lower one eight inches. The arrangement for the fore part is peculiar to this ship. Of course she has a formidable ram, and in order to strengthen and support it when in use, the lower edge of the armour is suddenly inclined downwards at about 30 feet from the stem, so that the ram is protected with armour for a considerable distance aft. On the main deck is an armour plated breastwork extending about one-third the length of the ship, similar to that which has been adopted in the new rammers. From the bow aft to the breastwork the main deck is plated with 3 inch armour; and the fore part of this breastwork a pear-shaped battery, covered with 8 inch armour, is brought above the upper deck. This battery is pierced with several ports, and contains a turn-table carrying an 18 ton gun, the whole being trained, &c., by suitable machinery situated on the main deck. The other gun to be carried

by the "Hotspur" is a 40-pounder Armstrong; this will be placed aft. It is intended to give her two masts (of iron) and she will be barque rigged.

A sea captain trading regularly to the African coast, was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa. Among numerous questions touching the religion of the African races, he was asked, "Do the subjects of King Dahomey keep Sunday?" "Keep Sunday!" he replied; "yes, and every other darned thing they can lay their hands on."

The editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) News, in an appeal to his subscribers, who are in arrears, to pay up, says: "We hope they will settle without delay. Not that we need the money—oh no! Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and we win our printers wages at seven up. So it costs us nothing to carry on business. Nevertheless, as a matter of accommodation, and to ease their consciences we will take what they owe us, if they will send it in immediately."

On the 4th inst., at Portsmouth in the presence of nearly all the troops in the garrison, Lieutenant General Sir George Buller presented the Victoria Cross to Drummer Wagner, of the 33rd Regiment, one of the two men who are accredited as being the first in the city of Magdala. The other man, Private James Bergin, is at present in India, having volunteered to join another regiment proceeding thither from Abyssinia. He will receive his decoration in India.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR NICHOLAS.

All night long the Imperial family and the two physicians, Mandt and Karel, watched anxiously in the adjoining room, without daring—so despotic was the Emperor's word—to open, or even to knock at his bedroom door. About two o'clock, Mandt, hearing a faint moan, ventured to scratch at the door; but even that displeased the Emperor, and it remained closed. He called Mandt in the morning, and said, "I think you were right; I believe I am a dead man." "Oh, sire, I only said that to dissuade your majesty from such imprudence." "Look me in the face and tell me it is possible to hope." "I think so, sire." "I tell you I am a dead man. Come, do your business and sound me; I should like science to confirm my own conviction." Mandt did as he was ordered, and shook his head. "Well?" "Sire!" "Mandt, your are troubled, your hand is shaking; you see I am braver than you. Come, pass sentence on me quickly, for I must finish my business in this world, and there is a great deal to do." "Your majesty is more alarmed than is necessary. There is nothing to despair of yet; and with God's—" Nicholas fixed his eyes full upon the physician, and Mandt could not meet them. "Mandt, you know I am not easy to deceive. Come, the truth, and the whole truth. Do you think Nicholas does not know how to die?" "Sire, in forty-eight hours you will be either dead or saved." "Mandt, I thank you," said the Emperor, with the utmost calmness. "Now, farewell: let my family come to me." "Mandt, let us embrace, old friend. We shall probably never see one another again on earth. You have been an honest and faithful servant; I shall recom-

mend you to my son." "What, sire—not see you again! On the contrary, I hope, and my utmost care—" "Ah, henceforward your care will be useless. There is nothing left for me but to call the priest, to see my Ministers, and make my peace with God. Human skill can do no more, and I would rather try nothing." "Sire, I rebel!" exclaimed the poor physician; "I have no right to give you up like this, and it is my duty not to do so." "Will you guarantee my cure?" The physician bent down his head; he could not reply. "Farewell, my friend." "Sire, God is great, and for the sake of Russia, which He defends. He may yet work a miracle." "It is because I know that God defends Russia that I neither hope nor wish to be cured. Mandt, send my family to me; I assure you that I have no time to lose." The Emperor's family remained with him at least three hours, leaving the room, after taking leave of him, one by one. One by one his grandchildren, sons, and brothers, came out, the hereditary grand duke the last, with his face bathed in tears. Another hour's agonizing suspense passed, during which there was a total silence in the imperial chamber. Then a noise was heard in the corridor, and a courier from Sebastopol was announced. The general aide-de-camp thought himself justified in knocking at the Emperor's door. Then came a faint murmured reply, "What am I wanted for? Let me be left in peace." "Sire, a courier from Sebastopol." "Let him speak to my son; I have nothing more to do with that." Then came the Metropolitan Nicanor and his clergy, in procession, to bring the dying Emperor the last consolations of religion; and after these appeared the ministers of state, with Count Orloff at their head. At ten o'clock at night the Emperor sent for the officers of his household. His grand, immovable face, now ashy pale, bore the impress of approaching death. Stretched upon that poor camp-bed, he bade them all farewell, and even while dismissing them with kind words, he was interrupted by the death rattle, and his agony had begun. He signed to the attendants to leave the room, and they never saw him again alive. The next day, February 18th, 1855, the grand chamberlain went into the Emperor's room, and on coming out, announced that Nicholas Paulowitch was dead.—The Month.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

31st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue,"— His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th clause of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1868, as the Ports from which goods subject to duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Ports shall be, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purpose, namely: The Port of Pictou, Nova Scotia; Chatham, Newcastle, and Fredericton, New Brunswick. Wm. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publications, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States. The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued. By the aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be able to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial work, of nearly every merchant, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits. On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register." Price of the "Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," \$50, for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid. Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant. All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 138 Broadway [Box 2,566,] New-York. August 19th 1868.

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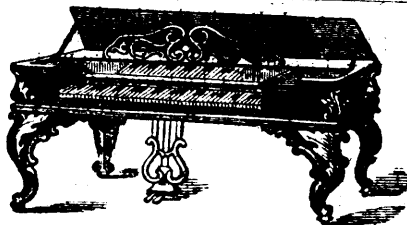
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