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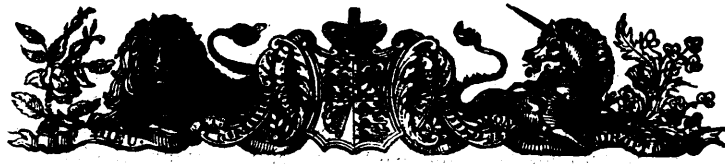
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868.

No. 12.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

BY M. E. BRADDON.

The wistful hound creeps, list'ning, to the door;
The favorite steed stands idle in the stall;
The wild-fowl, fearless, flutter on the moor;
The old retainers linger in the hall;
O, will he never, never rise again,
To look upon them all.

They brought him in with blood upon his face;
They told how they had found him in the field,
Where the dead foe lay thickest in the place,
With tattered colors grasped, and shivered
shield,
Lying face downward on the blood-soaked plain
Midst those who would not yield.

He does not know our faces as we stand
About his bed, watching each fitful breath;
In his delirium, as with sword in hand,
"Freedom," he cries, "in England or in death!"
Then with a hoarse shout, lifting his hot head,
"The day is ours," he saith.

So through long nights and days that bring no
change,
Or change but from wild hopes to wilder fears,
And still our faces are all dark and strange
To him; and the long nights of pain seem years
In their duration; and we watch him now
Through a thick mist of tears.

And still the hound creeps, wistful, to the door;
And still the steed stands idle in the stall;
The fearless wild-fowl flutter o'er the moor;
The broad notched sword hangs rusting on the
wall;
And he, O God, may never rise again,
To look upon them all.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER IV.

Little or no alteration appears to have occurred in the mode of encampment during the 22 days employed in the marching from the Little Meadows to the Monongahela River. On the 26th June, the detachment reached the Great Meadows, near the site of Fort Necessity. Thirty miles beyond this point, at a place known as Jacob's Creek which was reached on the 3rd July, the last Council of War was held in which it was judged best to proceed with the force then present and not to wait on the tardy movements of Dunbar's troops. The reasons alleged for this measure were amply sufficient to justify it: the rear guard had a large quantity of stores not needed in the reduction of Fort du Quesne but for garrison use,

all the reserve ammunition and baggage; in addition to bad roads it had to contend with insufficient means of transport, the baggage animals not being numerous, and through bad feeding, were becoming rapidly useless. In fact to advance rapidly would have taxed the ability of a far more enterprising and efficient officer than Colonel Thomas Dunbar proved to be. The rear guard could not add any strength to the force when actually engaged, and the delay encountered in waiting for them would be far more mischievous to the objects of the expedition than any nominal strength they could give it; especially as they had only arrived at Great Crossings in eleven days' march from Jacob's Creek. Under the circumstances the resolution arrived at was the proper one; the army moved forward on the 4th July to Thicketty Run, a branch of the Sewickly Creek, and was detained there till the 6th awaiting a supply of provisions from Dunbar's camp and the return of scouts sent out to reconnoitre in direction of Fort du Quesne. It was at this halt in the rear of the party escorting the provisions that Washington debilitated by illness rejoined the detachment, but it was not till the 8th that he was enabled to join the General. The army was on the Eastern shore of the Monongahela, within the obtuse angle formed by that stream and the Alleghany River, on the apex of which stood Fort du Quesne, and it must have been General Braddock's intention to have marched along the same shore to the Fort. But between a small stream, called Crooked Run, and another known as Turtle Creek, the Monongahela for about two miles ran close to the foot of a steep and rugged hill, leaving only a narrow belt of alluvial soil between it and the water which would require great labour and some time to make passible for the troops, without taking into account the danger of such a difficult process. Abandoning all thought of such a dangerous route, and forsaking the Indian trail he had followed so long, he essayed to work his way across the head of Turtle Creek, some 12 miles from its junction with the Monongahela. On reaching the eastern branch of this Creek he found the road terminating in a precipice, and although the ridge leading

to the Fort was discovered yet the route was abandoned as being too rugged, and it was decided to cross the Monongahela at Crooked Run, march along the chord formed by the easterly inclination of the river at the Narrows and recross it just below the confluence of Turtle Creek. The last encampment of the devoted army was on the eastern bank of the Monongahela about ten miles from the river, and there on the 8th of July were gathered that splendid band which a few hours were to see defeated, disorganised and a helpless mob in full flight.

Before 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, Lieut. Colonel Gage in command of a detachment of picked men was sent forward to secure both fords followed by working parties to make the roads. At 6 a. m. the General moved forward having posted 400 men on the heights commanding the first ford, which he crossed with all the waggons and baggage, marching on in order of battle, when intelligence reached him that Gage had occupied the shore at the second ford awaiting orders, and that the route was clear. By 11 o'clock the troops reached the second ford, but it was not till one o'clock that the banks were passible for artillery and waggons, when the whole army by a little before two o'clock were safely passed over.

In after years Washington was accustomed to observe that he had never seen so beautiful a sight as was exhibited at the passage of the Monongahela; the troops were in full uniform, the burnished arms shone like silver, the colors waving over their heads while amid bursts of martial music, the files with military precision glittering in scarlet and gold advanced to the position; about 300 yards below the confluence of Turtle Creek which here forms with the Monongahela an obtuse angle of about 125° within which the action was fought; it is about 8 miles in a straight line from Pittsburgh. The Monongahela River is a valley generally three to four hundred feet below the general level of the surrounding country; its banks are however rarely abrupt and at the ford at Turtle Creek a fertile bottom of rich mould stretched for one fourth of a mile at height of about twenty feet above low water mark; which at the time of the action, was

covered by a fair open wood of walnut timber unencumbered with brush. Above this rises another acclivity gradually attaining a height of fifty feet above the first resting its further edge upon the bold rocky face of the mountain. The soil was heavy clay, densely timbered, and encumbered with dense brush. The line of advance ran diagonally across these slopes which were bounded on the right and left by deep ravines commencing on the lower bottom and running out at the top of the upper slope. The field where the action was fought formed a parallelogram about 300 yards wide next the river gradually narrowing towards the top where it was 50 or 60 yards wide. The ravines were shallow at the upper end and had lateral ramifications coming close up to the line of march, the whole heavily timbered, and covered with underbrush and grape vines so as to be perfectly invisible till the very edge was approached; the sides steep and favorable for concealing a large force. After the lapse of a century, with the disappearance of the forest and all the agricultural improvements in this region, the peculiar features of the field are still prominent and the ravines imperceptible to casual observation and not to be seen till their very brink is reached; the distance from the ford to the head of the ravine was a little over 1000 yards.

Meanwhile at Fort du Quesne Monsieur Contrecoeur prepared to capitulate to a force superior in every respect to that which he commanded; he had about 400 soldiers in the Fort, of whom 250 were regular troops, and on the day before the action he was reinforced by 100 Delaware Indians, 60 Wyandots, 40 Onondagos, 40 Puwawes, and 30 Pawawes; making in all about 1300 men, or nearly equal to Braddock's force. On the 7th July it was known at Du Quesne that the English troops were at the head waters of Turtle Creek; on the 8th, a Monsieur de Beaujeu, Captain in the regular troops, proposed to the Commandant that he might be permitted to prepare an ambuscade on the route which the British troops must now take. A reluctant consent was given to enlist volunteers in the enterprise and it was answered by the whole force. The ground described was carefully reconnoitered and proper dispositions made for placing the ambuscade in position. Subordinate to Beaujeu were Monsieurs Dumas and De Ligneris, both Captains in the regular army, four Lieutenants, six Ensigns and twenty Cadets. Though the numbers were nearly equal it is not likely Beaujeu anticipated more than giving the English a severe check and probably delaying their advance as his intention was to contest the passage of the second ford, and then to fall back on the ravines. It is impossible he could have contemplated the complete victory that was before him. After passing the river Braddock's troops marched forward to pass around the head of the ravines to avoid the morass formed by the small runlets of water

from them; his route lay parallel to the most dangerous defile, but it also passed its head at an angle of 45 degrees, thus exposing his front and flanks at points varying from 100 to 30 yards when he would turn it, and offering a line 200 yards long to the enemies fire at an average distance of 60 yards; had he possessed the least knowledge of those ravines he would undoubtedly have occupied them, as his whole conduct hitherto and at the moment of the action was marked by consummate skill, caution, and generalship.

The order of march from the river was as follows:—"The pioneer guides and six light horsemen formed the advanced party, then the supports under Colonel Gage followed by the working parties with two brass six pounders on either flank; parties to the number of eight were thrown out to guard against surprise, at some distance marched the line preceded by the light horse our squads of whom also acted as extreme flankers at either end of the column. Next came the seamen followed by a subaltern with 20 grenadiers, a twelve pounder and a company of grenadiers. Then the rear guard, the waggon and artillery train, which began and ended with a twelve pounder, covered by a detachment with a squad of light horse closed the whole, numerous flanking parties covered each side, and six subalterns each with 29 grenadiers, and ten sergeants each with 10 men, were detached for that purpose. The greater part of the advanced guard were advanced beyond the spot where the main battle was fought, and were just surmounting the second ascent from the river at the point where the concealed ravines approached each other when the Engineers in front perceived the enemy advancing at the run. Foremost of all came Beaujeu attired as an Indian Chief with a silver gorget on his breast, the moment he caught sight of the British he suddenly halted and waved his hat above his head; at this preconcerted signal the whole force dispersed to the right and left throwing themselves flat upon the ground, taking cover behind rocks and trees or in the ravines, the French holding the centre of the semi-circular position assumed, and the whole opened at once a tremendous fire, accompanied with furious yells. For a moment the English advance paused aghast at the strangeness of the onset, but their commanding officer Gage rallied them immediately and returning their fire—he halted a moment till the working party under St. Clair came up and then advanced at once upon the centre of the concentric line. As he closed with it he was again greeted with a fearful discharge which shook his formation, but in return he opened a fire of grape and musketry so tremendous as to sweep down every unsheltered foe. Beaujeu and a dozen more fell dead on the spot, and the Indians, unused to so heavy a fusillade, began to fly, but reanimated by the unflinching bravery of the French and the ex-

ample and exhortation of Dumas and de Ligneris they returned once more to the front. For a time the issue seemed doubtful the loud cries of Vive le Roi were answered by the charging cheers of the British; precision of aim and the immunity from danger enjoyed by those under cover began to prevail over mere discipline. In vain the 44th continued their fire, in vain their officers led them to the charge hidden beneath trees concealed below the level of the plain with the muzzles of their rifles resting on the brink of the ravines and shooting steadily and securely with naught to disturb their aim, the majority of the enemy were secure and invisible dealing death among the exposed ranks of the English.

Braddock whose extreme rear had not yet left the river bank ordered Lieut. Colonel Burton to reinforce the troops already engaged with part of the 48th; leaving Halket with 400 men to protect the baggage and the rest of the line to halt, as he imagined the advanced parties were evenly engaged.

According to this disposition 800 men were detached from the line free from all impediments; in the meantime an aide-de camp was sent forward to bring an account of the nature of the attack, but as he did not return and the fire getting heavier the General moved forward himself to find the advance and supports in inextricable confusion; while Burton was forming his men to face a rising ground on his right the advanced detachment under Gage, unable any longer to withstand the fire, broke and fell back upon his line completely confusing it and hopelessly confounding all attempts at reformation. The colors were advanced in different directions to separate the men if possible but without effect, Braddock ordered the officers to endeavor to form the men and tell them off in small divisions to no purpose; as fast as the officers appeared they were shot down, being all mounted as was the fashion of the day, and distinguished by their uniforms they offered an easy mark to the deadly rifles of unseen foes; and it became as impossible to find men to give orders as to have them obeyed. Huddled together in a narrow road twelve feet wide shut up by the primeval forest the panic stricken soldiers hastily loading and blindly discharging their muskets in the air, were shot down by platoons from the fire of foes whom they could not see but whose whoops added horror to the unearthly scene. The French and Indians had extended their lines in the ravines to the right and left and finally attacked the baggage guard, the flanking parties to which terrified by the combat in front ran in on the first fire, ten pieces of Artillery flanked the baggage and for some time kept the enemy at bay but gradually their fire slackened as their ammunition became exhausted and the whole line from front to rear was surrounded and enveloped in a circle of deadly fire. Every thing that a good General and brave man could do was

done by Braddock; by threats, entreaties, and example, was tried to force his men into position, but all in vain, they formed—tried to advance—broke—fired at random on their own comrades, and mobbed together in the narrow roadway were slaughtered wholesale. A company of Virginia riflemen posted themselves behind a fallen tree on the brow of the hill and opened a hot fire on the enemy, but no sooner was the flash and report of their pieces perceived than the mob in the roadway poured in a volley which killed 50 of them outright and the remainder of the company were obliged to be withdrawn. By this time the afternoon was well advanced and the whole line was surrounded, the ammunition began to fail and the fire of the artillery to slacken, but still Braddock would not yield and his soldiers with that dogged determination so often displayed by British troops, died by his side without a thought of flight. At last when the lives of the majority of the officers had been sacrificed with reckless intrepidity, when scarce a third of the whole force remained unscathed the General abandoned all hope of victory, and with undaunted heart ordered the drums to beat a retreat. Standing beneath a large tree in the act of giving an order he received a mortal wound the ball passing through his right arm into the lungs, falling from his horse he lay helpless on the ground surrounded by the dead abandoned by the living. At first he refused to be moved, but Capt. Orme, his principal aide-de-camp, and Capt. Stewart, commander of the Virginia light horse, aided by another militia officer placed him in a tumbrel and afterwards on a fresh horse bore him from the field. The bands of discipline once removed the terrified soldiery left the field in disorder which soon became a rapid flight. Washington, who was among the very few unhurt on that fatal day, said that "despite all the efforts of the officers to the contrary they ran as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them." They were pursued to the ford, but the conquerors were afraid to follow the disorganized bands. In full possession of his faculties and military interests, Braddock still essayed to prove an orderly and soldierlike retreat, but the demoralization of the army now rendered it impossible. With great difficulty a hundred men were persuaded to halt at a favorable spot, half a mile from the fatal field, where he proposed remaining till Dunbar should arrive, to whose camp, Washington was despatched with suitable orders. By his directions, Lieut.-Colonel Burton posted sentries here and endeavored to form a nucleus around which the troops should gather and where the wounded might be provided for, but all was idle; within an hour almost every soldier had stolen away, leaving their officers deserted. These being obliged to retire, were joined beyond the first ford by Lieut.-Col. Gage, who had rallied some eighty men, and this was all that remained of that gallant army which some six hours before was by friend and foe alike, deemed invincible. In this disastrous action there were killed 26 officers, including the General, and 430 non-commissioned officers and privates, and wounded, 37 officers and 394 non-commissioned officers and privates, 26 officers and 557 non-commissioned officers and privates were untouched. Thus, of a whole force of 1,460 officers and men, 777 were killed and

wounded. The slaughter was fearful, and it would be well for the fame of the conquerors if cold blooded and needless cruelty did not tarnish the lustre of their victory.

MR. MCGEE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

On St. Patrick's day the Hon. T. D. McGee was entertained at a banquet in the Russell House, Ottawa, by a number of the leading citizens of that city, and members of the Senate and Commons. We take the following extracts from a speech made by Mr. McGee on that occasion:

"We have needed, and we shall need more social union as well as political union among our diversified population; we need it in peace, for all the great designs of peace; we should need it still more in times of danger, for then, indeed, a divided people are an easy prey, but an united population, in a just cause, on their own soil, what foreign force can overcome or destroy? (Cheers.) May God avert the day when our friends here, and those assembled elsewhere in the same spirit may be called upon to defend their country with their lives, but if such a day of trial should come, sooner or later, as come it may, in the changes and chances of human affairs, believe me, gentlemen, it would be no bad preparation for the unity of the Irish contingent of our volunteer defenders, in camp or in action—it would be no ineffective contribution to the mutual confidence of brave men in each other so important at such a time—that they had sat together, as we are doing to-night, brothers in the exercise of hospitality, before they became brothers in arms! When I accepted your invitation, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the committee, I thought of that possible consequence, and I am rejoiced to know that there are similar reunions to this, of Irish Canadians, and their honored guests of other origins, taking place on this auspicious St. Patrick's day, in Montreal and elsewhere, throughout the country. The mention of Montreal reminds me that there are here the three members of that city—my hon. friend, a French Canadian (Mr. Cartier,) *facile princeps*, the honored head of his compatriots—and my other hon. friend and colleague (Mr. Thomas Workman,) an Irish Protestant from the heart of Ulster. (Cheers.) I wish the enemies of our internal peace—I wish the enemies of the Dominion to consider for a moment that fact, and to ask themselves whether a state of society which enables us all to meet as we do in this manner, with the fullest feeling of equal rights, and the strongest sense of equal duties to our common country,—is not a state of society, a condition of things, a system of laws, and a frame of self-government, worthy even of the sacrifice of men's lives, to perpetuate and preserve. (Cheers.)

As to Irish public affairs, I will further take the liberty to mention that when in 1865 and 1867, by the concert of my colleagues and my gallant friend here [Sir John A. Macdonald], I went home to represent this country, I, on both occasions, in 1865 to Lord Kimberley, then Lord Lieutenant, and last year to the Earl of Derby, whose retirement from active public life, and the cause of it, every observer of his great historical career must regret—I twice respectfully submitted my humble views, and the result of my considerable Irish-American experience, and that they were courteously, and I hope I may say, favourably entertained. I urged on those eminent statesmen in very homely

words, that they were keeping a pot boiling in Ireland to scold us out here in the colonies. [Laughter.] Of course I do not admit, and never will admit, that any wrong done in Ireland, anciently or lately, can make an armed attack on our peaceful Canadian population anything else than methodized murder—or can entitle those taken red handed in the act, to any other judicial fate than that of marauders and murderers. [Cheers.] But apart from our own recent experience, I felt it my duty to press the trans Atlantic consequence of the state of Ireland, on the attention of those who had the application of the remedy in their own hands, believing that I was doing Ireland a good turn, in the proper quarter. [Cheers.] I cannot accuse myself of having lost any proper opportunity of doing so, and if I were free to publish some very gratifying letters in my possession, I think it would be admitted by most of my countrymen, that a silent Irishman may be as serviceable in some kinds of work, as a noisy one. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Mayor, permit me to add one thing more, speaking from this place—the capital of British America—in the presence—before so many of the most honored public men of British America—let me venture again to say, in the name of British America to the statesmen of Great Britain—"settle for our sakes and your own; for the sake of international peace, settle promptly and generously the social and ecclesiastical condition of Ireland, on terms to satisfy the people to be governed. Every one sees and feels that while England lifts her white cliffs above the waves, she never can suffer a rival Government—a hostile Government—to be set up on the other side of her; whatever the aspirations for Irish nationality. The Union is an inexorable political necessity, as inexorable for England as for Ireland; but there is one miraculous agency which has yet to be fully and fairly tried out in Ireland; brute force has failed, proselytism has failed, anglicization has failed; try, if only as a novelty, try patiently and thoroughly, Statesmen of the empire, the miraculous agency of equal and exact justice, for one or two generations." (Loud cheers.) As a friend of the Imperial connexion, for Ireland and for Canada—as a friend of continued peace between England and the United States—in which we also are deeply interested—I venture most respectfully to make this suggestion to the rulers of the empire, and I have to thank the gentlemen of the committee, both Irish Protestant and Irish Catholic citizens of this city, for having given me a beneficent opportunity in which I could offer publicly such a suggestion with the additional weight of your concurrence. (Cheers.) As for us who dwell in Canada, I may say, finally, that in no other way can we better serve Ireland, than by burying out of sight our old feuds and factions—in mitigating our ancient hereditary enmities—in proving ourselves good subjects of a good Government, and wise trustees of the equal rights we enjoy here, civil and religious. The best argument we here can make for Ireland, is to enable friendly observers at home to say—"see how well Irishmen get on together in Canada, they have equal, civil and religious rights; there they cheerfully obey just laws, and are ready to die for the rights they enjoy, and the country that is so governed." Let us put that weapon into the hands of the friends of Ireland at home, and it will be worth all the revolutions that were ever stolen from a Cork gunshop, and all the Republican chemicals that were ever smuggled out of New York."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Your number of the 9th instant is full of suggestiveness to those who have the interests and efficiency of the Volunteer Service at heart. It is possible that you may not consider "do trop," a few *comprohensivo* remarks on your own editorials, and on the unusually pregnant contributions of your correspondents.

As a Volunteer of some experience in the whole working of the Force in rural districts, I endorse emphatically nearly all the statements of your contributors. Your Hamilton correspondent's assertion, that "those who have the greatest stake in the country seem to feel no interest in its protection, and even discourage those who are willing to devote a portion of their time," &c., &c.; and the question of your correspondent "M. S." who says "why should they volunteer for duty which is equally incumbent on their neighbours, who laugh at them for their pains?" are, I am sorry to say, equally correct and pertinent. I have had but too much experience of the truth of his remarks on the mode of performing the annual drill. This gentleman's last paragraph is also well worthy the attention of the Legislature, for as he says, "it is well known that numbers of Volunteer Officers, and generally the best of them, tired of being laughing-stocks for the community, only await the next session of Parliament to decide whether or not they will resign their commissions." The remarks of "Another Volunteer" are most valuable. The question which he raises as to keeping clothing in the armories is, however, one on which something may be said on both sides; but more as regards the rifles than as regards the clothes. Those who remember the disgraceful scene which took place at the end of the Toronto review, in the fall of 1863, may credit the statement of the correspondent of the Glenallen "Maple Leaf," and will understand that many of our Volunteers are, under excitement, like school-boys let loose for an unexpected half holiday, and members of City Corps have little idea of the difficulty of instilling soldierly ideas into men who have perhaps, never seen a soldier, but who are yet the men who, from their hardy and laborious habits, would do the country the best service. But, until well inducted with discipline, many of them are hardly fit to be trusted with anything in the shape of Government property. This difficulty is, of course, incidental to the once-a-week hour's-drill system. A man requires to be surrounded by an atmosphere of discipline to attain orderly habits; wherefore we despair of making many country companies fit to be seen, till they have been three weeks or a month together in Battalion.

As regards the Military Schools, there is no question that a far more rigid preliminary investigation is required. I believe that a large proportion of the men who pass, are not fit to hold commissions. I trust I am not prejudiced enough to require that every candidate in a country like ours, should be *ab initio*, what is conventionally thought to be a polished gentleman, but there should be some aptitude for polish, and some social standing. The certificate of a Justice of Peace is a very poor guarantee for the measure of respectability which should be required in a Militia Battalion. It would be a practical system to appoint a Board—say the Colonel of a Battalion in a county, and two, or four other officers of known education, capacity and liberality to investigate once a month within such county, the fitness of candidates. On the other hand there are townships where it is desirable, for the sake of a company, to promote the sending up of a man even not fit at all points, rather than have no Cadet in the company. Blame to the Staff Officers of the Schools, is, I think, misplaced; neither does any experience furnish confirmation to the imputation of unfairness in putting Cadets through from one squad to another. Not my own experience alone, because, in my locality passed school-men meet every now and then, and talk over these matters, and our seniority varies from 1864 to 1868.

"Another Volunteer" says that "more Militia Officers would enter these schools if they did not see so many boys in them." There is no doubt that numbers of young men enter and pass, who "belong, as a rule, neither to Volunteers or Militia" nay, worse, who employ their (generally superficial) knowledge in sneering at now men who are trying to do their duty—but I am no opponent to young officers. If middle aged men have not the pluck, and the brains to hold their own with youngsters, let them fall to the rear, the place for which candor compels me to say most Seditious Officers are the fittest. Still, no candidates under seventeen should be allowed to enter. The Kingston *Whig* when it dubs the Military Schools "expensive nuisances" is weak and foolish, running to extremes. The institution is an admirable one, and requires, not abolition, but reform. So admirable do I consider it, that I would gladly subscribe to-morrow to a testimonial to Mr. J. S. Macdonald, to mark my sense of what the country owes him in their establishment. The allowance to Captains of companies I consider insufficient. Indeed, I think, all Volunteer Officers should have a small allowance to help them with contingent expenses. In fact, as "Another Volunteer" says, "the Volunteers have been kept together, not by the country, but by the individual pluck and exertion of men and Officers." What we want are: the abolition of Volunteers, drafts not so large as to be a drain on the laboring population,

one month's drill at least in the year, most of it in camp—we can't have too much of camp—the balance, sufficient to keep companies together, and daily payments, as in the regular army. Our Battalions also, should be neither too large nor too scattered.

One word before I close, on a subject mentioned under the caption "Defence of Canada." We are sick to death of the whining of a certain class in England, who, knowing, if they have any sense or patriotism left in them, undiluted by what "Tom Brown" calls 'flap-doodle,' that the letters of "Historicuss" have left Mr. Seward not a leg to stand upon; have not the common manliness to stand up for their country. Thank God the Press of Canada is comparatively free from this "knuckling under." What have we, or rather what has England, to be afraid of? The population of the States bears no greater disproportion to that of Canada now, than it did in 1812-14, when Canada so nobly held her own. The debt and taxation of the States—the discontent of the suffering South—the power both of the army and navy of England, the spirit of Canada, all alike cry shame on the mealy-mouthed disciples of the Goldwin Smith school, a name which stinks aloud in the nostrils of every true British subject. We all deprecate war. But it is not necessary to live, tho' it is necessary to preserve honor. (I forget whose sense I quote) I trust, therefore, that English statesmen, once sure of their ground, will eventually vindicate the dignity of the nation—not by aggression, but, in the event of continued threats, by calmly saying "if you are determined upon war, declare it." Ready or not, resolution is every thing. For ourselves, Sempach of old, the seven years' war of latter days, and Sadowa but of yesterday teach us, that the unconquerable nation is that in which every man is a soldier.

ANOTHER M. S.

OUR MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Among the many articles that have appeared in the public Press regarding the defence of the Dominion and the best system of Militia organization, it seems to me there has been too much entremeddling with what is the true province of the very able officer into whose hands the scheme for such organization has been intrusted. Volunteers of all ranks, from the sergeant to the drummer boy, have sagely given their several notions and suggestions as to how the force, even to its minutest details, ought to be organized and equipped, where it should be placed in the hour of danger, what points to be most sedulously guarded in case of attack, and generally how the country is to be saved in times of invasion. Some good, doubtless, might be obtained from the officers of the several Battalions meeting

together at their respective headquarters, carefully discussing such matters, and submitting the result of their deliberations to the people, the Government or the Adjutant General, but I cannot see in a matter of such very great consequence as the above, that the crude, hasty notions of every aspiring private in the profession of arms as practiced in Canada, can be of any service whatever to those entrusted with framing our new Militia Act. "Every man his own lawyer or doctor" is a false theory in domestic economy, and on the same principle, every man cannot properly advise on military questions without the requisite qualifications for so doing. This with us is a very difficult subject to deal with. Perhaps no country in the world has so hard a task to perform in the matter of defence as this Canada of ours, and all the more worthless therefore, are the opinions of the novices who may pretend to solve the difficulty. These remarks were mainly suggested by perusing some of the communications appearing in the public print during the past few months, signed a "Lance Corporal," "A Front Rank Man," "A Full Private", and others I could mention.

In reference, however, to providing ways and means for the support of the force when organized, paying expenses, and rendering its working easy and efficient, supplementing thereby the Government allowance, and sustaining the hands of those who have devoted their whole life and energies to devising the best scheme for the defence of the country; this I consider a legitimate subject of popular discussion by every ratepayer in the land. As such, I therefore beg to offer a few observations to those, who, with myself, would be required to pay the amount sought to be imposed to assist in defraying the very large expense which any system of defence must necessarily involve. If we glance over the various items of expenditure in the Collectors' rolls of almost, if not all the municipalities in Ontario at least, we do not find as a tax on the people, a single cent given for the support of the military force or defence of the country, unless it be a grant to a particular Battalion or Company in case of emergency, such as the Fenian raid, or as prizes for target shooting. Indeed it will be evident to the commonest observer of our Municipal institutions, that the burden of providing for the defence of the Dominion does not fall equally on the shoulders of those who are most benefitted thereby, but is borne to a disproportionate extent by a large class of the community who have neither vote nor landed property, and consequently, no municipal weight in the country. The revenue for defence and other Governmental expenditure, is raised mainly from a tax on the imported luxuries required for the people. Among those who consume more of such imports than even some of our well to do farmers, with less stake in the

country, are those large numbers of clerks in public offices, law, medical, and college students, and in short that large, respectable and intelligent class of floating and stationary population which throngs our cities, towns and villages, and exists elsewhere throughout the land. By consuming more dutiable goods in proportion to their status in the country, they yield relatively more revenue for the support of our defences, and thereby contribute their share for this purpose in a greater degree than most of those who own perhaps a hundred acre farm, and have everything to lose by foreign aggression. Not only so but at their country's call none are more ready or willing to fill the ranks of our Volunteer Companies, march to the front to meet every danger, and sacrifice their lives and their all if need be, than the very class I have alluded to, although municipally they are, so to speak, mere no-bodies. The landed proprietor, the tenant and householder, are the power in the state, have the sole right to vote, elect our law givers, and fashion our destinies, yet not one shilling do they pay directly for the defence of their hearths, their homes and all their dearest liberties, and what they do pay indirectly is equally borne by those I have specified who are politically nothing. Now I say this in all kindness and without the slightest intention to belittle or detract from any class of my fellow countrymen, but, as one who wishes, in so momentous a matter to all of us as that of defence, to place the financial saddle on the right financial horse. Neither do I wish to discuss the question of direct or indirect taxation. I simply desire to lay before the people the fact that here is a vital question requiring the production of a very large sum of public money, and ask why can our various municipalities throughout Canada not include as part and parcel of their yearly tax, a stated sum, according to the assessed, or equalized value of their rateable property, for assisting to pay the expenses of the Volunteer Company of such Municipality? Should there be no such Company let the amount be handed over to the Government for the general uses of the force until a Company be organized therein. I do not wish to insinuate by this, that the command of the corps, or its working in any way whatever, should be interfered with. This should remain as the law and the military authorities might direct. I speak only of what appears to me to be the most judicious mode of providing the means of support and their proper disbursement.

On the performance of any duty by the Company authorized by law, and required to be paid out of such Municipal fund, the officer in command might give a certified or sworn statement of such having been performed as required, and the Council would pass and order it to be paid as any other account. The fund would thus be under the immediate control and superin-

tendence of the Municipal Councils, and the scheme would, I am persuaded, cause the various corporations affected, to take an interest in the support of their Company, which I am sorry to say, is not in very many cases manifested at present. The woeful apathy in many instances of Municipalities, as such, towards their Volunteer corps is too well known to need remark.

I now proceed to show what the scheme I suggest would produce, and I leave it to the sense of the very men who have to contribute most thereto if it is not a proper and legitimate way of raising a large sum of money without the burden being felt, in aid of one of the most vital questions to them that can possibly engage their attention. The tax is a direct but not a heavy one, and viewed in connection with its great utility and necessity, our Municipal ratepayers should assist in a matter of this kind, quite as cheerfully as for repairing roads and bridges, or laying down sidewalks. There are in the Province of Ontario about 560 incorporated towns, villages, and townships in good standing, and by the Council of each imposing on the amount of rateable property therein, in the same manner as their present tax is raised, a proportionate amount according to its assessment, such amount to be kept in its own treasury for the support and efficient working of its own military organization as previously referred to. An enormous amount of money would be raised from those who could best afford it, and a vast amount of good would be done and the burden never felt. At an average of one Company of 100 men to each Municipality (which according to some will be the strength under the new Act), this would give a force of 36,000 men besides five cities with some 4,000 more making in all and by the means suggested, a smart, well equipped force of 60,000 men for Ontario alone. An average of \$200 per annum from each of the above municipalities, would produce \$112,000. This is but a small sum for a Province like ours, easily raised, equitably distributed over the whole company, but by judicious management capable of producing a world of good towards the efficiency of the several Volunteer Companies in the Province, and thereby bettering the whole force. It would also induce every Municipality to have a Company within its own borders rather than allow its quota to be taken away and spent elsewhere. The above amount, however, would be much larger under the scheme proposed. In taking this ground I would only intend this as an addition to the Government allowance for the same purpose, and will close my remarks at this time with a hope that the matter will receive in all its bearings such a careful attention as will result in a scheme for all purposes best adapted to the wants of our common country.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
A RATEPAYER,
Elora, Ont., 10th March, 1868.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Being a personal friend of many of the Pontifical Zouaves who have lately left our country, I have attentively followed the remarks of the Canadian press on the undertaking in which they have embarked. The strictures of the *Montreal Witness*, *Kingston Whig*, and others *ejusdem farinae*, have not in the least surprised me: I already knew that to those journals it is necessary to insult everything which does not coincide with them in their opinions. The same, however, is not the case with regard to the "Volunteer Review." Your past career had induced me to expect from you honesty, faith and loyalty, in dealing with every question, and serious and just examination. Your number of the 2nd of March has, however, entirely undeceived me. First, you show your hospitality to an article of the *Kingston Whig*, in which nothing is more conspicuous than the bad faith in which it is written. Then you crown it by an editorial, in which you ratify a great part of the accusation of that journal. I do not intend to refute the assertions of the *Kingston Whig*, for in that case I should have to address that which will not or cannot understand. Allow me merely to make a few remarks touching your editorial. This favor I know you will willingly grant, in order that your readers may see the two lights in which the present question may be viewed. You deny that those young Zouaves, "the elite of the Province of Quebec," are capable of having a clear idea of the nature of the enterprise in which they are engaged, or of its consequences. Now, this is rather a strange thing to pretend. They alone, do not bear the responsibility of their undertaking. It has been approved by all the Province, which has also ratified it by the generosity of its subscriptions; the most influential newspapers have applauded it, and our most distinguished men have given it their support. It would then be necessary to say that all have been mistaken, that all have acted with precipitation, through enthusiasm, and with an extraordinary blindness have exposed themselves to the ridicule of other countries, by undertaking that which they did not understand. Such a statement should not be lightly made. But what is there so difficult to understand in the conduct of our young countrymen. Is it the first time that the world has beheld the consoling spectacle of seeing men of energy and courage devoting themselves to the defence of a cause that is dear to them. Well, this is all they have undertaken. They go to fight in upholding a cause which they believe to be just, they go of their own free will, sacrificing in doing so their personal interests. No remuneration awaits them, and they know it, this fact again adds to the merit of their undertaking. All this

may be with difficulty understood, but by those who never believed in the existence of true devotedness, of the firm conviction which soars above vulgar considerations. Were the privations they will have to endure such as you make them out, were they a hundred times greater, that is no reason why they should for a moment hesitate. You ought at least to grant them that spirit of endurance which you allow the soldier of any other army, since they are volunteer soldiers, and as you yourself say the *elite* of our young men. To pretend that they will retreat before hardships is to accuse them of cowardice, and nothing in their conduct justifies such an accusation. You say that they have no idea of the life they shall have to lead. Here again, you are mistaken. Many of their countrymen have already preceded them in the path which they now follow, two of them have received glorious wounds; it is to follow their noble example, it is like them, to prove at the peril of their lives, their attachment to the cause which they cherish, that they have entered their names on the list of new crusaders. They do not ask you to profess the same, they do not blame those of their countrymen who view in a different light religious events, they respect your creed, and in return they have a right to that respect which their conviction deserves, they have a right to participate in the liberty which you claim. You appeal to the future to prove that those whom they go to defend will despise them, that the Papal Government will barely furnish them two scanty meals a day. I accept the tribunal you have chosen, and await its judgment with entire confidence it will unveil the foul calumnies which the enemies of the Pope have thought fit to spread on his people and Government. Remark, nevertheless, that should the Zouaves have to suffer all those hardships, they would not be deterred in the prosecution of their object, strengthened, as they are, by their ardent love of their religion.

This principle which they have undertaken to maintain in every respect; you pretend they are unable to defend, when you conclude that their devotedness becomes an absurdity. They will not, in fact, be by themselves the cause of victory, but they will at least be able to contribute their share to obtain it, and if they follow the example of their ancestors, if they remember the days when their forefathers battled under the flag of France, or that of the British Crown, they will not fear to engage in a contest with an enemy ten times superior to them in number. Nowhere are such soldiers to be despised. Whatever may be the success attending their arms, they will have the satisfaction of having been found at their post, and of having nobly fulfilled their task. They see in the contest of the Gai baldians against the Holy Pontiff, the efforts of the enemies of their

church to weaken her authority. It is their religion which is attacked, and it is their religion they defend. Can we blame them. Are we not in a country in which religious liberty exists? And this demonstration which is permitted in a British Colony, is it not proof of the liberality of the British Government, of the moral independence of the Colonies, of the reality of those rights which our Constitution has given us, of the respect which everyone has for each others privileges. This demonstration, I repeat, is a palpable proof of the liberty which we enjoy, and of which we have reason to be proud. Let Canadian Protestants also go to foreign countries and fight in defence of their religious views when the interests of the country are not thereby affected, and Canadian Catholics shall be the first to applaud them. Every man who sacrifices his personal interests and his life to maintain a principle deserves respect, especially when egotism and cupidity reign supreme throughout the world. In concluding your article, you express your regret at the loss which Canada sustains by the departure of all those brave young men on whose valor she could count. Here you contradict yourself; if they are powerless in Rome, how is it that Canada cannot do without them? Besides, I maintain that Canada does not lose the services of those young Zouaves; their engagement is but conditional. They are bound to obey the first order they shall receive to return to their country, if their services should be required. Their absence, therefore, is but temporary, and no loss to the Province. It would have been much to be desired that Canada should not have experienced a greater loss by the departure of thousands of Canadians who went to perish ingloriously in the ranks of the United States army, and by the constant emigration of her youth, bringing to a foreign, and sometimes hostile country, the fruit of their energy and activity.

Our military authorities have been well pleased with the undertaking of our young countrymen. In it, they beheld real benefit to the country, and I am astonished that you do not agree with them. For many years the Canadian Government have spent large sums of money in endeavoring to propogate military art. Schools are maintained at great expense, Volunteers are often in active service, and a regular camp was lately organized at Thorold. The theory of the use of arms has been much taught, but that is not sufficient, practice is necessary to make a true and good soldier. Those young Zouaves, the greater part of them Cadets, will have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the life of the soldier. They will come back, having obtained practical experience, and the knowledge which they shall have acquired will not have cost the country a cent. Their services, however, will be a great benefit to Canada in the organization of an

effective Colonial Militia. As a military journalist you ought to be familiar with these facts, and admit that Canada has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the departure of those young Zouaves. Far from wishing to blame or ridicule them, we, under those circumstances, must applaud and admire them.

Hoping that you will be good enough to publish those few remarks in your journal, and they will have the effect of softening the severity with which you lately judged our young Zouaves Pontifical.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
G. AMYOT,
Capt. aux " Voltigeurs de Quebec."

THE HOLLIN VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In the last issue of the REVIEW I observe the quotation of an article from the *Glenallen Maple Leaf*, in which the writer finds fault not only with the men, but also the officer commanding the Hollin Volunteer Rifle Company. He states that the said officer loses no opportunity of ridiculing the men, even on duty, who differ from him in politics or municipal matters. I beg to send you for publication in your next, a copy of reply which I made to the above, the reply was also published in the said newspaper of the 6th instant.

Another article in the said paper (and from no doubt the same writer) appeared some weeks ago, signed O. G., in which much disaffection and fault was found with the officers of the company, with reference to a Military Concert given by the Battalion band in the Drill Shed here, on 12th February last. I have never allowed anything like politics to ever enter the company, I don't ask a man on his joining my company what is his *religious or political creed*, so long as a man attends the parades of the company, obeys the orders he receives with cheerfulness and respect, I call him a good soldier, and he has a right to vote for whom he likes, and hang his hat in whatever church he pleases on Sunday; and so long as I have the honor to command a company, I will endeavor to carry out this principle, by always encouraging the deserving man and punishing the disturber.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obdt. servant,
THOMAS THOMPSON,
Cap. Com. Hollin V. R. C.

March 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the *Maple Leaf*, *Glenallan*.

DEAR SIR,—I observe one piece in your paper among many others, cutting at the Volunteer Company in Hollin, of which I have the honor to command. Your correspondent accuses me of losing no opportunity of ridiculing the members of the company who differ from me in politics or municipal matters. This I most emphatically deny, and I defy any member of the com-

pany, or anyone else, to say that I either, as he calls it, on duty or otherwise, ever brought the matter of politics before them. I would be obliged to your correspondent when he prefers such charges, to mention the names or the volunteers so tampered with, and also give his own at the bottom like a man, instead of Union Jack, which is most certainly fictitious. O. G. is more like it which stands for obliquity, goblin. Sorry to be so obliged to trespass on your valuable space.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
THOS. THOMPSON.

Hollin, March 3, 1868.

THE BRITISH NAVY—MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL.

No. III.

It will be no matter of surprise that the Power which maintains a navy so strong in material, requires an immense establishment of officers and men. I have, unfortunately, not at hand a work which would inform me as to the vote for seamen for the current year, having lent it to a dishonest friend. In its absence, however, I have run through the Navy List, and, from my knowledge of the complements of the different rates, estimate at the very lowest computation, that ships in commission must take at least 25,000 men, independent of officers and marines. Probably 30,000 would be nearer the truth. To these may be added 100 Companies of Marines. Twenty-five Companies to each of the four great Head Quarters—Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham and Woolwich—from which are drafted the complements for the different rates of ships, from 120 to a first rate downwards. There is also a considerable force of Marine Artillery, whose strength may be approximately guessed at from the number of offices shown in the annexed table.

The popularity of a service is the basis of its real strength, and the Naval service of England has made immense strides in this direction in the last few years. Not only have the pay and privileges of every rank been considerably increased, but an invaluable access of the best kind of power has been secured in the establishment of the Royal Naval Reserve. Well conducted seamen of the Merchant Service are enrolled in this force, receive certain pay and privileges, and, when not absent on voyages so long as to prevent their attendance, attend drill on board a training ship for I think a month during the year.

Commanders of merchant vessels of a certain tonnage, having a certain number of Naval Reserve men in their crews, and who are themselves Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants of the Reserve, are entitled to the honorary distinction of carrying the Blue Ensign. The Red Ensign is now entirely abandoned to the remainder of the Merchant service. The Navy retaining the White only. Not as formerly, according to the color of the Admiral's flag. The

Admiral's flag, except that of an Admiral of the Fleet (the Jack at the main) is now simply the St. George's Cross, red, on a white ground, carried, for an Admiral, at the main; for a Vice-Admiral, at the fore; for a Rear Admiral at the mizen: the distinctions of the Red, White and Blue Squadron being abolished.

Officers of the Reserve are also entitled to wear the same uniform, with a slight distinction, as the corresponding ranks in the Navy. The system of the Royal Naval Reserve is found to work admirably, and the whole Naval service is rapidly becoming popular to a degree undreamed of in the old days of impressment.

I now subjoin a statement of the number of officers required for the British fleet:

ACTIVE LIST.		Ranking with.
Admirals of the Fleet	3	Field Marshals
Admirals	20	Generals
Vice Admirals	21	Lieut.-Generals
Rear Admirals	18	Major Generals
Total Flag Officers		65
Captains	233	} Under 3 years with Lieut.-Cols., over 3 years with Colonels.
Commanders	400	
Lieutenants	772	} Majors Captains
Sub-Lieutenants, formerly "Mates"	232	
Staff Captains, formerly "Masters"	11	} These Officers have also corresponding Army rank as above.
" Commanders, "	123	
" Navigating Lieuts., "	230	
" Sub Lieuts. 2nd "	117	
Inspectors of Machinery afloat	13	} [Four "Chief" Insp'trs]
Chief Engineers	231	
Chaplains	110	} Inspectors Gen'l Naval Instructors
Naval Instructors	52	
Paymasters	297	} of hosp'ls & fleets 7 Deputy do. do. 15
Ass't do.	331	
Of these 70 have served as Admirals' Sec'ys	331	Staff Surgeons 85 Surgeons 183 Ass't Surgeons 210

After these follow a multitude, unknown to the Navy List, of Midshipmen, Navigating Midshipmen, Naval Cadets, Navigating Cadets, Clerks and Clerks' Assistants.

It may here be remarked that the Coast Guard Service employs two Captains (one the Comptroller General, being a Commodore of the First Class), 65 Commanders, and a small number of Lieutenants and Staff Commanders, the remaining officers being *Coast Guard*, and not Naval, officers.

The rank of Commodore is equivalent to that of Brigadier General.

No less than ten efficient Line-of-Battle ships, and one large frigate, not enumerated in my previous articles, do duty at various points of the English coast, as "District Ships," besides 82 smaller craft which do not appear in the list as men-of-war, though they are quite capable of showing fight as far as their size admits.

It will be easily understood that in a service, which, great as it is, employs in time of peace, only 18 Flag Officers afloat, including 7 Commodores, the list becomes crowded as years roll on. In proportion, therefore, to the greatness of her services, naval and military, are the retired lists of officers which England feels herself in justice compelled to arrange and maintain. Much

(Continued on page 11.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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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 we may reach us in time for publication.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

If there is any one subject for the legislative consideration of the assembled wisdom of the representatives of the people upon which they should be thoroughly posted it is that of the Militia. Surely the floods of gratuitous advice which have been poured forth through the press of the Dominion upon this question must give them some tangible idea of what is desired by men of all shades of political opinion. From the highest to the lowest all have had their say, and there is no branch of the service but has been fully discarded upon, therefore if the members of the Legislature have given this subject the consideration it deserves they must be thoroughly well posted in all its bearings for they have not been left without advice from every conceivable quarter. The great activity of expressed public thought upon the Militia organisation of the Dominion, is one of the best signs of the spirit which actuates the people, and the manifest interest they take in having secured to them a complete and reliable defensive organisation. The great mass of the population is fully alive to the importance of this question and hence the interest displayed on all sides in the forthcoming measure for the reorganisation of the Militia. This subject has been exhaustively dealt with in these columns, and we have always been glad to publish

the sentiments of all those whose opinions were worth attention. But we must say that the wholesale condemnation of the Volunteer Force which has become fashionable in some quarters, is, to say the least, very impolitic and cannot tend to any good, especially at this time when every effort should be put forth to establish the institutions of our young nation upon the firmest basis. From time to time we have observed in the country papers letters bearing upon the Militia question the greater number of which being more or less dictated by personal motives, and made public from personal considerations, we did not care to attach any importance to the sentiments they contained. But we must say that through them all an evident desire for the good of the service was plainly perceptible.

The present anomalous condition of the Volunteer Force has been the cause of much disaffection in all its ranks, but it is highly satisfactory to know that before long a carefully devised system will be submitted to the House of Commons. The Militia organisation of the Dominion is doubtless the most important question of the day, for upon it depends a great deal more than the mere question of expediency. It is not alone that we should be prepared to resist invasion upon our borders, but to evince to the Imperial Government our determination to remain an integral portion of the British Empire and guarantee by our acts the security of English capital invested in the great commercial projects for the more intimate connection of the provinces of the Dominion. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway, which is calculated to give our vast Western trade an outlet, at all seasons of the year, to the seaboard calls for the investment of English capital, and, to render that investment available to its fullest extent, we must show our willingness to take a share in the defensive burthen of the Empire. This burthen, as far as Canada is concerned, is certainly not a light one, but were it even quadrupled it would be easily borne in comparison to the evils which would follow if we neglected, in this all important particular, the duty we owe to the Mother Country. The future prosperity, the commercial advancement, and in fact the development of all those resources which our country possesses, depend upon the manner in which we deal with this question. For by it will we be judged by the English Parliament and people, and upon that judgment will rest the advancement of Canada upon the path of progressive greatness anticipated by all who prize the wellbeing of our young nationality. There can be no doubt whatever as to the temper of the people or their willingness to undertake the burthen, but the great difficulty lies in the mode in which it is to be imposed, and it will require much deep and careful consideration to provide a measure at once adapted to the peculiar situation of our country and the social condition of our

people. The measure which was prepared in the early part of the present Session, and the provisions and probable effect of which was extensively canvassed at the time, has, we understand, been greatly modified, but the main principle is the same; that is the arming of the nation in preference to instituting a standing army. The Minister of Militia has for some time past been engaged in preparing the forthcoming Militia Bill, and from the well known energy he has always displayed, we may rest satisfied that every thing which can tend to place the Force in a thoroughly efficient condition will be done. However, as the provisions of the proposed new law have yet to be laid before Parliament, it is needless to enter further into the matter than we have already done, as it is certain to obtain that attention which its immense importance deserves. Past experience of Militia matters in Canada has demonstrated the inutility, if not perniciousness, of half measures; sweeping changes must be made before the Force of the country will be brought to that standard which we all desire to see. We have the men, the material and the means; so that it only requires their proper arrangement to develop their full usefulness. The perseverance, pluck, and energy of the Volunteers of Canada were never better displayed than during the last trying season of semi-disorganisation. In some parts of the country and notably in the cities, the Volunteer Battalions have been kept together, improved and advanced in all the requirements of drill and discipline by the indomitable spirit and patriotism of individual members, officers and men; who, being fully alive to the importance of the interests they represented and guarded, did not for one moment allow their personal comfort or convenience to deter them from fulfilling the duties they had imposed upon themselves. For all these it is gratifying to know that before long they will reap some reward for their devotion, and that the distinction of the uniform which they have so long worn with honor to themselves and benefit to the country, will confer those benefits which every active Volunteer has a right to expect from the country he serves. It will also be pleasing to them to know that those who stood aloof, or looked with contempt upon their efforts, will themselves be compelled to take a share of the burthen they were content to cast upon other, not more able but more willing, shoulders.—Then we will see a change in the "manner of their day" after they have obtained a taste of the service and a knowledge of their duties as citizens.

We are indebted to Mr. T. C. Wallbridge for a neat little pamphlet containing a sketch of the career of JOHNATHAN PHILLIPS, a veteran of 1812, which will be found on another page. The number of the heroes of 1812 is fast diminishing, but they have left a rich legacy of glory to their successors.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

A lengthy defence of the Political Zouave movement in Quebec by Captain Amyot will be found in another column. It has been elicited by some few remarks we made in our issue of the 2nd inst., concerning the departure of the Papal Zouaves. It has always been our object in dealing with subjects having a bearing upon the military topics of the day, to regard them from the unvarying standpoint of national interest and the good of the country at large, without any reference whatever to differences of creed or section. And the remarks which have called forth the eloquent letter of Captain Amyot were written from honest conviction and some knowledge of the matters we referred to. In those remarks it was no part of our intention to underrate the heroism and devotion of any portion of our fellow countrymen, nor have we the slightest hostility to the movement referred to, further than a desire for the public good; indeed we are to a certain extent glad to see such an evidence of devotion and generosity in these degenerate days. But, being free from prejudice on the one hand and zealously on the other, we are well convinced of the correctness of our remarks, but would be very glad if our correspondent would show wherein we are wrong, which he has failed to do in his letter. The dissimulation of truth must tend to eventual good, and if the sequel does not prove the correctness of what we have written we will cheerfully acknowledge ourselves wrong. With the religious aspect of the case we have nothing whatever to do; in its national sense only we referred to it, and our correspondent does us injustice in drawing conclusions from our remarks utterly foreign to their drift or intention. What the motives may be which have influenced the Zouaves it is no part of our business to enquire, we regarded them in the same light as if they went to Poland, South America or the United States. If Captain Amyot's evident enthusiasm will permit him to read our article in its actual letter and spirit, he will perceive that the positions which he so eloquently defends have not been attacked by us in any important particular. To convince Captain Amyot of the unprejudiced light in which we view the movement he upholds, we may state that the writer of the article he refers to is a co-religionist of his own, and consequently one of the very last to attack the principles that the Papal Zouaves go to defend. A soldier for many years, he has served in different countries under various circumstances, and is one as little likely to be swayed by prejudice as blinded by enthusiasm. However, we willingly publish Capt. Amyot's letter, and as willingly leave to time to confirm or refute our separate opinions. Being well convinced of the idleness of controversy upon such a subject, we abide the issue of this enterprise which cannot be very different from the many similar ones, which have of late years preceded it.

A FAMOUS DOCUMENT.

Under the above heading the individual who does the *military* work for the *Hamilton Times*, in a style more amusing than instructive to professional readers, attempts, with his usual slipshodness, to distort facts with what object we are at a loss to conceive.—We would not deem it worthy of notice however, were it not for the following misstatement, for the refutation of which we refer our readers to our remarks on Thorold Camp, in the Review for the 9th inst.—“That sagacious journal *de militaire*, at Ottawa (This Vol. P. 27.) advises the immediate incorporation of old army officers into all the Volunteer Battalions.”

In our efforts in behalf of the Volunteers of Canada we have cheerfully opened the columns of the Review to all who desired to make their sentiments known upon all subjects connected with the defensive force of the country; and we merely request those who make our articles the text for their remarks to confine themselves to our actual expressed sentiments, and not seek to distort what very few, like the writer referred to, are in a position to fully understand.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The articles which have recently appeared in the Review upon the British Navy are particularly worthy of attention when we come to consider the facts they deal with in connection with other nations which aspire to Naval eminence. But more particularly as instituting a comparison between the Naval force of Great Britain and the United States. This comparison has been well and plainly put by a correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, which paper has been kindly sent us by a Canadian resident in that city. After giving a slight sketch of the ships composing the Iron-clad Navy of Great Britain, the correspondent referred to says:—

“These vessels are types. They and their fellows can keep the sea for months at a time, with no attendants or consorts as wet nurses, and can maintain a sustained speed of twelve knots per hour in moderate weather. Twenty of such ships can be let loose in as many days.”

He also draws the same conclusions in reference to the French Iron clads and then puts the question.—“What have we as an offset?” to which he answers “nothing.” His following remarks we transcribe as being pertinent to a matter lately discussed in these columns:—

“The fleet of monitors cannot go to sea, except to dodge along the coast under escort, at six knot speed. Of the straight-sided two turreted ships of Monadnock class, 1,500 tons, 4 guns, there are four afloat. Maximum speed at a spurt with several days in the repair shop as the inevitable result, nine knots, sustained speed seven knots. All the others are on the stocks—and in the matter of speed will be no better off—seven knots.

“The British and French war ships here named, have a higher rate of sustained speed by about 75 per cent than the *best* of our wooden ships,—viz: the “*Guerrier*,”—which left Boston harbor last June for Rio. Eight knots was the safe limit for sustained speed in her case. Whether or not the “*Wampanoag*,” with her twelve boilers and her geared engines can exceed it, remains to be seen, for she is now on a trial trip, and is running upon olive oil and Broad Top coal.

“The United States naval engines are so unnecessarily heavy that there is of necessity a material reduction of armament. For instance the engines of the “*Guerriere*” are 250 tons heavier than the best steam engineering practice says is requisite. This superabundant weight could be added to her battery. The “*Wampanoag*’s” engine is, by the same authority, 460 tons too heavy, and we can’t afford to run it with olive oil. The “*Wampanoag*’s” engines and twelve boilers cost about a million dollars. We are promised five more of them. The “*Guerriere*’s” cost less, and we are promised twenty of these.

“Let all these be captured by the “*Warriors*,” “*Oceans*,” “*Napoleon III.*’s” and the brag will be taken out of the universal Yankee nation. We spend money to arrive at this end, for our vessels have not guns in sufficient number to fight, no speed to run, no speed to overtake. Did we not see the “*Niagara*” and “*Sacramento*” balk before the “*Stonewall*,” which to the “*Bellerophon*” or “*Minotaur*” or “*Ocean*,” is as a cockboat to the “*Great Eastern*”?”

“Great Britain and France build the engines for their ships on the competitive principle, and patronize the genius and skill of the country. The United States don’t. There is the difference; and when we go to war with a power which is a naval fact, we shall get a blow between the eyes when it will be too late. We are now living upon the fame of having come out of a war with an enemy that was no naval power; but having secured one small 1,000 ton steamer, it defied our whole navy until Semmes saw fit to show fight, and to seek it. He could have run much faster than the “*Kearsarge*” could have sped after him.

“Our naval commanders have heretofore been equal to every emergency. It would be too much to send them in search of fast, formidable “*Warriors*,” “*Oceans*,” &c, in such costly gim-cracks as the “*Wampanoags*” and “*Guerrieres*,” jogging along seven miles an hour. They could catch an iceberg surely at that rate—if not Dartmoor prison.”

There can be no doubt but these remarks are just, and from the compendious articles which have lately appeared in the United States papers upon the mal-administration of their Naval affairs there is great room for improvement in this department of their forces. The fact is the American Navy during the late war was constructed more for coast and river operations than for ocean service; consequently they have no Iron clad Navy to compare with those of England or France. Their highest attempts at building Iron-clad seagoing Men of War have been signal failures, and we do not wonder at fault being found with the Naval administration when we come to consider the cost of the different experiments.

THE LATE COL. DUNN, V. C.

In an obituary notice of the late Colonel Dunn, V. C., which appeared in the Montreal *Daily News*, we find some errors which certainly require correction which we are glad to see was done by Lt.-Col. Campbell at present commanding the 100th Regt., in the following letter addressed to the *Daily News*:

Sir,—In your editorial of yesterday, recapitulating the services of the late Colonel Dunn, V. C., there are several points which require correction. I shall pass over those parts relating to his disappointment in promotion, and his retirement from the 11th Hussars, &c., which those acquainted with military matters will know how much to value—his raising men for the 100th Regt., and appointment to a majority, and briefly advert to the statements concerning his purchase of the Lt.-Colonelcy. It is stated that Colonel de Rottenburg became unpopular; anonymous correspondents addressed him threatening notices; and that this turn in affairs caused him to come to terms with Col. Dunn, to whom the Colonelcy then passed. That Col. Dunn, after assuming command of the regiment, also received an anonymous letter menacing his life; that he assembled his regiment; had the letter read out, and concluded by saying that he hoped the writer would, in future, post-pay his communications. I can assure you that your informant is altogether in error. Col. de Rottenburg was the very reverse of being unpopular, and this is the first occasion of anything being said of his having received anonymous letters. As to the letter said to have been sent to Colonel Dunn, I can only state that it, as well as the parade of the regiment and the observations of Colonel Dunn thereat, are fictions, as every officer and man who served under him can testify.

I regret that I should have been necessitated to trouble you on this matter, but the statements, if uncontradicted, would leave a painful and unwarranted reflection, not only on the regiment which I have the honor to command, but on the character of a distinguished officer, the Baron de Rottenburg, whom the late Colonel Dunn, were he alive, would be the first to defend. In conclusion I may state my belief that it falls to the lot of very few commanding officers to be so popular with their men as were Colonels de Rottenburg and Dunn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant,
WM. CAMPBELL,
Lt.-Col. 100th Regt.

Montreal, March 13, 1868.

Another letter from ONE OF THE RANK AND FILE, of the 100th is substantially the same. We have some knowledge of the history of the 100th Regt., and were well acquainted with both Colonels de Rottenburg and Dunn, and can bear evidence to the great popularity of both these officers. The editorial in the *News* of the 17th inst. does not effect the question materially, for the evidence of Col. Campbell is certainly more reliable than any adduced from an anonymous source. None can be more desirous of honoring the memory of Colonel Dunn than those who served under him in the 100th where his many amiable qualities endeared him to men of all ranks. All this about anonymous letters we know to be simple fabrications; the high character of the Regiment, sustained by both officers and men, place it above such calumnies as those contained in the editorials of the *Daily News*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We understand it is the intention of the military authorities in England to withdraw three Regiments from Canada during the coming summer. Which corps will be called home is not yet known. The following are the probable changes: 30th Regt., from Quebec to Halifax; 100th, from Montreal to Quebec; 69th, from Brantford to London; the 53rd, from London to Montreal; 4th Batt. 60th Rifles, from London to Fredericton, N. B.; 29th, from Hamilton to Toronto. Brantford and Hamilton will be discontinued as military stations.

In our advertising columns will be found a CHALLENGE given by the members of the 8th Battalion, for a friendly Rifle Match to be fired at Beauport Flats, before the 15th prox. The Challenge is directed to ten members of any Regiment or Battalion of Regulars or Volunteers in that District. There are several crack shooting corps in that part of the country, and we have no doubt the challenge will be eagerly accepted.

The following extract from the new Post Office Regulations which come into force on the 1st April are interesting to newspaper subscribers:

Newspapers printed and published in Canada may be sent by post from the office of publication to any place in Canada at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher at the post office where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber, at the post office where the papers are delivered:

For a paper published once a week, 5 cents per quarter of a year.

For a paper published twice a week, 10 cents per quarter of a year.

For a paper published three times a week, 15 cents per quarter of a year.

For a paper published six times a week, 30 cents per quarter of a year.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on the 16th inst, Mr. Pope moved for the production of the correspondence having reference to the annual Drill for 1867, and the non-payment of the Volunteers. In reply to which the Hon. Minister of Militia stated that the Volunteers would be paid and the drill proceeded with. Mr. Pope further said that he would not have made so formal an enquiry had it not been that when he asked for similar information in the early part of the Session, the Minister of Militia had simply answered that the matter would receive due consideration. Mr. Cartier replied that no other answer could be well given at that time, or until an appropriation had been obtained, and that there was not the slightest intention of treating the matter lightly in the answer which he had given.

By Militia Order No. 1, published in this issue, the annual drill is authorized to take place at times most convenient to the different corps.

In the United States the arrangements for the trial of the President are being pushed on with continued activity. The *Times*' special says: it is evident that the President and his friends are not so sanguine of his acquittal now as they were in the Senate on

Friday. His Counsels are preparing affidavits to be presented to-day, when the case comes up. They declare that it will be impossible to procure necessary evidence to proceed without further delay, and hope to make good their failure in their last effort to obtain it. The fact that the managers carried their point on Friday, and succeeded in obtaining an early day for the filing of the answer, &c., as well as their determination to prevent further proceedings, has demoralized the administration to no small extent.

The President had great hopes that a sufficient number of Republicans would join the Democrat Senators in the vote to give him forty day's time, but being disappointed, is now inclined to doubt the final result, as he has never doubted before.

New York, 16th.—The *Herald's* special says: Since the excitement on Friday last the health of Thad. Stephens has assumed a more serious evidence of decline than at any other time since his arrival here, and it is thought very doubtful whether he will again be able to leave his room.

The *Tribune's* special says: The President is hopeless of the impeachment cause, and regards his deposition as almost a certainty. He intends, it is said, to stump the whole country after his removal, to vindicate his administration. It is asserted that the trial will begin on the 25th March.

In reference to the subject the London *Daily News* thinks Mr. Andrew Johnson "took the Presidency at the period of its greatest dignity and power, and that he will leave it at the lowest point of its influence and importance."

Despatches from Abyssinia on the 14th instant, state that General Napier was about to send out a reconnoitering party to Lake Ashangee in the Tigre district. The health of the troops continues good.

London 19th.—Advices from Annesly Bay to the 5th state that General Napier was about to make a sudden dash on the Abyssinian camp near Magdala, in the hope of being able to free the captives.

London 16th.—Mr. G. W. Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons last night, that the total expenses of the British expedition to Abyssinia, up to date, were less than four million pounds sterling.

Dublin, 16th.—Rooney, Ridley, Lawless, and Hurby, are the names of the four Fenians of the "Jackmel" packet party, who have just been released by the British Government on the condition that they return to America.

It is reported that their companions including Gen. Nagle, who were arrested at Dungarvon, will also be liberated on the same conditions.

Rumors of Fenian activity on the borders of the United States, have come to us pretty frequently during the past week; but the military authorities are well informed, and arrangements are being made to meet possible contingencies.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. Casault, D. A. A. G., Lieut.-Col. Jackson, B. M., and District Quarter-Master Stoddart, is at present in Ottawa. The object of this Board is, we understand, to inquire into the working of the present Militia system, in its details, with a view to re-trenchment under the forthcoming new law. In this, as well as in various inspections they have been engaged for some time past under instructions from the military authorities.

(Continued from page 7.)

effort has been made of late years so to clear the active list that it should consist of comparatively young officers. When I entered Her Majesty's Navy the Senior Captains were of 35 years standing of their rank. The Senior Captains at the present moment are of 1852, viz: of 16 years standing. The system is now, on the death of an Admiral, to offer retirement to as many of the next Captains as choose to avail themselves of it, the next after them succeeding to the Rear Admiral's List. Of course the older and more infirm, as a general rule, take the retirement, and the active list is all the better.

The Retired List may nevertheless astonish some who have never thought of the burthens of a great Power; and should put to shame those who would begrudge the merest remuneration to the Militia Officers, who work and tax themselves for the public good. None of the Flag officers in the following list receive less than £1stg., per diem:

RETIRED LIST.

Under various orders in Council and various rates of pay:

Flag Officers	220	Staff Commanders	108
Captains	410	Nav'g. Lieutenants	19
Commanders	323	Sub do	6
Lieutenants	12		
Chaplains	17	Chief Engineers	15
Naval Inspectors	21		
Director General, Medical Department,			1
Inspectors General of Hospitals and Fleets	7		
Deputy do.	do.	do.	32
Staff Surgeons			11
Surgeons			131
Assistant Surgeons			27
Paymasters in Chief	14	Paymasters	132

ROYAL MARINES.

General Officers	1	Captains	101
Col's. and Lieut.-Col's.	46	Lieutenants	87

It here occurs to me that I have given no list of the Royal Marine force (active). It is as follows:

MARINE ARTILLERY.

General	1	Lieut.-General	1	Major G	1
Col. Com'dt	1	Col. & 2nd Com'dt	1	Lt.-Colonel	5
Captains	28	2nd Captains	15	Lieutenants	36

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals	2	Lieut.-Generals	3	Major-Generals	5
Col. Com'dt	5	Col's. & 2nd Com'dt	1	Lt.-Colonels	16
Captains	127	2nd Captains	30	Lieutenants	218
Surgeons	4	Asst Surgeons	8		

I have been led on to extend these articles far beyond the limit I at first intended. I trust I have not wearied your readers. They will, however, I feel pretty sure, excuse me for the love of that for which I write. I do not doubt that many of my brother officers are, like myself, sick at heart of the continual pining and wailing we read, as if the British empire were already crumbling into desecritude, instead of being, if we have only the honest courage to assert it, the freest, the noblest, aye, and still (all Yankeeedom to the contrary notwithstanding) the most powerful nation of the earth. Take her for all in all, the most honest, and therefore the best beloved of Heaven, I have therefore humbly conceived that any light shed upon her greatness may not be unacceptable to a class of readers doubtless actuated by feelings similar to my own.

It would appear by the letter of your correspondent "Bonbow" (who, I fear, overrates the worth of my communications) that the subject is not without interest. I wish I could satisfy him on the point on which he desires information, in the present ar-

ticle. Like himself, however, I confess to feeling that much of the glory of form, and romance of beauty of the Navy, has departed with the noble old Liners of former days. But it is a consolation to those of us whose actual reminiscences are of the more "ancien regimo" to know that of whatever kind we build a ship, we still turn out a handsomer looking craft than any other nation. This "par parenthese." I mean to say that my practical knowledge is also confined to the wooden walls, though I was fortunate enough to see the *Warrior* when I was in England last, five years ago.

I have no data as to the breadth of beam and draft of water of the existing gun boats, but the tonnage of the 173 boats mentioned in my summary, is from 212 to 273, and I think one or two of them have found their way into Lake Ontario. If I can obtain more accurate information I shall be happy to do so.

G. W.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Captain Jackson, Quarter-master of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, were interred on the 15th instant, with military honors. The funeral cortege was large, and comprised a representation from the different volunteer corps in the city. The coffin was conveyed on a gun carriage of Captain Patterson's Battery, and escorted by his troops. All the Officers of the Volunteer Militia Staff were present except Col. G. Denison, Commandant. A firing party of 100 men paid the last honours to the deceased, and the bands of the Queen's Own and 10th Royals headed the procession, in which, besides the military, was a large number of citizens in carriages, and the members of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge, of which deceased was a member.

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.

J. S. McD., Toronto.—The first Battalion of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers has not been stationed in Canada for many years. The second Battalion arrived in Canada from Gibraltar, in the summer of 1856, and was stationed in Montreal. Afterwards they were removed to Point Levi, from whence they embarked last fall for England, and are now stationed in Newport, South Wales. The first Battalion is at present in Poonah, East Indies.

CAPT. T., Hollin.—In the Volunteer Militia Act of 1863, 27 Vic., CAP. 3, we find (par. 23-1.) The Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Corps may discharge from the Corps any Volunteer, and strike him out of the Muster Roll, either for disobedience of orders by him while doing any military duty with the Corps, or for neglect of duty or misconduct by him as a member of the Corps, or for other sufficient cause, the existence and sufficiency of such cases respectively, to be judged by the Commanding Officer." We would, however, advise you not to proceed to this extremity until you have good sound proof of what you assert. We think, under the circumstances, that your best plan would be to lay the whole affair before the Adjutant-General, who is the proper person to decide all such matters.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 20th March, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The several Volunteer Corps in Quebec and Ontario, are hereby authorized to proceed with their Annual Drill, at any time that may be most convenient to them.

No. 2.

Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.
To be 2nd Lieutenant:
Reid Taylor, Gentleman, vice Montgomerie, resigned.

9th Battalion "Volligeurs de Quebec."
The appointment of Lieutenant Elzear Gauvreau, is hereby antedated to the 30th January last.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 5 Company.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Abraham Diamond, from No. 5 Company, vice Wills, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign James Mackie, vice Diamond, promoted in No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Sergeant Wellington Diamond, M. S., vice Mackie, promoted.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion.
No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William McConnell Browne, Gentleman, vice Mathewman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Major:
Captain Joseph Beaudry, of the 4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens," Montreal.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada

A VETERAN OF 1812.

JONATHAN PHILLIPS.

Another old settler in the Bay of Quinte region and a veteran of the war of 1812, has been laid with his contemporaries and companions in arms. As an humble, though representative man, of a class of our population that is gradually disappearing from the scene of active life, the subject of this sketch calls for a somewhat lengthy notice. A few years more and there will not be a living witness of the times and the actions of the resolute men who laid the foundation of our present institutions, by maintaining the connection of the present British American Province with the mother country. The danger that threatened Canada at the commencement of the war of 1812, is perhaps not at the present day fully appreciated. It has, however, been frequently dwelt upon, but we live too near the time to regard, in a true light, the effect that an adverse issue of the sharp contest then waged would have produced. Our position, at the above mentioned eventful period, is well described in the following extract from an address delivered by the late Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of Brock's Monument, on the 13th October, 1853:

"It will be in the recollection of many now present, that in the commencement of the war of 1812, only one regiment of British troops, the 48th, was left to defend Upper Canada, from Kingston to Michilimackinac, a distance of one thousand miles, and during the whole campaign, only two companies of the 48th could be spared on this frontier.* Although this fact is one of the most striking events connected with that war, it has never yet been brought prominently before the public; yet it clearly proves that the defence of Canada, then rested with its inhabitants. We find that though they consisted principally of the old U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, the native Indians who had been disposed of their possessions in the United States, and their descendants, together with residents from the United States—emigration from the mother country not having been commenced to any extent—a population thus composed, not exceeding in Upper Canada, at most 90,000, without troops, without munitions of war, without resources, and without the least expectation of any timely aid from the mother country, with a few troops, unable to contend against a powerful nation, numbering about 8,000,000, with munitions of war, and resources without limit, within a comparatively short distance from maritime cities, also numerous forces at command, of which they were not slow of apprising us, in the proclamations circulated from time to time,—it was under these circumstances that the character and ability of Sir Isaac Brock were brought to light. Well knowing on whom he had to depend

for the defence of the country, he directed his personal attention to the clothing, arms, equipment, mess, and personal comfort of the militia, and took every opportunity of gaining the good will of the Indians."

Of the Provincial troops, the Glengary Regiment of Infantry took perhaps the most active part. At the age of fifteen Jonathan Phillips enlisted in this corps, then being raised throughout Canada. The urgent necessity for recruits inducing the authorities to accept youths even of that tender age. The story will best be told, as nearly as may be, in the veteran's own words "I was born in Duchess County, State of New York, in the year 1796; my father came from Devonshire, England, and my mother from Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1807 my parents removed to Canada and settled in Fredericksburgh, County of Lennox & Addington. In January, 1812, I was working for Mr. Chapman, in Fredericksburgh, getting out square pine, oak, and staves; whilst thus employed, Capt. Judkins, formerly of the 104th Regiment of the Line, asked me to enlist, and I joined the Glengary, and in a few days after was sent to Kingston with about twenty other recruits from Fredericksburgh, Richmond, and Earnestown. We remained in Kingston till navigation opened, when the recruits assembled at that place, about 200 in all, descended the St. Lawrence in batteaux to Three Rivers, where we received uniforms, arms and accoutrements, and commenced to learn our drill. The corps now numbered about 800.

Towards autumn we were ordered to Quebec, in charge of about 1000 prisoner from General Hull's army, captured in the West. We remained at Quebec a month or six weeks. In October, 1812, we were ordered to the West (the season is recalled from the recollection that as they marched from Quebec the farmers were busy cutting wheat on the hill-sides, and the snow was falling at the time.) The march was by the North shore road to Montreal. Here we remained all winter, expecting the Americans to attack that city. In the month of March, before the sleighing was gone, the regiment was ordered to Kingston, taking with them several pieces of cannon, which were drawn by oxen. The men marched. The cattle that drew the cannon and baggage, were slaughtered at Kingston. We remained a month at Kingston, and then passed up the Bay of Quinte to the Carrying Place in batteaux. The baggage and batteaux were transported across the isthmus into Lake Ontario, and we re-embarked for York. On our arrival at York we were forwarded with all despatch to Burlington Bay. We first met the Yankees at Stoney Creek, and then pushed on towards Fort George. We halted at the village of St. Davids, and encamped at the cross-roads. The Yankees held Fort George, when they discovered we were so near them they retreated upon Black Creek. We followed them up, and had a battle with them at Lundy's Lane, on 25th July, 1813. In this affair I was in the advance guard, or reconnoitering party. The enemy retreated upon Fort Erie, and we pursued them and had several skirmishes with them. They blew up the Fort and evacuated Canada. In the fall of the year we marched back to York; there we embarked in batteaux and came to the Carrying Place thence we crossed into the Bay of Quinte and thence by batteaux to Kingston. From Kingston we marched to Adolphus-town Court House, and was killed upon the farmers in that vicinity during the ensuing winter. There were from eight to ten men in each house. Whilst

here we assembled every day at the Court House, at 10 a. m., for drill,—we were at least 800 strong.*

On the 23rd March, 1813, all the three years' men were paraded at the Court House, paid off, and discharged. Each man so discharged drew 100 acres of land in Upper Canada, farming utensils, and a year's provisions. The provisions were distributed every three months at Robert Charles Wilkins' store, at the Carrying Place."

From the time of his discharge till his decease, Phillips resided in the County of Hastings, pursuing the usual occupation of the first settlers of this County. For many years he followed "lumbering" in winter and farming in the summer seasons, but being trustworthy, intelligent, and a kindly disposition, his services were frequently sought after for various purposes. Several years ago the farm which he drew for his military service, and which for many years afforded him a home and a support, he sold for the sum of \$1,900, thus enjoying in his old age the well earned reward of the loyalty and courage of his youth. He died at his home, in the 2nd Con. Rawdon, on the 15th February, 1868, and was interred in the Wesleyan Methodist burying ground, at the chapel in the 5th Con. Sidney.

* Our uniform was of bottle green coloured cloth, with three rows of white metal belt-buttons on the coat. The buttons bore as arms the rose, shamrock and thistle, and the words "Canadian Light Infantry Fencibles, R. G." In the summer we wore bucket-shaped hats, with peaks and a green cockade. In the winter we wore fur caps, with a long green cloth hanging from the top over the left shoulder, and at the end of this green cloth a green tassel. J. P.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

(From the *Cleveland Herald*.)

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of General D. McLeod and lady, was celebrated at the residence of their son-in-law, M. E. Beckwith, No. 115 Hanover Street, by a large company of their old friends and relatives—the General and lady appearing to look as young and happy as when, fifty years ago they stood before the hymenial altar; the occasion seeming not only to remind them of the events of fifty years ago, but to inspire them with youthful vivacity. The occasion was one of enjoyment to the entire company, in fact, everything passed off as "merry as a marriage bell." The golden presents received by the happy couple furnished, of course, no small part of the interest of the evening.

A few incidents in the eventful life of the General, who has attained the age of 81 years, may not, at this time, be uninteresting. He was born at Fort Augustus, on the banks of the Loch Ness, in the Highlands of Scotland, in or about the year 1784, was educated for the Ministry at Aberdeen College, and graduated at an early age. Having a distaste for the profession chosen for him, he entered the British navy as a midshipman on the frigate *Lilly*, in 1803, and sailed for Halifax station. Afterward he transferred to the *Cleopatra*. He entered the army in 1808. He joined Sir John Moore on his retreat to Corruna, Spain, and was present at that battle, January 16th, 1809, and was at his burial, rendered memorable by the *P. et Wolfe*. He was at the battle of Albuera, May 16th, 1811; at the

* Recruiting and drilling were being briskly carried on about Quebec and Montreal. Some troops began to arrive, about the beginning of March, 1812, from the Lower Provinces. The 104th Regiment had arrived overland from Fredericton in New Brunswick, by the valley of the St. John's river, through an impenetrable forest, for hundreds of miles, to Lake Temiscouata, and from thence to Riviere-du-Loup, proceeding upwards along the south shore of the St. Lawrence.—"Rogers' History of Canada."

siege of Badajoz, March, 1812; ordered home with some of the wounded March 26th, 1812; June 13 accompanied a detachment of recruits for the 1st regiment to Quebec; arrived there, was ordered to the Upper Province Aug. 12th; present at the battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13, and was wounded at the battle Chrysler's Farm Nov. 11th, 1813, and at Lundy's Lane July 25th, 1814; sailed for Europe Sept. 14, same year; joined General Picton's division in advance of Brussels on the evening of the 12th of June, 1815; fought at the battle of Quatre Bras on the 15th and at Waterloo on the 18th, receiving two severe wounds in these actions; retired from the army "hors de combat" Aug 6th and returned home. Again visited the Upper Province and in July 1816, was engaged by the Government in the survey of the townships of Bathurst and Drummond, became acquainted with and was captivated by Mary, the daughter of Daniel Fell, Esq., of Augusta, and was married in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb 12, 1818. He purchased a farm in Augusta, a few miles back of Prescott, moved on it, and commenced the business of farming. Not succeeding well in his new avocation he removed to Prescott, and opened a classical school, at which the late Preston King received his rudimentary Greek lessons, and subsequently accepted the appointment of clerk of the new Court of Commission for the collection of debts.

He purchased a printing establishment and commenced the publication of a paper at Prescott called the *Grenville Gazette*—taking a decided stand against the "Tory compact" administration, and continued a zealous advocate of reform until the insurrection broke out in Dec. 1837, when he was forced to leave the country, and his press, type and the various paraphernalia of the printing office were seized by the Tories. A mob of Tories visited his house, after he left the place, at midnight, to the terror of his unprotected family, seized and carried off his books, letters and other papers, and an elegant sword, as the trophies of their midnight raid. He was chosen by the insurgents as Major General, and acted in that capacity during the continuance of the insurrection. At this time large rewards were offered for his arrest on each side of the line—on the Canadian side for rebellion against that Government; on the United States side for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, in being the supposed leader of the party of men who captured and burned the Canadian steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, at Well's Island.

General Scott and his Marshal attempted his arrest and followed him from one end of the frontier to the other—General McLeod always appearing to General Scott as an *lynus Fatuus* only a little way in advance, but always evading him.

General McLeod finally becoming heartily tired of this "hide and go seek" flight and pursuit chase surrendered himself at Detroit to one of General Scott's Marshals, and was there tried and honorably acquitted. In the meantime his family had removed to this city in quite destitute circumstances, their entire property having been taken from them before leaving Canada, which they have never recovered. They, however, found hosts of friends not only on their journey but on their arrival here. They occupied the house still standing on the corner of Bolivar and Miami streets, where the General commenced writing and in due time completed and published a history of the insurrection.

In 1842 or 1843 he went to Wisconsin, and, afterwards being pardoned he went to Can-

ada. About this time, he received medals from Queen Victoria for meritorious conduct in the war of 1812-14.

Most of their children having settled in the city, he purchased property here, intending, with his wife, to spend his declining years with them, making, in the meantime annual visits to them and their friends in this city, crossing and re-crossing Lake Erie for this purpose. In the summer of 1860 they were on board of the steamer *Telegram*. When in the midst of a terrific storm, at midnight, she collided with the brig *Marquette*, and sank in 15 minutes. The party was saved in small boats from which the *Marquette* rescued them.

Disposing of their property in Canada, in the spring of 1864, they bid a final adieu to that country and came here to spend the remainder of their days in the United States.

Notwithstanding they have passed through so many vicissitudes in life, they are still hale and hearty, and we hope may have the pleasure of other annual celebrations of their wedding day.

The sons inherit some of the military spirit of their father. The eldest, Captain D. F. McLeod serving in the Mexican war, enlisting as sergeant in the company of the late Capt. John S. Perry of this city.—Another son, Hiram N. McLeod, was among the first to respond to the call for troops for the suppression of the late rebellion: and left this city with the Cleveland Grays. Afterwards serving with the hundred days men.

LAUNCH OF THE "HERCULES."

(From the *London Times*.)

A heavier gun whether it be Armstrong or Whitworth, or any one else's, than that which we now possess must soon be got, for the power of guns has by no means kept pace with the strength of ships.

The *Hercules*, which was sent aloft yesterday, and which gives rise to these remarks, may be regarded as a representative vessel of what will probably soon be a numerous class. Her form and sit upon the water is as graceful as that of a China clipper, and when full rigged she will be one of the handsomest ships in the navy, and bear comparison even with the beautiful lines of the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* themselves.

In spite of all the expedition that has been used upon her, she has been just 20 months building, and another year will certainly elapse before she is fitted with her engines and ready for sea. Much time of course was occupied in designing her before she was begun, so that even using the utmost haste it takes four years to design, build and fit out one iron clad, a fact which the public should by no means lose sight of when they remember that we are still inferior in number to the strength of the French fleet, and that we have only 6 building, while the French have 11. The dimensions of the *Hercules* are—length between the perpendiculars, 325 ft., giving a length over all of about 340 ft.; her extreme breadth is only 50 ft., and not 70 ft., as has been persistently and erroneously stated. Her depth in hold is 21 ft., and her burden 5,226 tons. Her displacement when undocked yesterday was just 5,225 tons, so that she literally came to within a fraction of an inch of her calculated immersion. Her displacement when fitted out for sea will be no less than 5,530 tons. The screw engines, by Penn and Sons, will

be 1,200 horse power nominal, but capable of working up to a pressure of 7,200 horses. These engines are to be the very perfection of the kind, and are expected to drive the ship at the rate of not less than 14 knots an hour.

In other respects the *Hercules* is structurally very much the same in principle as all our great iron clads, only very much stronger as we have shown. She has a double or cellular bottom, one three feet from the other, and enormously strengthened between by water tight longitudinal and transverse girders. Counting these she is altogether divided into no less than 70 water tight compartments. Her main deck is of iron, planked over, and her upper deck of steel. Yet the most ample ventilation is provided everywhere. Though both ends of the ship, stem and stern, are covered with armor, yet a further protection is given to the great main deck battery by two transverse bulkheads, which enclose it at either end, and which are of the most massive description. These are built of 12 inches of teak and plated with six inches of iron. All the plates are of the most splendid kind, both as to manufacture and to fitting. The great fault of the *Hercules* is that she only carries coals enough for little over three days' steaming, and, to make this steaming still more difficult, she is hampered with the tremendous masts and spars of a line of battle ship. The sooner the Admiralty recognizes the fact that it is no good building these ponderous hulls and then trust to the wind to blow them where they are wanted, the better. No iron clad should require sails or top hamper of any kind, but depend on their steam alone. There is scarcely an officer of the iron fleet who will not back this assertion that there is not a vessel in the whole of our iron squadron, whether old or new, which in a gale could beat off a lee shore under canvas only.

The armament of the *Hercules* is generally thought to be, both in weight and number of guns, insufficient for such a crowning vessel of our iron fleet. Her main deck battery amidships consists of eight 18 ton rifled guns, each throwing what is called a 500 shot or snell. Forward on the main deck she is to have one 300-pounder, firing through two ports as a bow chaser, and another of the same kind for the stern. On the upper deck there are to be four 6½-ton guns, or 150 pounders—only ten guns in all. The Prussian iron frigate *King William*, which is as large as the *Hercules*, and nearly as strong, carries a battery of 26 300 pounders, so arranged that she can fight 17 on a broadside at one time. In other words the Prussian would throw 4½ tons of shot at one broadside against the two tons of the *Hercules*—a discrepancy of armament which hardly any amount of difference or armour could long withstand. But if anything could withstand such a battering, it would certainly be the sides of the *Hercules*. The armour consists of a deep belt which extends from end to end of the ship, going seven feet deep below the water line and rising to the main deck. This belt at about three feet above and three feet below the water line is nine inches thick of solid iron. From this point it tapers off to eight inches thick. All over the guns it is eight inches thick, and is tapered away in all the least exposed parts, where it is hardly possible a shot could strike, to six inches. Such ponderous armor was never heard of before; but its backing is still more massive. According to the old Shoeburyness maxim the thickness of the plate is not of more vital importance than the strength of the backing which has to keep it up to its work. The

backing of the plates of the *Hercules*, then, is even greater in proportion than the plates themselves. Thus the general support of the armor consists of teak beams of about 12in. in thickness, and this is supported by 1½ in. of iron skin plating riveted upon the frames of iron 10in. deep. The interstices between these iron frames are again filled in with teak, and the teak again closed in with an iron skin, which in turn is stiffened by wrought iron frames 7in. deep. In fact, if one meant to bore quietly through the ship's side at any vital part at all near the water line he would just have to bore through 9in. of iron, then 12in. of teak, then through 1½ in. iron skin, then through 10in. of iron frames filled in with teak, then through 18in. teak, then through another iron skin, and last through the inner iron frames, in all, more than 54 inches would have to be got through, and more than 11in. of these solid iron. Twenty years ago it would not have been thought possible by any combination of science to get such a mass to float, much less to be a beautiful looking ship, and designed to be as fast as a Cunard mail packet.

During the late Civil War in the United States, 15,369 miles of telegraph were erected for military purposes; and their total cost, up to the end of 1865, amounted to \$3,737,037. All this material has since been sold, and only a few confidential clerks are retained in employment for cipher correspondence with important military posts by the ordinary lines.

TWO BED ROOMS AND PARLOUR TO LET.

TWO GENTLEMEN—OR MEMBERS OF Parliament—can be accommodated with Bedrooms and Parlour, with or without meals, in a private family in Centre Town. For particulars apply at this Office. Ottawa, March, 23, 1868.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, Fifth day of March, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present Session of the Legislature, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

"In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, and Intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" And also in addition to the Ports named in the list sanctioned by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 21th December, 1867, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz

Province of Ontario:

- Port of Gananoque,
- " Newcastle.

Province of Nova Scotia.

- Port of Horton."

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
12-31n.

CHALLENGE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE 8th BATTALION hereby Challenge ten of any Regiment or Battalion of Regulars or Volunteers in this District, for a FRIENDLY RIFLE MATCH, to be fired on the Beauport Flats, before the 15th proximo. Snider Enfields, Government Pattern, and Ammunition. Ranges, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards.

All applications addressed to the undersigned, will be attended to.

ALFRED H. JACKSON,
Captain and Adjutant,
8th Battalion V. M. Rifles.

March 17, 1868. 12-31n.



No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Ottawa, 12th March, 1868.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

For using Sugar Molasses or Syrups, in combination with Malt in the manufacture of Beer.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Has been pleased by Order in Council, dated the Tenth current, to order and direct, under the provision of the 13th section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, that the Order in Council of the 28th of January 1868, authorizing and allowing a drawback of one cent per pound on all Malt used in the manufacture of Beer, when brewed from Malt and Sugar combined, be revoked, and in lieu thereof the following "Regulation" be adopted, viz:

"That any Brewer using Sugar, Syrup or molasses, in combination with Malt in the proportion, in each Browing, of not less than fifteen pounds of Sugar or twenty pounds of Molasses or Syrup to every one hundred pounds of Malt, and who shall have paid the duty of three and one quarter cents per gallon upon the Beer produced therefrom; and who shall have complied with all Departmental Regulations established by the Minister of Inland Revenue, for the supervision of such Brewers or such as may be deemed necessary for ensuring the due collection of the Revenue, shall be entitled to a drawback of one cent per pound on the malt so used.

"And further, that any Brewer desirous of availing himself of the provisions of this Regulation, shall give one month's notice of his intention to use Sugar, Syrup or Molasses in the manufacture of Beer, and shall accompany such notice with a plan and description of all the works, buildings and premises to be used by such Brewer in connection with his Brewery."

By Command,

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
12-31n.

WANTED

A SMART INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN OF good address, and who can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character, to travel as Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Ottawa, March 16th, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE publishers of the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY desire to secure canvassers in every county and township. For terms apply with suitable credentials, to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.
(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Wednesday, 11th March, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS.

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 8:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Mixed, 1:50 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
Mall, 10:30 p. m.	1:15 a. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Express, 2:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
Mall, 6:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendant,
THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.
N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.
Prescott, March 10th, 1868. 11-17

GEORGE HORNE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Framemaker. 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company, Roll and Squad Books; Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.
April 13th, 1867. 15-1y.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers. Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 33-1f

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All work is turned out as quickly, in a good style, and at as low prices, as any establishment in Canada.

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Proprietor.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867. 15-1f

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RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied bar.

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AMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Offices, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. 1-ly JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurbished throughout. 1-ly

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CLARENCE street, Ottawa, William Graham, Proprietor. This House is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel.

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When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

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WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Barrelled Guns, &c., &c. Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by A. WORKMAN & Co., Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington street Upper, Town. 19

THOMAS ISAAC,

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IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.,

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

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MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

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THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

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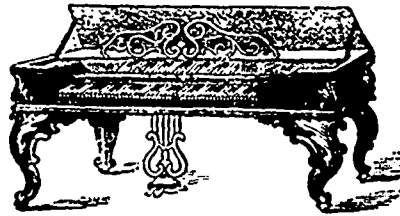


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