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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

No. 18.

### THE LIST OF THE KILLED.

#### A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

The sun was sinking in the West,  
Where it generally sinks, I believe,  
As a soldier limped to a cottage door,  
With but one arm in his sleeve.

The honest farmer hastened forth,  
And tearfully led him in:  
So brushed the dust from his faded clothes,  
And hung his hat on a pin.

"I'm hungry," the soldier said, "and tired—  
I'm weary and faint would rest—  
God help me! I had a fearful time,  
With Sherman out in the West!"

The old man started—the good wife sighed—  
The eyes of both were wet;  
But they hastened to spread an humble meal,  
For the victor—and he ate.

"We had a son," said the gray old man,  
"Perhaps that you may have heard  
His name—for he was with Sherman, too,  
John Smith—of the thirty-third!"

"A brave and gallant lad was he  
As ever did break bread—  
But we saw him, me! His eyelids dead—  
His name in the list of the dead."

"Old man!" the soldier said as he wiped  
The sweat from his weary brow—  
"I knew that boy of yours right well—  
Methinks that I see him now!"

"'Twas in that fierce, tremendous fight,  
On the rebel Gillott's farm—  
That the shot and shell flew furious,  
And I lost my good right arm."

"My senses awoke, but I knew at last  
That victory was won;  
'Twas then and there on that gory field  
That I saw John Smith, your son."

"Ah!" the old man gasped—"I suppose he fell  
In that shower of shell and shot."  
"Oh, no," the soldier man replied—  
"You're mistaken—he did not."

"They bore me from the battle field  
On a stretcher, on my back,  
And far in the rear I saw your son  
A playing of High, Low, Jack."

"He had only one to go, he said,  
In a hoarse, triumphant shout,  
As he thumbed the Jack, and raked the pile,  
For that just carried him out."

"So dry your tears, my good old man,  
For your boy will soon be here;  
I left him down at the village inn,  
A treating 'em all to beer!"

### NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE  
WAR OF 1812-14.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

The desultory operations on the American side terminating in the disastrous demonstration before Baltimore—the final withdrawal of the fleet and army was to be superseded by an "ulterior object" which was

the attempted capture of the city of New Orleans—an object which should have been the principal part of the offensive operations against the United States, and one which would have delivered Canada from all fear of invasion. It was and is the true objective point against which the principal part of an invading force should be hurled, and its capture would at once paralyse all resistance on the part of the United States. Such being the case, the wonder is that an attempt on it should have been deferred till the third year of this contest, and that the efforts of a Naval and Military force sufficient for its capture should be allowed to expend their strength on such desultory and useless efforts as already narrated, while ample time was allowed the Americans to fortify their most vulnerable point and collect a sufficient force for its defence. To add to the complicated blunders perpetrated during this war, one unsuccessful attack on the forts at the mouths of the Mississippi while it taught the British commanders nothing enabled the Americans to ascertain their weakness and remedy any defects in their lines of defence.

New Orleans, the capital of the State of Louisiana, stands on the left bank of the Mississippi 105 miles above its mouth, in 1814 it contained 23,242 souls and was, as it has been to a late period, the centre of the *Cotton Trade*. The line of Maritime invasion extends from Lake Pontchartrain on the East to the River Têche on the West intersected by several bays, inlets and rivers which furnish avenues of approach to the city. It has however the disadvantage of a flat and low lying coast unfavorable for the debarkation of troops owing to the loose state of the mud and the distance from firm land where laden boats will take bottom—the bays and inlets are all obstructed by shoals; no landing can be effected without a long pull in boats, except up the Mississippi, at the mouth of which is a bar with 13 or 14 feet water thereon.

On the 12th September, 1814, the British 20-gun ship *Hermes* and 20-gun ship *Carron*, with two 18 gun brig-sloops *Sophia* and *Childers*, anchored about six miles to the Eastward of Mobile point for the purpose of making an attack on Fort Bowyer, situated on

that point, mounting altogether 28 guns—owing to the intricacy of the navigation they did not arrive in position before the Fort till the afternoon of the 15th. The *Hermes* having gained a station within musket shot of the *Sophia*, *Carron* and *Childers* anchoring in a line astern of her. A detachment of 60 marines and 120 Indians with a 5½ inch howitzer had previously disembarked on the Peninsula, 60 of the Indians were detached to secure the pass of Bonsecours 27 miles to the Eastward of the Fort—the distance at which the *Carron* and *Childers* had anchored confined the effective cannonade to the *Hermes* and *Sophia*, nor was the fire of the latter of much use as, owing to the rottenness of her timbers and defective construction, her carronades drew the bolts or turned over at every fire. The *Hermes* during the action had her cable cut, was carried away by the current presenting her head to the Fort, remaining in this position 15 or 20 minutes continually raked by its fire which swept the men from her decks she shortly afterwards grounded in front of the Fort—every means were used ineffectually to get her afloat but without effect—the surviving crew were removed to the *Sophia* and then set the ship on fire; the loss sustained in men was 32 killed and 40 wounded in this ill-conceived and worse executed attack.

The expedition destined to attempt the capture of New Orleans sailed from Negril Bay (Jamaica) on the 26th November, having on board about 5000 soldiers. On the 5th of December it anchored off the Chandeleur islands. The approach to New Orleans by the Mississippi, a matter of great difficulty to a hostile fleet of sailing vessels at the period of invasion, beside the bar at the mouth it was defended by a fort built on piles surrounded by impervious swamps and altogether inaccessible, if even that obstacle was passed and the wind favorable to stem a current of four miles an hour the vessels would be brought up at the Detour des Anglais, 20 miles below the city, the river bending round in shape like a horse-shoe, the sailing vessels would be compelled to anchor under the fire of two forts till a change of wind took place; parallel to the course of the river are two

shallow Lakes, or rather one known under different designations—that nearest the city being called Lake Pontchartrain which communicates with the sea through Lake Borgne. Surrounded by impassible swamps it was only by ascending some of the bayous or creeks falling into those Lakes that an invading army could hope to effect a landing—there are two of those bayous alone adapted for such a purpose, the bayou St. John, but is too well guarded, and the bayou Catalan, about 10 miles below the city, and through this the landing was effected.

While engaged in reconnoitering Lake Borgne the 38-gun frigate *Armidé* ascertained that there was an American flotilla in possession thereof—as the distance between the anchorage and Bayou Catalan was 62 miles, and the means of transport open boats, it became necessary to capture the gunboats composing the American flotilla before any movement could be made—on the night of the 12th December, 42 launches armed with twenty-four 18 and 12-pounder carronades with three unarmed gigs carrying altogether about 980 seamen and marines in three divisions pushed off on that service. The American gunboats which were the objects of attack, consisted of No. 156 mounting one long 24-pounder on a traversing carriage, four 12-pounder carronades and 4 swivels, with a crew of 41 men. No. 33 mounting one long 32-pounder on a traversing carriage, six long 6-pounders, two 5-inch howitzers and four swivels, with a crew of 39 men. No. 162 one long 34-pounder, four 6-pounders and four swivels, with a crew of 25 men. Nos. 5 and 163 each mounting one long 32-pounder on a traversing carriage, six long 6-pounders, two 5-inch howitzers and four swivels; No. 5 had a crew of 26 men and 163 a crew of 31 men. The schooner *Sea Horse* of one 6-pounder and 14 men; the sloop *Alligator* of one 4-pounder and 8 men. This force was anchored at the Malheureux islands, and on the 15th December at 10 a.m. the British boats were discovered, whereupon the *Sea Horse* was detailed to bay St. Louis to destroy the stores there, and at 3h. 30m. p.m. when the flood tide made the remaining vessels got under way and stood towards the *Petites-Coquilles*—at 3h. 45m. some boats were detached from the British flotilla to cut off the *Sea Horse* who had been moored advantageously under a battery of two 6-pounders mounted on a commanding point—by a judicious and well directed fire the boats were repulsed, but finding the position untenable the American commanding officer set fire to his vessel and the warehouse containing the stores.

On the 14th at 1 a.m. the five gunboats came to anchor with springs on their cables and boarding netting triced up in a close line abreast athwart the narrow channel called Malheureux island passage. At 9h. 30m. a.m. the *Alligator* in endeavoring to join her consorts was captured by the British without much opposition. The main body of the flotilla after a fatiguing pull of 36 miles closed with the gunboats, and after an obstinate

struggle captured the whole with a loss of 17 killed and 77 wounded, the loss of the Americans was 6 men killed and 35 wounded.

This obstacle to the passage of the Lakes being removed the disembarkation of the troops commenced on the 16th, the first division landed at Isle aux Poix, a small swampy islet at the mouth of the Pearl River, about 30 miles from the anchorage and the same distance from Bayou Catalan, but it was not till the 22nd that the first division consisting of 1688 men commenced ascending the bayou Mazant, the principal branch of the Catalan, and at 4 a.m. landed at the extremity of Velleris canal running from the Mazant to the Mississippi. After a succession of the most astounding blunders the British army of about 5000 men attacked the American position before New Orleans on the 8th January, 1815, and were totally defeated with a loss of nearly two thousand men in killed and wounded including the commander-in-chief, Sir E. Packenham, and Major General Gibbs—a retreat, conducted with far more skill than the advance had been, brought off the remnant of the troops.

In the month of December possession was taken of Cumberland island off the coast of Georgia. On the 13th January an attack on a fort at Point Petre mounting two 24, two 18 and one 9-pounder with 3 brass six pounders was successful, and the entrance to the River St. Mary was laid open; on the 14th that river was ascended by a squadron and the town of St. Mary's occupied without opposition—soon afterwards a detachment of boats went up the river and brought down the *Countess of Harcourt*, Indiaman, which had been captured and carried in by a Charleston privateer, also a beautiful gunboat named the *Scorpion*, a present from the town of St. Mary to the United States. Rear Admiral Cockburn fortified a large house on Cumberland Island making it his headquarters. On the 22nd February a flotilla of boats manned by 186 officers and men ascended the St. Mary's river for a distance of 120 miles, but were compelled to retreat with a loss of four killed and 25 wounded. On the 25th February a notification reached him from the American General commanding in his vicinity that peace between Great Britain and the United States had been negotiated on the previous 24th December. This concluded all operations on the coast and the Canadian frontier, but as news of the peace did not reach the squadrons cruising on other stations till a later period some important naval engagements occurred afterwards.

The American Government had decided on an expedition to the East Indies for the purpose of crippling British commerce, having succeeded in the pleasant operation of having her own annihilated, and calculating on the ignorance of the actual condition of her seaports as to defences on the part of British naval officers determined to risk the consequences of leaving them without the semblance of naval protection by despatching the *President* frigate, ship-sloops *Peacock* and

*Hornet*, Macedonian and Tom Bowline brigs, with orders to proceed to the bay of Bengal and there cruise to the annoyance of British trade.

The British squadron cruising off the port of New York towards the end of the year 1814 consisted of the 56-gun ship *Majestic*, the 40-gun frigate *Endymion* and the 38-gun frigate *Pomare*. On the 9th October the *Endymion*, off the shoals of Nantuckett, fell in with the American privateer brig *Prince de Neufchatel* of 18 guns and 120 men, it being calm the boats were detached for her capture, but were repulsed with a loss of 27 men killed and 35 wounded. On the 31st *Endymion* fell in with the 56-gun ship *Saturn* and received two officers and 33 men to replace her loss.

On the 13th January, 1815, the squadron off New York was joined by the 38-gun frigate *Tenedos*, but the same evening the whole were blown off the coast by a violent snow storm. As the American squadron had been seen at anchor previous to the gale and as it was impossible to close it on the 14th, the British commanding officer correctly judging that the American squadron would take advantage of the favorable state of the wind to get to sea stood away to the Northward and Eastward with the view of taking a station near the supposed track of the American squadron. On the 15th, an hour before daylight, having arrived at that point, Sandy Hook bearing West-North-West distant 15 leagues, singularly enough the principal object of search to all British cruisers appeared near them.

Considering the chances of escape greater by taking a separate departure with the ships of the squadron, the *President* and Macedonian having appointed the island of Trisdan d'Acunha as a rendezvous with the *Peacock*, *Hornet* and Tom Bowline weighed on the afternoon of the 14th and put to sea at 8h 30 p.m. Owing to a mistake of the Pilots, and to the increased draught from being deeply laden with stores the *President* struck on the bar and did not get off for an hour and a half, having slightly damaged her rudder and shifted her ballast: she would have put back but the strong gale prevented her. In company with the *big* she shaped her course along the shore of Long Island for 50 miles, they steered south-east by south, until at 5 a. m. on the 15th, when she encountered the British squadron. Three of the ships appearing right ahead the *President* hauled up and passed about two miles to northward of them. The British immediately chased in the following order—the *Majestic* about five miles astern the *Endymion*, a little further in the same direction, the *Pomare* six or eight miles on her larboard quarter, and the *Tenedos* barely in sight to the starboard, the latter being parted from the squadron in the gale of the preceding evening, was taken for an enemy's ship and the *Pomare* was ordered to bear away in chase of her.

A most exciting chase, under all sail, now

commenced, the vessels steering about east by north with the wind at north-west by north. At 6h 30m a. m. the *Majestic* fired three shots at the *President*, but owing to the distance without effect. Towards noon the wind decreased and the *Endymion* in consequence began to leave the *Majestic* and gain on the *President*. At 1h. 15m. p.m. the latter commenced to lighten herself by starting her water, cutting away her anchors, throwing overboard provisions, spare spars, boats, and every article which could be got at of that description; she also kept her sails wet from the royals down. At 2 p.m. she opened fire from her stern guns, which at 2h. 30m. the *Endymion* returned with her bow chasers, evidently doing much mischief to her antagonist. The chase continued till 5 p. m., the *President* no longer able to withstand the severe cannonading from the bow chasers of the *Endymion*: occasionally luffed to bring her broadside guns to bear, thereby losing way and doing little damage, as most of her shot flew over the latter, who was enabled by her loss of way and falling off to gradually gain a position on her weather quarter within half point blank shot. At 5h. 30m. the *President* hauled up her spanker and bore away south to bring her antagonist on her beam and endeavor to escape to leeward. Putting her helm hard a weather the *Endymion* met this manœuvre, and the two frigates came to close action in a parallel line of sailing. At 6h. 46m. p. m. the *President* commenced firing muskets from her tops, which was returned by the *Endymion*, the latter vessel hauling up occasionally to close her antagonist without losing the bearing of her broadsides. The two ships were not more than a half musket shot apart, the *Endymion* with her rigging and sails much cut, and the *President's* hull showing unmistakable signs of the accuracy of her antagonist's gunnery, which was also evidenced by the slackened state of her fire. At 6h. 46m. the *President* hauled up to avoid her opponent's fire. Taking advantage of her position the *Endymion* poured in two raking broadsides, hauled up also and again placed herself on the *President's* starboard quarter. From this period till 53 minutes past seven the *President* only fired at intervals, damaging the rigging and sails of her opponent to some extent. She then showed a light in token of surrender, when the *Endymion* ceased firing and began to bend new sails. The *President* continued her course to the coastward, till 11h. 15m. p. m., when the *Pomare* having gained a position on her larboard quarter luffed up and fired her starboard broadsides into her. The *President* luffed up and hailed that she had surrendered, hoisting a light in her mizzen rigging.

The loss sustained by the *Endymion* out of her crew of 319 men and 27 boys was 11 killed and 14 wounded, beside the loss of her studding sails and courses her fore top

mast was badly struck. The loss of the *President* out of a crew of 465 men and 4 boys was 35 killed and 70 wounded, her starboard broadside was riddled with shot from stem to stern, particularly near the quarter, almost every port sill and port timber on the main and quarter deck exhibited marks of shot—three shot had entered the buttock, one of which passed into the after magazine—several had entered below wind and water, and some under water which had cut the knees and timbers very much; she had six feet of water in the hold, and six of her guns were disabled. The *Endymion* mounted 26 long 24-pounders on the main deck, 16 carronades 32 pounders on the quarter deck, 6 carronades 32 pounders on the fore-castle, and one long 18 pounder as a bow-chaser; total, 49 guns.

The *President* mounted 28 guns long 24-pounders on her main deck, 18 carronades 42 pounders on her quarter deck, and 6 carronades 42 pounders on her fore-castle, and one 8 inch howitzer on a traversing carriage, total, 53 guns. She also carried two brass 4-pounders in her fore-top, the same in her maintop and one in her mizzen top. The comparative force of the combatants was as follows:—

ENDYMION.	
Broadside guns .....	26
Weight of broadside .....	624 lbs.
Crew (men only) .....	319
Tonnage .....	1,277
PRESIDENT.	
Broadside guns .....	28
Weight of broadside .....	852 lbs.
Crew (men only) .....	456
Tonnage .....	1,533

It was owing to the superior gunnery and manœuvring of the *Endymion* that this action terminated so successfully. It is evident enough that the *President* would have escaped from the rest of the squadron. In action her rapidity of firing did not tell in her favor, she managed to discharge three shots to her enemy's two. So thoroughly disabled was she by the well directed fire of the *Endymion* that when taken to England, she had to be broken up, being totally un-serviceable.

The lesson unmistakably taught by the result of this action was that whenever any thing like an equality of force was encountered, enterprise and skill in the British commanding officers were sure to secure victory, and that the self-glorification of American historians has in reality no basis to rest on. As to the action itself nothing could exceed the skill displayed in the handling of the *Endymion*,—the rates of sailing of both vessels appears to have been nearly equal, and it is evident that the *President* did not improve hers by cutting away her boats, starting water or any other effort, and her gunnery practice was decidedly inferior to that of her conqueror. This then was an American ship, manned by an American crew, fought under circumstances most favorable for developing the qualities in which her class were superior to British

vessels of the same rate, and captured by one her inferior by one-third her weight of broadside, tonnage and crew—so much for American naval prowess and supremacy. The action undoubtedly proves that British seamen properly led have neither equals or superiors on their own proper element.

A good deal of discussion has arisen on the result of this action, American historians stating that the presence of the squadron was the cause of the capture, and that she did not surrender to the *Endymion*, but the facts are patent to every professional seaman, her reason for making sail was simply that she might keep afloat, she could not lie to nor go on the starboard tack without danger of foundering. She could easily outsail the *Pomare*, to whose broadside she made no reply, and she was fired into by the *Tenedos* with the *Pomare's* prize crew on board, whose manœuvre was answered by a hail to "know why they had fired into King's ship." The *President* was to all intents and purposes the prize of the *Endymion*.

#### ARMY PUNISHMENTS.

The royal commission on courts martial and the punishment of soldiers' offences presented in July their first report, and it has now been laid before Parliament. They recommend that sentences of penal servitude be confined to crimes involving dismissal from the army. With regard to sentences of imprisonment, they recommend that a central military prison be established, supplying the means of separating the prisoners, and employing them at hard labor in their several cells, and that the imprisonment should be made as severe and deterrent as a due regard for health and the laws of humanity will permit. Drunkenness in the army is declared to form a disgraceful blot on the military character. There were 9,736 trials in the army in 1868 for habitual drunkenness. A committee of officers, appointed by the commander-in-chief, has recommended a complete alteration in the punishment of this crime, and these royal commissioners concur in that report, and in the propriety of substituting a different punishment, at least by way of experiment. A punishment by fine will thus be added, the fines to form a fund for increasing the amount voted for rewards to well-conducted men, or for other subjects for the general improvement of the soldier's condition. The royal commissioners suggest some relaxation of the rule that no non-commissioned officer can be subjected to any punishment by courts martial without incurring reduction to the ranks, involving a much greater punishment than can be inflicted for equal crimes in other ranks. It is recommended that, where a non-commissioned officer has been thus reduced, and is subsequently restored, he should be enabled to regain any former distinction he possessed by good service, the length of which might be determined by regulation.

Colonel Anderson, Canadian Militia, was presented at the Queen's levee, on April 3, by Earl Granville, K. G.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds, may be expected in England from their somewhat lengthened cruise on or about the 3rd of May.

## THE "CAPTAIN," IRON-CLAD TURRET SHIP.

The new iron-clad turret ship *Captain*, which is now in course of being built for Government by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, is far advanced towards completion, so far, indeed, that it is expected she will be completed in little more than four weeks. Her machinery and general fittings have been put in to such an extent that steam was got up this afternoon on board this ponderous vessel, with a view to testing her engines. These are of six hundred horse-power nominally, but they are calculated to work up to about three thousand. This powerful and splendid vessel, which has been constructed by Mr. J. Reed, the Admiralty constructor, under the supervision of Captain Burgoyne, who is ultimately to command her, is in every respect a magnificent specimen of naval architecture, and it is anticipated that she will prove a fast sailer and a safe sea boat. Captain Burgoyne, although comparatively a young man, has seen a good deal of service, having served in America and elsewhere under circumstances which required much energy, combined with prudence and professional skill. He is the son of Sir John Burgoyne, the venerable but highly honoured head of the engineering department of our military service. The trial of the engines to-day was in every respect most satisfactory; and the ship which has been, like the *Agincourt*, built in a dry dock, will be, it is expected, floated out in about four weeks. Another iron-clad, for which the Messrs Laird are under contract to the Government, is likewise far advanced towards completion.

## THE MILITARY TUNIC

Special attention has once again been drawn to the excessive prevalence of disease of the heart and great blood-vessels amongst our soldiers, though there is considerable difference of opinion as to the mode in which it is actually produced. The navy contrasts very favourably with the army in the matter of the existence of heart disease in its men; and it is quite clear that some very special conditions exist to obstruct the circulation in the soldier, from the influence of which the sailor is free. One day last week Mr. Myers, Assistant-Surgeon, to the Coldstreams, explained to one of the medical societies the views which he holds as to the effect which the present clothing and accoutrements have in giving rise to the disease in question, two typical examples of which he brought under notice in the case of a couple of healthy-looking and well-built sergeants of his regiment, who had never had any prior ailment likely to account for the malady under which they were suffering, which malady consists in a peculiar dilatation of the great blood-vessels immediately arising from the heart, called aneurism. It can be readily understood that any obstruction to the onward passage of the blood from the heart must react upon these large vessels and the heart itself, and tend to produce dilatation in consequence of the undue force exerted upon them. Mr. Myers holds that mechanical obstruction to the flow of blood through the arteries generally is occasioned by the construction of the chest, arms, and waist, which follows the use of the present make of tunic and accoutrements, and more especially in the case of the great vessels nearest the heart, by the pressure of the tunic collar around the neck, fastened as it is by one large hook above the bony wall of the chest; the constriction exercised being

very decided when the soldier is fully equipped and actively exercising his muscles. Mr. Myers referred to the improvements which are being carried out in the clothing of the soldier under the direction of Colonel Herbert, by which the chest is allowed more play, but he believed that attention should be directed, not only, as at present, to the removal of the pressure exerted upon parts of the chest by the knapsack and dress, but also from the neck. One chief object should be, he thinks, to do away with the fastening of the tunic-collar by a single hook, as in the case of the Austrian tunic with its turn-down collar, which cannot constrict the neck in any way—the first fastening being a button situated over the upper part of the sternum, or breastbone, so as to leave the neck perfectly free to move in any direction. There is no objection to a loose stock. The plans in vogue for letting out the tunics about the chest generally, should that be desired, he regarded as very commendable. Mr. Myers advocates a very considerable increase in the circumference of the collar of the tunic, which should be made to fasten with a button, as in the Austrian pattern; the removal of the hook, and the substitution of perhaps a small catch for it. In the interests of the health and comfort of the troops the whole subject deserves to be more thoroughly inquired into than it has been hitherto.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE WONDERS OF THE CHASSEPOT.**—A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* gives the following details of the Chassepot musket:—Experiments with this arm have shown that the present military manœuvres must necessarily be changed. The execution made with it is such that entire battalions would be swept down as if by a cannonade. The men must present the smallest surface possible. They must be taught to spread themselves out as sharpshooters, and to form groups behind trees, and on advantageous positions. A proposal was made that when the troops are formed in a line of battle, they should dig a trench and throw up the earth before them to form a rampart; but for that to be done the soldiers would require to be armed as sappers; and some time would be necessary to execute such entrenchments. As a substitute, the men's knapsacks will be piled before the first line. In any case, the formation of squares will be entirely abandoned, as they do not resist the enemy, and the troops on the flanks cannot fire at present to resist the heaviest shock of cavalry. All that will be necessary is two lines, the second of which will load the arms of the first. The part to be played by mounted soldiers in battle appears to be so much reduced that three-fourths of them might be suppressed, the heavy cavalry especially. The only use of the horse will now be to make reconnoissances or pursue fugitives. In the next campaign a matter of importance will be for the army to understand the power of the musket, and not fall into confusion before the Prussian needle-gun. The war should necessarily be one of attack and not of defence, as what is wanted is not so much troops who stand firm as soldiers who advance. The Zouaves and native regiments of Algeria would be of great utility.

**THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO CORSICA.**—It is authoritatively stated at Paris that the Emperor will not go to Corsica till August, and that then he will sail, not in the new yacht *Herondelle*, now building at Hayre, but in the well-known iron-clad *Magenta*.

**ADVENTURE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT A MASKED BALL.**—The Crown Prince of Prussia gave a grand *bal masqué* which went off with great spirit, and not without a few humorous incidents. As the Crown Prince wished to preserve his incognito even to his own servants, he left his palace on foot dressed elsewhere, and returned in one of the common droschkes or cabs, which, according to the regulations, were only allowed to set down at a back entrance to the palace. The King, with a similar object, came in a hired glass coach, and was at first driving up to the front entrance. The mounted policeman, however, who was stationed near the palace gate to keep order, would not allow such a shabby vehicle to set down at the grand entrance, and obliged the coachman to turn back, and drive round to the other street. How Majesty, esconced in mask and domino, must have enjoyed the joke of being ordered about by one of his own police! The King's figure is not such as to make concealment particularly easy, but with the aid of a repeated change of domino he succeeded pretty well. On one occasion, after he had quizzed a young lady—the Countess L.—beyond the bounds of human endurance, but at least of female curiosity, she suddenly made a snatch at his mask, when, to her own horror and the King's amusement, she found herself confronted by Majesty himself.

**A CLEVER BOY.**—The *New York Sun* having made some severe strictures on the bungling manner in which General Grant commenced his administration, was accused of making an outrageous attack upon General Grant. The *Sun* rejoined by giving the following anecdote of Grant's boyhood, to show that he bungled things a little then just as he does now. The *Sun* says: The story is that when Ulysses was a boy, old man Grant said to him one day:—

"Ulysses, get on to that horse and ride him down to neighbor Blank's, and tell him that I want to swap horses with him. Here is fifteen dollars. Take that. Swap even if you can, and if not, offer him fifteen dollars to boot."

Ulysses mounted, and whether he "taught Dave to pace" on the way or not we are not informed. But, arrived at the place of destination, he found neighbor Blank, and delivered himself thus:

"Father sent me down here to trade horses with you. He told me to swap even if you could, if not, to offer you fifteen dollars to boot."

An old gentleman, travelling on the western railroad, had two ladies, sisters, as companions. The younger, an invalid, soon fell asleep, and the old gentleman expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill health. "Ah, yes, indeed," sighed the elder sister, "a disease of the heart." "Dear me," was the sympathetic response, "at her age! Ossification, perhaps?" "Oh, no, no, sir,—an ossifer—a lieutenant."

The Admiralty is about to make an experiment which offers advantages analogous to those which would attend the brigading of volunteers with the regular troops. We (*John Bull*) allude to the squadron, composed of coast guard ships, which is to assemble at Portland in May, when it is proposed that two vessels shall be officered and manned, in part, from the naval reserve. It is stated that the squadron will be sent out on a cruise which will probably last a fortnight, thus giving the men, and those by whom they are commanded, an excellent opportunity of learning something of manœuvres afloat.

The reductions in the Canadian establishment will amount to one regiment of cavalry, four field batteries, three garrison batteries of artillery, and five battalions of infantry. For Canada itself the present establishment will be two field batteries, four garrison batteries, two companies of engineers, three battalions of infantry, and eight companies of Canadian Rifles. The establishment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will consist of three garrison batteries, two companies of engineers, and two battalions of infantry; while for Newfoundland one garrison battery of artillery and two companies of Canadian rifles will remain the establishment for the present year as for the past.

In consequence of this reduction the following changes will take place:—The 13th Hussars, from Canada, home; the headquarters D, E, and F batteries 4th brigade field artillery, from Canada, home; G battery 4th brigade, from New Brunswick, home; three batteries 3rd brigade garrison artillery, from Canada to Halifax. The 1st brigade of garrison artillery will be moved as follows:—The 4th battery, from Halifax to Jamaica; the 5th battery, from Halifax to Barbadoes; the 6th battery, from Halifax to Bermuda; the headquarters, from Halifax home; the 2nd battery, from Bermuda home; the 7th battery, from Jamaica home; the 8th battery, from Barbadoes home; the 78th Foot, from Canada to Nova Scotia; the 53rd Foot, from Canada to Barbadoes; the 29th Foot, from Canada to Jamaica; the 30th Foot, from Nova Scotia home; the 1st battalion 16th Foot, from Nova Scotia home; the 1st battalion 22nd Foot, from New Brunswick home; the 4th battalion 60th Foot, from New Brunswick home; the 84th Foot, from Jamaica to Nova Scotia; and the 47th Foot, from Barbadoes home.—*Broad Arrow*.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS IN 1800.—Mr Cardwell, who refuses to increase the 30s shilling maximum Capitation Grant to the Volunteer of 1800, would have committed suicide had he been Secretary for War in 1800. The *Elgin Courier* gives some curious figures from an interesting document:—"The annual pay-list and return of the company of Strathbogie Volunteers, commanded by William Forsyth, from the 24th December, 1799, to the 24th December, 1800," showing how the Volunteers of that period were dealt with by their country. The Strathbogie Volunteers were out drilling 52 days in the year mentioned, and for that Captain Forsyth received £24 9s 8d, or at the rate of 5s 5d daily; Lieutenant A. Forsyth received 4s 4d daily, or £11 5s 4d for the 52 days; and Ensign William Paterson had 3s 5d, or £8 17s 8d for the same time. The sergeants had 1s 6d daily, or thereby, and the privates, 71 in number, had 1s per day, or £2 12s each for the year, if they attended all the muster of the corps for drill. Four members of the corps enlisted during the year, and three are said to have joined the 92d Regiment. The whole pay for the year, or rather for the 52 days' drill, amounted to £242 5s 1d.—*London Scotsman*.

THE PRUSSIANS AT KIEL.—A letter from Kiel says:—"The Prussian Government is still actively occupied in fortifying the coast. A few days ago about forty chests of large size arrived here, and were immediately forwarded in a gunboat to the fortifications of Faedrichsort. From the precautions taken in handling these packages some persons think that they contained torpedoes destined for the defence of the Kiel roads."

INTENDED RESTORATION OF SEBASTOPOL.—The *Echo* thinks Russia has a policy, but the attack of India is no part of her programme. She hopes as soon as possible to break the Treaty of Paris without provoking the interference of England. This week the Prince of Wales will visit the ruins of Sebastopol—still a picture of ruin more sad than any other in the world. Time has given no softness to the ragged holes which cannon shots forced in the white masonry of a city built of stone very much like Bath stone. The blue sky shines through hundreds of ruined windows, into roofless barracks and palaces. Almost the only perfect work, the newest erection in Sebastopol, is a colossal statue of Admiral Losroff, whose genius planned and whose perseverance established Russian power in the Euxine. If the *Spectator* told us that the Emperor Alexander had no design in rearing this statue amid such a scene of ruin and desolation, we should not believe our contemporary. It would be but refined cruelty to the memory of the Admiral, if the Czar did not intend it as a pledge that the discrowned Queen of the Euxine shall rise again, and Sebastopol be restored.

TALL TALK—WAR WITH SPAIN.—A war with Spain is among the possibilities, and the administration do well to get the ships in order that will be required for fighting.

The British Government got ready to fight us for taking Mason and Slidell out of the steamer *Trent*, and we must get ready to fight the Spaniards for taking the two passengers out of the *Lizzie Major*. The case of the *Mary Lowell* is one that may also have to be settled by force of arms. So let Secretary Fish call on the Spanish Government and its representative in Cuba for instant redress, as loudly as his great ancestor, Petrus Stuyvesant, called upon the foe of his day; and let him make up his mind to support his demand by a powerful fleet and plenty of breech-loading rifles, field pieces, and ammunition for the Cubans. And let Admiral Porter order out the iron-clads, and let Mr. Borie sign the orders like a good boy who does just as he is told. The situation is serious, and we cannot be too well prepared.—*N. Y. Sun*.

100TH PRINCE OF WALES ROYAL CANADIAN.—On the night of the 31st March a ball and supper on a splendid scale were given by Colonel Campbell and the officers of this regiment, stationed at Glasgow, to about 250 of the *élite* of the city and surrounding country, in the Queen's Rooms, which were elegantly decorated for the occasion. About ten o'clock the guests began to arrive, when dancing was immediately commenced to the music of the fine band of the regiment, and kept up with great spirit till 4 a.m. A number of officers of the 8th Hussars and 42nd Highlanders, now in Edinburgh, added not a little lustre to the rooms. The supper, furnished by Mr. John Forrester, gave unmingled satisfaction.—*Broad Arrow*.

When the Queen was informed of the sudden death of Major-General Ormsby, under whom Prince Arthur had recently been studying at Woolwich, her Majesty marked the high appreciation she entertained of the qualities of the deceased officer by a telegram addressed to his widow, in which her Majesty expressed her sincere condolence on the occasion, "not as the Queen, but as one sorrowing woman to another."

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.—The Professorship of the Military Surveying in the Military College at Sandhurst has become vacant by the death of Major Robert Petley.

38TH BATTALION INSPECTION.—The Companies in Brantford composing the 38th Battalion were inspected in the Drill Shed on Tuesday evening last, the 20th, by Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, and Lieut-Col. Patton. The Companies mustered very strong, and the officers all in their places. The Companies were drilled by Adjutant Spence and put through the platoon exercise, and several movements in Battalion Drill. The Inspecting officers complimented the officers and men on their general proficiency in drill, and the good condition of their arms, clothing, accoutrements, &c. The Drumbo and Paris Companies were inspected on Monday, the 19th, and the Burford Company on Tuesday, at noon. All the Companies of the Battalion turned out strong and no complaints were made. The 38th stands A. No. 1 among the Battalions of the west.—*Brantford Expositor*.

While the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the second term was sitting at Baltimore in July, 1864, a Western orator of Irish extraction related a story of a patriotic old lady at Cincinnati who had seven sons killed in the bloody battles of the North. The Mayor and Corporation of the city sent a deputation to condole with the good woman on her great loss. "Never mind me, gentleman," said the old lady; "I only wish I had known when I was a younger woman that this war was coming, and I would have had seventeen sons instead of seven to fight the battles of the Union!"

Prince Arthur seems to be enjoying himself in Ireland, and to have received from the people of that country the traditional "hundred thousand welcomes." He was present with the Earl and Countess Spencer at the Punchestown races.

H. M. S. "Serapis" was to sail for Canada on the 20th inst., with a number of discharged dockyard artisans and their families, who are coming to settle in this country.

The construction of two more turret ships of the largest class has been ordered by the Admiralty.

"AN esteemed correspondent writes us from Norwichville that the Directors of the North Norwich Agricultural Society, at a recent meeting, barred their gates against the Volunteers for drill purposes during the present summer. Patriotism is evidently at a heavy discount with those loyal (!) British subjects. One would suppose they would willingly have thrown open their grounds to the services of so noble a public institution as the Canadian Volunteers—an institution that, in its efforts for efficiency, ought to receive the encouragement of every one to whom our national prosperity is dear."

We clip the foregoing from the *Hamilton Spectator*, as giving one of those extraordinary and unaccountable instances of stupidity and illfeeling which we see from time to time displayed in some country sections. We do not believe, as our contemporary seems to, that the action of the Directors of the North Norwich Agricultural Society was intended to hamper the Volunteers in their efforts to become efficient, but are inclined rather to account for it by some petty local differences or personal misconceptions which seem to be inherent in such small institutions as the one referred to.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

Monday, April 26th.

A message was received from His Excellency with despatch from Colonial office, relating to the Governor General's salary.

Hon. Mr. Ross asked the House for an appropriation of \$100,000, and laid on the table a statement of unprovided for expenditure, amounting to about \$10,000.

After a number of questions had been put and answered:—

Hon. Mr. GALT moved address to His Excellency for correspondence with the Imperial Government, relating to the outlay incurred by Canada in the defence of the frontier of the United States in 1861. He (Mr. Galt) said he would propose to add to his motion—"copies of Orders in Council and correspondence with the United States Government." He did not deem it necessary to apologize to the House for bringing the matter before it, for he thought it would be generally conceded that the recent extraordinary action of the United States Senate made it incumbent upon the House to take up the matter. He did not propose to refer at length to Senator Chandler's motion upon which the action of the Senate was based; but that motion had given him an opportunity to call attention to the very unfriendly and unneighbourly doings of Congress. He would not do justice to the great mass of the American people, if he supposed for one moment that they would entertain or encourage the propositions in Chandler's resolutions. So far as Great Britain was concerned, we might dismiss from our mind any apprehension that she would, for one moment, entertain the proposition. (Cheers.) The proposition might not, after all, be of much importance or worthy of serious attention, but when taken in connexion with a much more important event which had recently occurred in the Senate of the United States—the rejection of the "Alabama" treaty—it became necessary to view it as part of the studied policy of the Republic. Personally, he very much regretted that the treaty—which seemed to him to be a just, fair and honorable mode of settlement—had not been accepted, for by its rejection the agitation of a very sore subject would be kept alive. (Hear, hear.) He thought that a ventilation of the whole subject in a moderate and temperate tone, might be the means of doing good. It would not be out of place to refer to the conduct of Canada during a very critical period of American history—to the friendly and neighbourly feeling which we had displayed. It was not our place to attempt to shirk our duty and responsibilities as part of the Empire, while expressing our friendly actions to our neighbours, but still we might point out to those neighbours our past record. With respect to the troubles on the frontier, the correspondence, &c., would satisfactorily disclose that no part of the blame rested upon Canada. Although our laws permitted asylum in the country to the refugees from the republic, what was our course as a people—we assumed certain responsibilities for which we were not legally and perhaps not morally bound. It would be found by the correspondence that our material aid and sympathy was given to the North. They drew upon our country, practically, for supplies of men and material. No such aid as was given to the North was given to the South. He mentioned this simply as a fact. He then said that complaints were frequently made to our Government, during the war, of movements, or intended movements, of Southerners in Canada; but he did not intend to draw attention to these. He would simply content

himself with referring to one or two cases. The Government received information of an intended raid upon Johnson's Island, for the purpose of liberating prisoners, and immediately took measures to prevent the success of the movement. (Hear, hear.) He then adverted to the St. Alban's raid, and said the Government of Canada had done on that occasion even more than it could be reasonably expected to do. The United States Government complained that similar outrages or affairs might occur, and the Canadian Government at once placed a very considerable Volunteer force along the frontier. All these measures involved considerable expense.—not for our own protection, —the Militia expenditure had increased from a mere bagatelle to something like \$500,000, and the people bore the taxation without a murmur. Then, again, when the world was horrified at assassination of Lincoln the Canadian Legislature amended the Alien Act, so that persons who could not give a good account of themselves might be placed under arrest. In fact, the correspondence would show that during the whole course of the war, Canada had exhibited its friendliness to the United States. Nothing at all could be laid to our charge, unless it be the independent utterance of the press, which was sometimes unfriendly to the North; but the independence of the press was something which we had reason to be proud of, and which we must preserve. While on this part of his subject he might just advert to the fact that not a Canadian subject was so far as he knew, concerned in any outrage against the United States. This, he thought, was an important fact. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) With respect to the course of the United States, it was no doubt true that the press of that country had spoken violently of Canada, and threatened all manners of castigation. The intercourse between the two countries was rendered difficult by the action of the United States, and our trade relations—notwithstanding the efforts of individuals to restore former facilities—were embarrassed. When the war ceased the American people determined to view the course of Great Britain as hostile, and to that determination might be attributed, in a great measure, the present complications. Then again, after the close of war, we witnessed the breaking out of the Fenian excitement, and the arming and drilling of men in all the cities of the North. It was well known in the States, and by the authorities there, that this armed demonstration was aimed at the peace of England and hostile to Canada. The clearly avowed object was to have a campaign in Canada. The United States was not content to countenance a movement which very considerably increased our taxation, but actually encouraged the invasion of the sanctity of our soil. It is true that repressive measures were adopted on the other side; but no thanks were due to the United States that the movement was not successful—to the men of the Western peninsula belonged the credit of hauling the invaders back from our soil. (Cheers.) What should we say to such conduct as that on the part of our neighbors? Month after month armed men were allowed, openly, to parade the public streets of United States cities; and our expenditure for Militia purposes swelled from about \$1,000 to upwards of \$2,000,000.—(Cheers.) This money could have been expended to great advantage in works of public utility and benefit. These expenditures would, he thought, constitute at least moral claims against the United States. (Cheers.) With regard to the "Alabama" question, he for one did not wish to see the dispute prolonged; it was a source of irritation, which should as much as

possible be avoided, but still the Americans should have their attention called to these matters. The American people, generally, were ignorant, and attributed to us acts and deeds for which we were not responsible. They were totally ignorant of our political system, and persisted in thinking that England continued to elect all our officeholders.—(Laughter.) It was not necessary to prolong his speech. He had made out a case for the jurisdiction of the papers. The course of the United States, since the close of the war, had been most unfriendly. They had erected barriers to commercial intercourse, imposed additional restrictions, with a view, no doubt, of making our position unpleasant. (Hear, hear.) Our course had not been one of retaliation. While deploring the course they had taken, we had the satisfaction of knowing that we had not been actuated by retaliatory feeling. We might have taken advantage of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty to exclude American vessels from our waters, but we had refrained from doing so. Referring to the renewal of negotiations for reciprocity, he said he doubted very much, after the rejection of the "Alabama" treaty, that our neighbours would bring themselves to listen to any propositions for that purpose. On the whole subject, so far as he could see and learn from others, it was the policy of the United States in rejecting the treaty, to bring about the humiliation of England &c., (hear, hear.) but England, he was certain, would not recede from the just and honourable stand she had taken up by any threats of reprisal or retaliation; and it would be the duty of this country to stand by the Empire. (Cheers.) The position of Canada might be unpleasant, and embarrassing, but it was our duty to make the best of our circumstances and position. He then said that the tone of some of the leading men of England was generally favorable to our assumption of national independence; and that if that should be the policy of England it would be a wise and generous one. (Cheers.) He then said that the vast dominion which would be placed in our hands, he hoped, in a few days, would increase our power and add to our responsibilities, and that it would be our duty to pursue a friendly policy to the United States, while exercising the duty to ourselves of governing wisely. He concluded amid loud cheers.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT had pleasure in seconding the motion. He believed that no people were more interested in the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States than those of Great Britain. He reviewed the unfriendly course of the United States during and since the war, was of opinion that the object had been to force Canada into the Union; but he thought the House should emphatically repudiate any intention on the part of the country of being coerced.

Hon. Col. GRAY thought the motion would give the House an opportunity to define the position of the country. The member for Sherbrooke had disposed of Senator Chandler's resolutions, and in a very few words, but he was hardly disposed to let it go so lightly scathed. He proposed to enquire into the natural sequence of the resolutions of Mr. Chandler, and to the amusement of the House submitted certain resolutions which Mr. Chandler or some other Anglo-phobes might be tempted to submit to Congress in the event of Great Britain agreeing to the transference of British North America in liquidation of the Alabama Claims.

The imaginary resolutions were as follows:—  
"And be it further resolved, that as  
as England shall have satisfactorily arranged the Alabama claims by the surrender of G

nally, and shall have abandoned all further right at any time hereafter to interfere in the affairs of America, then and thenceforth the United States, for all time to come, will regard Great Britain as an outlying dependency of the Republic, and will protect her against the grasp of Russia and despotism of Europe. And whereas, under the altered position of England, the surrender of her revenues, and the appointment of a territorial government over the British Islands by the United States, it would be but right and equitable that some provision should be made for the hitherto royal family of England. Be it further resolved, that in addition to the privilege of becoming American citizens, an annual appropriation be made by Congress of twenty thousand dollars for Mrs. Citzeness Victoria Guelph, and for the several members of her family as follows:—For Mr. Albert Edward Wales, and Mrs. Wales, \$4,500; for Capt. Alfred Guelph, in addition to his pay, with similar rank in the United States Revenue Service, \$2,500; for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hesso, \$1,500; for Mr. and Mrs. Christian, \$1,000; for Miss Beatrice Guelph, \$500; for Masters Arthur and Leopold Guelph, with a cadetship in the army, \$500 per annum; for George Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, \$5,000 per year, with the rank of Brigadier of volunteers, in one of the reconstructed States. Option with himself. (Loud laughter and applause.) Col Gray then proceeded to say that the matter was one scarcely worth serious discussion, it was hardly deserving of anything but ridicule and should be treated contemptuously. But casting aside this aspect of the question, if we treated it at all seriously we might depend upon it that England would never barter one inch of the Empire, much less so great and fair a Dominion as Canada. (Hear, hear and cheers.) He then commented upon a speech recently delivered by Senator Sumner—a speech, he thought, which, the high position of Senator Sumner considered, must be regretted—and declared it to be illogical, inconclusive and wholly incorrect judged by international law. With respect to our relations with the United States, while it was our duty to cultivate friendly relations, we should he thought, forget our duty to ourselves if we did not assume our share of the responsibilities and burdens as part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was pleased the motion had been made. He could corroborate the statement of the member for Sherbrooke. The papers when brought down would show that every complaint represented by the United States had been promptly attended to by Canada, and would show that the United States Government had expressed their sense of the promptness of Canada in attending to complaints. The people of the United States were ignorant of the nature of the correspondence between the two Governments. The Government in pursuing the friendly policy had been actuated by two objects: first, to perform its neighborly obligations, and, second, to avoid embarrassing the relations between the Imperial and United States Government. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

TUESDAY.

In the Commons Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN gave notice of introduction of a Bill relating to the Administration of Indian Affairs, and, briefly explaining its provisions, showed that it would grant to individual Indians the privilege of ownership in certain portions of land, provide for the accession of children, and regulate the maintenance of roads and bridges, and fences and ditches in the Reserves.

After which a brief debate arose in which the Hon. Messrs. Holton, Langevin and Doiron, and Mr. Dufresne took part.

The Bill was read a first time and ordered for a second reading.

A message was received from his Excellency with copy of agreement between the Postmaster-General and Grand Trunk Railway and Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for the conveyance of mails.

Hon. Mr. ROSE moved the reception of the Report of the Committee of the whole, that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, and that the same be taken up on Friday next, where upon a lengthy discussion arose after which the report was received.

The House went into committee of the whole, Col. Gray in the chair, when a number of Bills were advanced a stage.

WEDNESDAY.

After routine business the following questions were put by members:

Mr. BROWN—Whether it is the intention of the Government to cause the construction of the fortifications before the city of Montreal, to be commenced in the course of the present year.

Sir GEORGE CARTIER replied that an Imperial Act would be required to give the guarantees for the raising of the loan, and until that was passed the work could not be undertaken.

Mr. MILLS moved the second reading of Bill—An act to render members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces, now included within the Dominion of Canada, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of Canada. This gave rise to a long debate which lasted to near midnight when the motion was lost on division of 82 against 57.

In the Commons Thursday.

Mr. McKEZIE moved an address for correspondence relating to the seizure of foreign vessels on lakes. Canadians were subjected to much annoyance by the United States authorities in the lake country, probably owing to the restrictive commercial policy of the States.

Hon. Mr. DOWEN moved address for statement of imports and exports from 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1869, &c. His object, he said, in making the motion, and another motion on the paper, was to call attention to the state of trade. He believed that a very considerable proportion of the depression in trade was attributed to the abrogation of Reciprocity.

Hon. Mr. ROSE said there could be no objection to supply the information sought, in tabular form, but still he must deprecate the discussion of what was really a great and important subject. With respect to the depression in trade, much, no doubt, existed, but it was not so much owing to the abrogation of the Treaty as to our excessive importation and other similar causes. As to the exodus, that had no doubt been greatly exaggerated, and could not properly be attributed to the depression in trade or want of reciprocity. The Treaty would be renewed whenever such terms could be obtained by this country as were consistent with its self-respect.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGDON contended that the time was opportune for the motion and the discussion of the great matters which it involved. He saw no necessity of avoiding the question. When Confederation was first spoken of, one argument in its favor was that we should have greater powers for negotiating treaties. He would like to know why these diplomatic powers were not exercised by us. We had assumed the functions and proportions of a nation and yet

had not the power to regulate our trade relations with our neighbors. The people had waited long enough for the introduction of some policy, and it was too much to expect they would wait another five years. There was probably no person on the Treasury benches who did not believe that our ultimate and speedy destiny was a Sovereign Independence, and this appeared to him to be the only remedy for the difficulties which beset us. He called upon the Government for a declaration of policy.

Hon. Mr. ROSE said the fact was that the British Government instructed Sir Frederick Bruce to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to consult the wishes of the Canadian Government.

Mr. McKEZIE said that we should not turn our backs upon temporary difficulties, but set to work with a will to remove them, and he for one should devote his energies to that object.

After some remarks by Messrs. Huntingdon, Young and Chamberlain.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said he did not see that the question of loyalty, or independence was necessary to the motion before the House. He did not see that the Government should be expected to go down on their knees to obtain reciprocity. The treaty was of greater importance to New Brunswick than to other parts of the Dominion, but still he would not seek a renewal except upon honorable, fair and equitable terms. He contended that the shipping and building interests were declining, and people were leaving the country. There was great discontent and dissatisfaction, and it was time something was done. He was not prepared to say what ought to be done. It was the duty of the Government, who had promised great things from Confederation, to see and provide that the interests of the country were attended to.

Sir GEORGE CARTIER had acquiesced in the motion of the member for Hochelaga, as a proper one, but the discussion had taken a wide range. The member for Shefford had called the Dominion a great Confederation. Well, it was such; and would become still greater and more powerful and populous, and in a few months, he had no doubt, its limits would be bounded by the Atlantic on one side, and the Pacific on the other. The country generally was prosperous; and it had been to the advantage of the country to be deprived of reciprocity for a time, for it had taught our people self-reliance. With respect to emigration from the country to the States, there was no doubt people were leaving but that had always been the case; he did not remember the time when more or less of Lower as well as Upper Canadians, did not depart for the States. But on the other hand, there was the fact that Americans left their country and came to Canada, and within the last ten years something like seven thousand Americans had taken up their residence in the city of Montreal alone. He contended that the rate of the progression of the country had been quite equal to that of the United States—that while Canada in 28 years had trebled its population, the United States had barely doubled its white population, not it is true that it had the help of a very large emigration from almost every civilized country. He was prepared to show to any honorable member by statistics that the population and wealth of the New England States had not increased at the rate of which had been seen in Canada. With respect to Reciprocity, the real question before the House, he contended that the Government had been fully alive to the importance of the matter

(Continued on page 295.)



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

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ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE  
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We cannot undertake to return rejected com-  
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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 in-  
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that  
it may reach us in time for publication.

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## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

MR. G. B. DOUGLAS of Toronto is appointed  
General Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW  
in the Province of Ontario.

THE "Chasseurs Canadiens" of Montreal  
under the command of Lt. Col. Audet, and  
consisting entirely of young French Cana-  
dians, underwent a strict inspection by Lt.  
Col. Bacon, Brigade Major of the District,  
on Wednesday the 21st ultimo. Five com-  
panies were present on parade, and at the  
termination of the inspection 270 of the  
men signed the re-enlistment roll, a fact  
that speaks well for the feeling of the corps  
as regards the Volunteer movement. The  
Chasseurs were raised by Lieut. Colonel  
Coursa during the Trent affair, were on  
active service during the Fenian raid in  
1866, under the command of Lt. Col. Tétu,  
and proved themselves a well disciplined  
corps whilst on frontier duty. Captain Lu-  
branche, the Adjutant of the Chasseurs and  
Assistant Adjutant of the Military School,  
is well posted in his duty and is a zealous  
and most efficient officer.—Com.

THIS matter of the "Alabama" claims, of  
which we are heartily sick and tired, and  
which has been such a fruitful theme for  
the orators of the United States to expatiate  
upon when they sought to gain a little sen-  
sational popularity by denouncing Britain  
and vomiting blood and thunder philippics  
against the perfidious English, has come to  
a final dead lock. The London Times has  
clenched the nail driven home by the United  
States Senate. England has gone as far in  
making concessions as honor will permit,  
and all further demands will be met with  
the contempt they deserve. Judging by  
the action of the Senate we would suppose  
that United States legislators had at last  
got the controversy up to the point where  
they desired to bring it, and the pleasing  
alternative of war, which they seemed de-  
lighted to contemplate, is now before them;  
but everybody knows it is easier to quarrel  
than to fight, and that hard words are one  
thing and hard blows another. By their  
insolence and double dealing the leaders of  
the dominant party in the Republic have  
brought the question to a stage where  
British statesmen were loath to force it, and  
have elicited from the leading organs of  
public opinion in England an admonitory  
growl, just sufficient to show that it would  
be dangerous to push the matter further.  
Did the American Congress or Senate pos-  
sess that high tone of political morality  
which distinguishes the British Parliament,  
all this foolish and criminal display of pas-  
sion would have been avoided, and we would  
have been spared the exhibition of all that  
undignified sound and fury which has done  
so much to bring the two highest delibera-  
tive assemblies in the Republic into con-  
tempt. The very men who talk of compel-  
ling England to come to terms of their dic-  
tation must know, if they have given the  
matter any consideration, that they are  
giving utterance to the sheerest nonsense,  
and that passion, not reason, is their guide.  
Yet for all this we do not hesitate to affirm  
that there will be no war between the two  
nations,—that even President Grant, des-  
pite his bellicose utterances, neither desires  
nor intends war, and in consequence. Great  
Britain can afford to treat with fitting con-  
tempt the mad ravings and absurd bom-  
bast of such orators as Senator Chandler.

APROPOS of this question we are glad to  
see that one of our first public men, the  
Hon. A. T. Galt, has brought the subject of  
Canadian losses by Fenian Invasion and ex-  
penses incurred in defending the northern  
frontier of the United States against in-  
vasion by Southerners before the Dominion  
Commons. In reviewing the subject the  
tone of the Hon. gentleman's remarks was  
at once calm, dignified and honest, he did  
not seek by recrimination to stir up the pas-  
sion of his hearers, nor did he exceed his  
sphere as representing this great wing of  
the Empire, when he said that England  
would not recede from her just and honor-

able position through threats of retaliation  
or reprisal, and that this country would,  
come what might, stand by the empire.

THE publication of the papers moved for  
by the Hon. Mr. Galt will have a good effect  
in showing conclusively the straight-forward  
and honorable course pursued by the Cana-  
dian Government and people during the  
trying times of the American war and Fen-  
ian invasion, and how little we deserve  
from the United States such evi-nces of  
enmity as have of late been given. Not to  
mention the huge impertinence of the press  
when presuming to talk of annexation—an  
idea which never seriously entered the head  
of a single man in the Dominion whose opi-  
nions are worth a straw. In dealing with  
this subject the republican press has shown  
a profound want of ordinary courtesy and  
common sense, indeed their language has  
been so overbearing and insulting to the peo-  
ple of Canada that it has roused a spirit of  
opposition and dislike which offers one of  
the greatest barriers to their pet idea of ab-  
sorbing this country. Distinctively British  
in our feelings and mode of thought we can-  
not contemplate foreign interference with-  
out anger, while the every day experience  
afforded us of the faults and absurdities of  
republican rule supplies us with the very  
best argument against it. This matter has  
been renewed in every possible shade and  
commented upon in every possible manner,  
and to write further upon it would be merely  
to go over ground already fully explored;  
the ridiculous side of the matter, however,  
reached a climax in the Commons last Mon-  
day. Col. Gray one of the most eloquent,  
and, certainly, the most polished and ele-  
gant speaker in the House in his speech,  
which will be found elsewhere in the pre-  
sent issue, followed up the absurdity of  
Senator Chandler with a sarcastic addenda  
of resolutions which fairly brought down the  
House, and which were a touching commen-  
tary upon those resolutions in reference to  
the "Alabama" claims which have found so  
much favor amongst our neighbours. After  
this the thing is fairly run into the ground,  
but we are glad the feelings of our people  
upon this subject have been made known  
through their representatives. It will ac-  
quaint the people of England with our sen-  
timents, and let the United States Govern-  
ment know, what they have, perhaps, never  
realized, that Canadians have no liking or  
sympathy for them or their institutions, at  
least not sufficient to cause them to desire  
closer political relations than what already  
subsists.

AS Mr. Galt truly observed the Republic  
will lose no opportunity to annoy and  
humiliate us; such has been their policy in  
the past and we may fairly apprehend it  
will be the same in the future. This being  
fully understood, the sooner we let our  
meddlesome neighbors know our sentiments  
the better; it is all sheer folly to seek the  
good will of a determinedly quarrelsome

neighbor, and, having done all in our power to perpetuate friendly relations we can do no more, and for the future we must remain contemptuously deaf to all explosions of Yankee bombast, and if they should be so mad as to add aggression to insult we will only have to teach them as our fathers did before us that a brave, hardy and independent people can neither be bought like cattle, treated like slaves, nor have their dearest rights made the subject of commercial speculation. The destiny of four millions of British Freemen will be decided by themselves and that, too, in spite of all extraneous influence by whomsoever exercised.

It may not be generally known, but the fact is nevertheless well authenticated, that Canada possess a better trained male population than any nation in the world. The admirable facilities granted by our government to young men desirous of obtaining military knowledge have been abundantly taken advantage of, and the consequence has been to make the present generation of Canadian youth practical military men, fitted, at any emergency, to take up arms and not only use them effectively, but pursue the ordinary routine of military life without violently wringing their ideas, as must inevitably be the case with civilians suddenly transformed into soldiers. This fact is an evidence of wisdom on the part of our legislators of which they may well feel proud, and for which they deserve the commendation of the nation at large. There is nothing which tends so much to give a tone of manly independence accompanied with self reliance to the minds of the men of a nation as education of their military instincts. These are naturally well developed in Canadians, as their fondness for military life and aptness in learning its details fully demonstrate.

During the late war for southern independence many Canadians distinguished themselves in both armies, but principally in that of the North, and it is a well known fact that at the present moment graduates of our military schools are serving with honor in the armies of England, the United States, France, Spain, and South America, not to mention the large number enrolled in that devoted and—the Papal Zouaves. These men who have gone abroad to perfect themselves in the profession of arms have won honor for themselves and respect for the name of Canadian, and give another proof, if such were needed, that the people of the Dominion are foremost among the warlike races of the world.

Thinking upon this subject we cannot but congratulate the people of Canada upon the spirit which animates their young men, and while such deserves to be fostered and encouraged as giving the best guarantee for the future stability of our institution, we should cling with the utmost tenacity to the principle from which that spirit arose—Loyalty. Loyalty, not only to the Empire and

the Crown, but to Canada and those institutions under which we are rapidly becoming a great and prosperous people. This with strength and rectitude of purpose, firmness and self-reliance we may fairly hope to erect upon this continent an Empire that will be a worthy offspring of that grand old nation which has given us our laws and our liberties, and which is now so grandly conducting us upon the path of destiny.

Since the close of the late American war the flow of emigration to the United States which had been checked by that contest has recommenced with greater volume than ever. Every country in Europe is disgorging its surplus population, to swell the tide, which is pouring westward to fill up the prairies. The Eastern States of the Union have caught the Western fever and even Canada sends forth her quota to swell the flood. In every train for the West may be met Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, down-cast Yankees, and habitants of Lower Canada, all bound for the Land of promise—all tempted by the glowing accounts of high wages and free homesteads to be obtained there. The failures of numbers of their forerunners has no power to check the tide, the warnings of the press are disregarded and the result in the majority of instances of this western movement is bitter disappointment and loss of fortune to the emigrants. The Western States are already well filled, and there is hardly a branch of business there which is not overcrowded. The cities are filled with hundreds of men out of employment, the supply of labor exceeds the demand, and the natural consequence is that wages are low. In fact newly arrived emigrants are glad to obtain work for their board. In the agricultural districts the case is little better. The immense influx of the rural population of Europe has furnished the farmers with an abundant supply of field laborers, so that in any portion of Ontario farm hands can obtain higher wages than in any state east of the Missouri. There is still a large tract of country to the west of that river awaiting settlement, but the pioneer will find the soil inferior to that of the free grant lands of Ontario, while his life and property are at the mercy of hostile Indians. The advancing tide of civilization will soon sweep away the latter, but can never make a naturally barren country, fertile. If our young population wish to find homes in the West amid the most fertile soil and one of the finest and most healthy climates in America, let them bend their course towards the Red River settlement. The great drawback to this magnificent country has hitherto been, the despotic sway over it of the Hudson's Bay Company. Now that this huge monopoly is about to be broken up, and the territory added to the Dominion, it will soon become under our wise laws, and sound institutions what nature has destined it to be the garden of North America.

The *Montreal Star* is a clever and fast paper, it is, however, a little too fast sometimes, and in its issue of last Monday came out on a new tack, this time it was not Anonyma, nor the piano, nor the umbrella that came under the pen of our lively contemporary but nothing less than British connection, which, it declares, would be beneficial to both Canada and England to sever. We would not wish to accuse the *Star* of annexation proclivities but the arguments by which it seeks to bolster up its proposition are mere assertions and through them we can see, as through a veil, the beautiful features of the *New York Herald*. Here are the proposed advantages:—

"It would remove the only possible cause of discord between England and America, or Canada and America. It would do away with the foolish prejudice of sentiment because of British connection, which makes the Americans misjudge Canada, and retards American investments. It would, wisely conducted, lead to the Zollverein, where the profits are five to one in our favor. It would swamp provincial discontents. It would bring to full fruition the industries of Canada, her carrying trade and manufactures. It would place the two countries on the same footing materially, and thus arrest the exodus. It would make the property holder more secure, and his property more valuable, give the workman higher wages, the employer a better business."

After this the article winds up by asking the very pertinent question:—

"Then Why Not?"

We will undertake to answer the question. It would not remove the only possible cause of discord between the countries, because the differences between them spring from other causes than British rule on this continent, and besides were Canada deprived of the moral and material support of England she could not hope to resist for any length of time the impertinent demands of an aggressive and unprincipled government like that of the United States. Then again the Imperial Government has guaranteed the loans for the construction of our great public works, and the public faith of Canada is pledged to England for the fulfilment of her share in the contract. It would not do away with the "foolish prejudice of sentiment" (beautiful euphemistic phrase) with which Americans regard Canadians, because there is a deep-rooted and irradicable distaste for republican institutions in the breast of the Canadian people and they will never willingly run risk of being at the mercy of such rings as manipulate public affairs at Washington. Zollverein translated means annexation, or, at least, intimate political connection and we will have none of it. It would "swamp provincial discounts" and provincial credit too and bring us under the glorious reign of shin plasters and greenbacks. We would like to know how Canada, thrown upon her own resources and deprived of the advantages of British commercial support is going to bring to "full fruition" her industries, her carrying trade and manufactures?

We did not think there was a paper in Canada had the hardihood to propound such an absurd proposition. Independence would not, and could not, by any possibility place the two countries upon the same footing materially. And as to the exodus of French Canadians, the same thing is taking place continually on this continent; people in poor and thickly populated districts will naturally spread themselves westward for the purpose of bettering their condition, and emigration is the natural overflow of people and is something altogether beyond the influence of political administration. The last proposition is altogether wrong and being dependent upon the truth or otherwise of the foregoing is easily disposed of. There is no country in the world where property is more secure to the holder or returns a better interest, or where workmen get better wages; and, as regards the employers business, the rapidly increasing wealth and importance of the Dominion gives sufficient testimony.

But there is another argument, and the strongest yet advanced, why Canada should not now seek independence, and that is because the position of Great Britain as a ruling power in the world requires that she should retain her possessions upon this continent; the moment they are lost to her she will take the first stride downwards and the loss of her other outlying possessions will be a matter for speculation. We do not doubt but a time will come when it will be advantageous to Great Britain to let Canada assume the responsibilities of a separate nationality but that day is yet very far distant, and to advance the subject now shows a want of true knowledge of the country not to mention its premature discourtesy.

A **GRAND** or **HONOR** consisting of one Field officer, one Captain, two Lieutenants, and 100 Non-commissioned officers and gunners has been detailed to receive His Excellency the Governor General at the Citizens' Ball, to be given in this city next Wednesday, 5th inst. Major Ross will be in command, and we are satisfied this splendid Brigade will make an impressive show on the occasion.

At Kingston O. last week a Bazaar was held in St. George's Hall on behalf of a very worthy charity—the Canada Military Orphan Asylum. The display of articles we believe, was more than usually good and we hope the effort was crowned with the great success it deserved.

#### REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 1st inst.

METCALFE.—O. Lt. Jas. R. Hanna., \$2.

OTTAWA.—Major Seale., \$4.

HAZELDEAN.—O. Dr. C. Church., \$2.

IREVOIS.—O. Capt. McDonell., \$2. Lieut. M. \$2.

SIMCOE.—Sgt. C., \$2.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Could you suggest any means by which the pay for the 31st Battalion could be got for the drill of 1867. It would appear that Paymaster Leys has set the Militia Department at defiance, and will not pay the money although he had pre-emptory orders to do so three months ago. It is hard that men should be kept out of their pay nearly one year after it is earned—poor encouragement for Volunteers. If you can suggest anything that could be done you will oblige. I believe everything that could be done by the Colonel and Adjutant to get the pay has been attended to.

Yours respectfully,  
AN OFFICER IN 31ST BATTALION.  
Owen Sound, 16th April, 1869.

#### THOSE BADGES.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I noticed in your columns some time since a letter from a Quebec Volunteer making tender inquiries after his badge won at Lacrairie last year. Please inform him that the subject of badges is still under the consideration of the Committee of the late match, and that as soon as an appropriate style of badge can be agreed upon orders will be sent to England to have them specially made, and that in all probability in course of time they will be duly issued.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

#### FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Pursuant to notice the council of the Ontario Provincial Rifle Association met at the Brigade office last Thursday for general business. From the names of the gentlemen composing the committee, who, by the bye, are not all Lieut. Colonels, we may expect such beneficial results as are sure to follow the efforts of an interested and working body.

*Managing Committee.*—Major MacMaster, Lt. Col. Durie, Judge Macdonald (Guelph), Lt. Col. R. B. Denison, Lt. Col. Boalton (Cobourg), Lt. Col. Dennis, Lt. Col. Brunel, Lt. Col. Gillmor, Major Scoble, Capt. Boustead, Major Croft, Capt. McLean, Capt. Edwards, Lieut. Russell.

*Firing Committee.*—Lieut. Col. Skinner (Hamilton), Lt. Col. Moffat (London), Lt. Col. Jackson (Brockville), Judge Macdonald (Guelph), Lt. Col. Fairbanks (Oshawa), Major MacMaster, Major Scoble, Major Croft, Capt. Boustead.

It has been decided to hold the first Provincial match on the Garrison Common, Toronto, on the 22nd June and following days. Great inducements will be held out to become proficient in the use of the Snider rifle by apportioning to it four-fifths of the prize money. Altogether about \$1,600 or more will be competed for, including valuable prizes by the ever generous General Stisted,

C. B., Lieutenant Governor Howland, C. B., the President (Mr. Czowski), and others. The prizes will be principally cash and about a dozen of Snider rifles. The Committee, I believe, intend to encourage those who are not "crack shots" by making about 20 prizes in each match and offering a liberal "consolation match." As the programme is not yet officially confirmed, I am not at liberty to give further particulars at present but will probably be able to furnish full data next letter. There is no doubt but the above inducements, together with half fare tickets, will attract a large gathering of the hono and sinow of this Province.

The Secretary has notified by advertisement that Associations may affiliate on payment of \$10 (which secures twenty memberships), and that the first fifteen will each receive a Snider rifle. At the close of the season it is the intention, I believe, to grant each affiliated association \$20. It is to be hoped that at the meeting of the Dominion Association, next week in Ottawa, the members may take a hint from Ontario and elect an able and working governing body, so that we may have a satisfactory meeting at the Dominion match this year. I have had the pleasure of a peep at the advance sheets of Lieut. Russell's Handbook of Rifle Shooting, which will be most usefull little affair and is profusely illustrated.

At a Court Martial the other day a soldier was sentenced to five years penitentiary for striking an officer. Col. Anderson, C. B., at a full parade of the Garrison, commented on the serious nature of such an offence, and reminded the men that any wrong the soldier could have easily righted by the proper means, and that the case of a private soldier would receive the best attention as well as that of an officer.

The sale of the 13th Hussar horses takes place on the 11th May. The several Military Schools are besieged with applicants, who anticipate that they will be closed at the end of the present or following terms.

#### FROM HAMILTON.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The semi annual Inspection of the Hamilton Volunteer Field Battery, took place on Friday evening the 23rd ult., at the James Street Drill Shed. The inspecting officer, Lieut.-Col. Villiers, (who, by the way was at one time connected with the Battery as commanding officer) expressed himself as highly pleased with the clean, tidy and soldier-like appearance of the men, and was gratified to see so many old members had re-enrolled under the new Act.

The movements were confined to a few formations by fours, which, considering the very small amount of attention Volunteers can pay to marching drill, was very good indeed. The Battery has now its full complement of men, and the only drawback is the wretched state of the uniforms. Capt. Smith, who never spares any pains to pro-

mote the interests of his corps, is making strenuous efforts to obtain a new supply, and as he is fairly entitled to it we hope he will soon have it in his power to issue new clothing to the whole of the battery.

The officers and members of No. 4 Company, 13th Battalion, with their friends, met at Mr. D. Black's Club House, James street, to enjoy their annual dinner. The chair was occupied by Captain Ritchie, and the vice chair by Lieut. Young. Among those present were Lieut. Cols. Villiers and Skinner, Captains Henery, Law, and Routh; Qr. Master Mason; Lieutenant Moore, and ex-Color-Sergt. Shuttleworth. Ample headway having been made against the bountiful supply of viands prepared by the champion caterer. Letters of apology were read from John Brown, Esq., their late captain, and from Sergt. Major Rosconnel.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were then given, and received with enthusiastic responses. Col. Skinner and Captain Henery responded on behalf of the Volunteers, both gentlemen expressing the hope that the men would attend drill and become perfect, and thus redeem their good name at the forthcoming inspection.

At Quebec the Grand jury returned a true bill against Chaloner for the shooting of Whitaker of the 53rd Regiment. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" and his trial was fixed for Saturday last. His confinement we learn has not affected him much, the *Chronicle* says he appears to have grown taller and looks well.

**MARCH OUT.**—The weather on Monday evening proved as propitious as could be desired, and the 14th P. W. O. Rifles had their long deferred March Out. The Battalion mustered about 200 in number, and paraded the streets, headed by its fine Band, which, like the Battalion itself, is rapidly improving. The appearance of the men, and the order and discipline observed, were very creditable. The Band played for an hour or so in the Market Square, where crowds of people congregated to hear its melody. About half past nine o'clock the Battalion marched back to the Drill Shed and was dismissed.—*Kingston Whig.*

Gen. Grant is tired of being President. The *Baltimore Sun's* Washington correspondent, says "he has scarcely a moment he can call his own, and this incessant wear and tear upon his time and patience is already making considerable inroads upon his iron constitution and his hitherto imperturbable temper, and he last night remarked to a friend that if he had any idea of what he was really to encounter he would never have consented to enter into the business."

**FEMALE DUELLING IN PARIS.** Great excitement was, says a Paris correspondent, caused on Monday night on the Boulevards by a duel between two *coquettes*. The young ladies had been keeping Easter Sunday rather too freely, and while playing a game of dominoes got into high words about their respective lovers. On being turned out of the café they adjourned to a quiet street, where they had it out with daggers. One of them so seriously wounded that she is not expected to recover.

(Continued from page 291.)

When the Reciprocity Treaty was about to terminate, the Government of the late Provinces sent delegates to Washington to negotiate for a renewal, but the Americans refused to concede such terms as Canada could honorably accept, and this Government had not lost sight of the matter, but they could not coerce the Americans. If the Americans chose to be like the Chinese, to trade among themselves, and exclude foreigners, there was no help for it. We could not make laws for them, and we must submit until they come to the reasonable standpoint of civilized nations.—(Cheers.) The motion was then passed.

Hon. Mr. DOROX then moved the address for correspondence relating to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and it being then six o'clock, the House adjourned.

In the Commons on Friday.

The General Estimates for the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1870, were laid before the House. The expenditure authorized by statute for the public debt is \$5,252,363.01, being less than last year by \$1,215,124.39, whilst it is further considered that the moneys temporarily invested by the Government will yield the interest of \$236,079.

For Civil Government last year was \$719,266.66; this year \$701,051.66, showing a reduction of \$18,315.

For the administration of Justice the amount last year was \$316,016.66; this year it is \$313,866.66, or a reduction of \$2,150.

For Police, last year was \$55,000; this year \$43,440, or a reduction of \$11,560.

For Legislation the sum voted last year was \$481,638.63, showing a reduction of \$37,775.70, according to the printed estimate, or nearly \$40,000, as stated by the Hon. Finance Minister in the House last night.

For the Geological Survey and Observatories last year was asked, \$30,750; this year, \$29,700, showing the small reduction of \$50.

For Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, last year showed \$2,500; this year, \$5,100, or an increase of \$3,600. This increase is chiefly owing to the salaries paid to Deputy Registrars in Nova Scotia, and to the officers there charged with the duty of furnishing statistics.

For Immigration and Quarantine, last year showed \$35,575; this year \$55,270—an increase of \$20,305, due to the enlarged measures taken to foster immigration this year.

For Marine Hospitals, last year showed \$37,000; this year, \$34,500—a decrease of \$2,500.

For Pensions, last year \$50,158.34; this year, \$55,072.51—an increase of \$4,914.20, caused by the pensions of the Hon. W. H. Draper and the Hon. T. C. Aylwin.

For Public Works and Buildings last year was voted \$2,503,000; this year is asked, \$3,635,655—an increase of \$1,135,355. This large increase is due to the commencement of work on the Intercolonial Railway.

For Ocean and River Steam and Packet Service last year was voted \$332,100; this year is asked \$352,941—or an increase of \$20,841, which appears to have been occasioned chiefly by the moiety paid to the Inman line of steamers to Halifax.

Without attempting to analyse fully the estimates brought down, it will be seen from the brief statement of the main figures which we have given, that the Government has endeavored to study economy to the greatest possible extent. It is noticeable that where reductions were possible they have been made, and the only increases over last year occur in items which could

not be avoided. Even with these unavoidable increased items, the result is satisfactory. Thus, for last year we had \$11,090,592.69; for this year, \$10,966,553.80; showing on the whole a reduction of \$132,033.89. We think that the country will congratulate itself on this desirable reduction.

#### THE RIFLE OF THE FUTURE.

It has been represented or implied by some of our contemporaries that it is proposed to continue the manufacture of Snider-Enfield rifles, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Breech-loading Committee in favour of the Martini-Henry. This statement is founded on a misapprehension of the true state of the case. There is, we understand, no intention whatever, of ignoring the Committee's recommendation. On the contrary, we believe that some Martini-Henry rifles for experimental issue to the troops are to be put in hand at once, and steps will be taken to adapt the machinery at Enfield for the production of a larger number of the arm, for trial on a more extended scale. If these trials prove satisfactory, the rate of manufacture will be increased, and the wholesale re-armament of the troops and navy with Martini-Henry will commence. But, meanwhile, the Snider-Enfield remains the service rifle of our regular troops, and, until a through trial of the proposed arm has been made, must so continue. Under these circumstances, the store of new Enfield rifles having become exhausted by their conversion into Snider-Enfields, it is necessary to manufacture a few thousand new Sniders to meet present requirements; a step which has been rendered the more necessary by Mr. Cardwell's decision to arm about 20,000 militia with the Snider this summer. Therefore this extent the manufacture of Snider-Enfield rifle will continue. But this is a very different thing from perpetuating the manufacture of Snider rifles on a large scale. No more will be made than are absolutely required. Advantage has been taken of the occasion to apply to the arm an arrangement locking down the breech-block, and preventing it from being blown open in the event of a cartridge giving way. The safety bolt is of a simple character and its use involves no new or extra movement, simple pressure against the thumb-piece, such as is necessary under any circumstances to open the block, serving to withdraw the bolt. The barrels of the new arm, which will be distinguished by the numeral 111., will be made of steel, instead of iron; and a few minor constructive improvements have been introduced. We fear that there is not much chance of any of the Martini-Henry rifles being ready for trial at Wimbledon this year, as had been proposed; and it will probably be several months before an issue of any magnitude can be made to the troops.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The London Gazette of the 9th ult., contains the following:

9th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Harry Gardner from the Royal Canadian Rifles Regiment, to be Ensign, vice J. Gordon, transferred to the 89th Foot; April 1.

10th Foot Ensign Malcolm Wilson, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice A. Paget, transferred to the 18th Hussars; April 1.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign Morton Frederick Thrupp from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment to be Ensign, vice Collins, promoted; April 1.

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 23rd April, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

Lieut. Colonel Caleb McCully is appointed Brigade Major of the 3rd Brigade Division, Military District number Eight, vice Lieut. Colonel Willis whose resignation is hereby accepted.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

No. 6 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James A. Mahon, Gentleman, vice Hyman, promoted.

14th Battalion "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston.

No. 2 Company.

To be Ensign.

Edward Hanley Smythe, Gentleman, M. S., vice Slavin promoted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Hamilton Sommerville, Gentleman, M. S., vice Tossell, promoted.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant and Batt. Drill Instructor:

Captain George W. Johnson, M. S., from No. 2 Company, vice Robertson, deceased.

No. 2 Company Fankleek Hill.

To be Captain:

Donald McIntosh, Esquire, late Captain of No. 5 Company, vice George W. Johnson, appointed Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Leamington.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John R. Wilkinson, vice Stockwell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Matthew H. Wilkinson, vice J. R. Wilkinson, promoted:

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Wm. Loy, vice M. H. Wilkinson, promoted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Park Hill.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Joseph Connell, Esquire, vice McKellar, deceased.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Quarter-Master:

Edmund Hamy, Gentleman, vice Morrice, left the limits.

No. 4 Company, Elora.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Andrew McBride, from No. 2 Company, vice Leach, permitted to retire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Robert Tribe, vice McFarlane, permitted to retire.

To be Ensign:

George Leslie, Gentleman, M. S., vice Tribe, promoted.

No. 8 Company, Whittington.

To be Ensign:

George Allingham, Gentleman, M. S., vice Payne, left the limits.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Walkerton.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James Graham Cooper, Gentleman, vice Jamieson, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Gorrie.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Ensign John Kaine, vice Pickford, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

William McDonald Gray, Gentleman, vice Leach, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Robert John Leach, Gentleman, vice Kaine, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Forresters."

No. 5 Company, Barrie.

The resignation of Ensign Graham is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Elginburg.

To be Captain, provisionally:

John Irvine, Esquire, vice P. Lyons.

## BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major B. White, 56th "Grenville" Battalion.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles,"

Montreal.

To be Surgeon:

Colin C. Sewell, Esquire, M. D., vice Paget.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Ed. T. H. F. Paterson, M. S., vice Sewell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign W. J. S. Holwell, M. S., vice Paterson, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George H. Balfour, Gentleman, vice Holwell, promoted.

Provisional Battalion of "Portneuf."

To be Major:

Captain Ed. A. Panet, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

Rimouski Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Joseph Adhémar Martin, M. S., Gentleman, vice E. W. Lepage, left the limits.

Bonaventure Marine Company.

Captain F. D. Gauvreau and Lieutenant J. A. LeBel, should both have been gazetted as graduates from the Military School, and not provisionally, as was stated in the General Order of the 19th February last.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Winter, Gentleman, M. S.

The formation of the following Corps, is hereby authorized, viz:

An Infantry Company at Berthier "en haut," County of Berthier.

To be Captain:

George A. Kittson, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Edmond Emond, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

Agapite A. Laferrière, Gentleman, M. S.

An Infantry Company at St. Urbain, County of Charlevoix.

To be Captain, provisionally.

Onézime Gauthier, Esquire.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

The 1st and 4th Battalions will henceforth be designated as the 1st and 2nd Brigades Garrison Artillery.

The 2nd, 3rd and 5th Battalions will henceforth be designated as the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of Rifles.

Promotions and appointments will hereafter be made to Brigades and Battalions, and not to Batteries and Companies as has been heretofore the case.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The six Infantry Companies at St. John, will be formed into a Battalion, to be called "The St. John Volunteer Battalion."

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew C. Otty.

To be Majors:

Major Charles R. Ray.

"Jas. R. Macchans.

To be Paymaster:

Captain Charles Campbell.

To be Adjutant:

Lieutenant Thomas McKenzie.

To be Quartermaster:

Lieutenant Michael McDonough.

To be Surgeon:

Surgeon S. G. Earle, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon George L. Taylor, M. D.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional:

No. 1 Rifle Company at Halifax, County of Halifax.

To be Captain:

Captain J. S. Maclean.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant William Murray.

To be Ensign:

Ensign J. N. Ritchie.

**No. 2 Rifle Company at Halifax, County of Halifax.**

To be Captain :  
 Captain George Piers.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Lieutenant F. D. Allison.

**No. 3 Rifle Company at Halifax, County of Halifax.**

To be Captain :  
 Captain W. S. Symonds.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Lieutenant John M. Hay.

**No. 4 Rifle Company at Halifax, County of Halifax.**

To be Captain :  
 Captain C. C. Vaux.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Lieutenant James Maloney.

To be Ensign :  
 Edmund Fultz, Gentleman.

**No. 5 Rifle Company at Halifax, County of Halifax.**

To be Captain :  
 Captain John D. Cummins.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 James M. Browns, Gentleman.  
 To be Ensign :  
 Patrick O'Mullin, Gentleman.

**No. 1 Infantry Company at Annapolis, County of Annapolis.**

To be Captain :  
 George A. Court, Esquire.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Thomas N. Chesley, Gentleman.  
 To be Ensign :  
 W. L. Marshal, Gentleman.

**No. 2 Infantry Company at Annapolis, County of Annapolis.**

To be Captain :  
 Edward M. Morse, Esquire.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 George W. Charlton, Gentleman.  
 To be Ensign :  
 J. A. Morse, Gentleman.

**No. 3 Infantry Company at Annapolis, County of Annapolis.**

To be Captain :  
 David Wade, Esquire.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Campbell Willett, Gentleman.  
 To be Ensign :  
 William Leonard Wade, Gentleman.

**No. 4 Infantry Company at Annapolis, County of Annapolis.**

To be Captain :  
 John Charlton, Esquire.  
 To be Lieutenant :  
 Joseph H. Graves, Gentleman.  
 To be Ensign :  
 Albert J. Hall, Gentleman.

By command of His Excellency  
 the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,  
 D.A.G. Militia.  
 Canada.

**HEAD QUARTERS,**

Ottawa, 23rd April, 1869.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**

No. 1.

**RESERVE MILITIA.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

**REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF SIMCOE.**

**No. 1 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Ensign Robert Woods, from the late 4th Non-Service Battalion of Simcoe.

To be Ensign :  
 Ensign Joseph Fennell, junior, from the late 4th Non-Service Battalion.

**No. 2 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 John Sloan, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Samuel Wray, Gentleman.

**No. 3 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Robert Cox, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Benjamin Ross, junior, Gentleman.

**No. 4 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Ensign James Davis Hipwell, from the late 9th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :  
 William Henry Davis, Gentleman.

**No. 5 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Lieutenant William Erwin, from the late 9th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :  
 Samuel Bell, Gentleman.

**No. 6 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Lieutenant Samuel Heslip, from the late 3rd Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :  
 Malcolm Colquhoun, Gentleman.

**No. 7 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Ensign Colwell Graham, from the late 8th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :  
 Samuel Lester Laing, Gentleman.

**No. 8 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Captain John Ferguson, from the late 7th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :  
 John Devitt, Gentleman.

**No. 9 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 William McDermott, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Robert Lowrey, Gentleman.

**No. 10 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Robert Thompson Banting, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 William Kearns, Gentleman.

**REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE CENTRE RIDING OF WELLINGTON.**

**No. 6 Company Division.**

*Memo.*—"The Village of Orangeville," is included in this Company Division.

*Errata.*—In the General Order of 17th of March last, under No. 8 Company Division, read, "To be Lieutenant: Joshua S. Gerow, Gentleman," instead of "John Gerow," and under No. 9 Company Division, read, "To be Captain: Donald McMurchy, Esquire," instead of "Donald McMucky."

**REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF OXFORD.**

**No. 1 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Ensign William Henderson, from the late 4th Non-Service Battalion of Oxford.

To be Ensign :  
 William W. Cameron, Gentleman.

**No. 2 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 John Ross, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Donald McKay, Gentleman.

**No. 3 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 John Harrington, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Donald W. McKay, Gentleman.

**No. 4 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 John S. Plaskett, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Thompson Willson, Gentleman.

**No. 5 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 Ensign Henry Welford, from the late 2nd Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign :  
 David McBeth, Gentleman.

**No. 6 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 David M. Perry, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 Henry J. Finkle, Gentleman.

**No. 7 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 John Bolton, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 William Putullo, Gentleman.

**No. 8 Company Division.**

To be Lieutenant :  
 John Perry, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :  
 William Hunt, Gentleman.

**REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BOTHWELL.**

**No. 1 Company Division, (Township of Howard.)**

To be Captain :  
 Lieutenant Charles Grant, from late 1st Non-Service Battalion, Kent.

To be Lieutenant :  
 Lieutenant Richard Green, from late 1st Non-Service Battalion of Kent.

No. 2 *Company Division*, (Township of Orford.)

To be Captain:

Captain David Henry Gesner, from late 7th Non-Service Battalion, Kent.

To be Lieutenant:

William Atkinson, Gentleman.

No. 3 *Company Division*, (Township of Camden, with the Gore.)

No. 4 *Company Division*, (Township of Zone, and Village of Bothwell.)

To be Captain:

George Railton, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Lawrence Vogler, Gentleman.

No. 5 *Company Division*, (Township of Sombra.)

No. 6 *Company Division*, (Townships of Dawn and Euphemia.)

To be Captain:

Robert Gunn, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Soloman Huff, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Dobbyn, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BAGOT.

No. 2 *Company Division*

The resignation of Captain John Henderson is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major Daniel Ferguson, from the late 1st Battalion of Northumberland County Militia, vice C. McCully, appointed Brigade Major.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF VICTORIA.

No. 5 *Company Division*.

*Erratum.*—In the General Order of the 24th March last, read: "To be Ensign: Francis Violette, Gentleman," instead of Frederick Violette, Gentleman.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF ONTARIO.

*Froomanton Common School Drill Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Froomanton, under the command of William J. Smith, Esquire, M. S., to be composed of the teachers and pupils of School sections, No. 6 and 12, Township of Brock, and to be styled: "The Froomanton Common School Drill Association."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

*Civil Service of Canada Drill Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Ottawa, under the command of Captain William White, to be composed of members of the Civil Service of Canada, and to be styled: "The Civil Service of Canada Drill Association."

No. 3.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

RETIRED LIST.

Lt.-Colonel John McKerlie, from the late 6th Non-Service Battalion of Norfolk, is permitted to retire with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,  
D.A.G. Militia.  
Canada.

SKETCHES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

BY GEO. MACRAE.

PETERSBURG.

I shall not soon forget the fortnight I spent at Petersburg. They were days of mingled gladness and sorrow—gladness is the society of so many warm-hearted and generous people, sorrow at the evidences that met me everywhere of the fearful ravages of war. Not a road, or ridge, or ravine for miles around the city but had its tale of heroism and death; not a field but had been sown with bullets, and ploughed with shot and shell, and fought over again and again, and drenched with human blood; not a point in those interminable lines of breast-works and rifle-pits that surrounded the city but marked the spot where ragged and half-famished Confederates, hopeless of their cause and yet unconquered, stood shivering through nights of driving sleet and biting frost, glaring across at the Union lines, and giving and receiving the deadly fire that for eleven months was kept up incessantly day and night till the end came.

In the city, too, every house seemed to have its own memories of sadness. Not a household but seemed to have lost in the war one or more of its members. Here was a young family that had lost its head, here were sisters who had lost their brothers; here was an old man who had lost his boy; here was a mother whose son had followed the white flag to Gettysburg and never been heard of more; here was a widow who had lost her husband, her father, and her only son, and had the bitterness of poverty added to her cup. No heart but had some grave within it; and a single word of sympathy would often unseal dumb lips and bring forth tales of suffering and desolation, which, in spite of all differences of opinion about the lost cause, it was impossible to listen to without tears.

A SOUTHERN LADY TELLS ME HER STORY.

Mrs. W. took her journal and read me some paragraphs describing experiences that followed, one or two of which will help the reader to realise such scenes better than any description of mine.

"June 16th.—Have been up for the first time since my illness. Mother and sisters have been out all day ministering to the wounded. Troops have been passing all the afternoon on their way to the left of our lines, where there has been sharp fighting during the day."

"June 17th.—What a night we have had! The enemy opened upon us, shelling a city of defenceless women, children, and wounded soldiers. It was a lovely moonlight night, and I had just gone to bed after listening to a band belonging to some brigade encamped across the river, when I heard the sound of heavy firing, and by and by a shell flew with a whizz over the house and exploded near by.

My heart sank within me! But what could I do? I could only commit myself and my poor stricken country into 'Our Father's' keeping. I lay till nearly one o'clock listening to the booming of guns and the sound of bustling shells, when one exploded so near that the light flashed in my very face, a fragment striking the porch in the rear of our house. This so frightened my sister that she insisted on going over to a neighbour's basement for safety, so in my weak state I made an effort to dress, and taking our two servants with us we went. O what sad weary hours were those as we lay listening to the fearful sounds that seemed to threaten us every moment with destruction. Some, even, of the dying had to be moved from place to place during the night, to spots where they might at least die quietly.

"Saturday, June 18th.—To-day we sent off mother and sister to Raleigh. I must manage to remain here till I can know the fate of my dear husband, who is with General Lee, and has been through the terrible conflicts of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

"I shall never forget this afternoon. We were just sitting down to dinner when we heard the sound of martial music, and knowing that General Lee's army was momentarily expected, we hastened to the door. Sure enough, the head of the column (A. P. Hill's corps) was just turning into the street, and which regiment should come first but our own gallant 12th Virginia—lut, oh, so worn with travel and fighting, so dusty and ragged, their faces so thin and drawn, by privation that we scarcely knew them. It made one's heart ache to look at them. Ah! how many dear familiar faces we missed from those ranks of war-worn heroes! It was a sad home-coming, and even now they were hurrying on to the front to save their homes from the enemy. Ah, how my eager eyes searched through those ranks for one! As the column moved up the street, I saw a poor, thin, travel-worn figure step out of the ranks and wave his hat to me. In spite of rags and emaciation I knew my own—  
he, then, thank God, was safe—still spared to battle for his beloved South. I felt frantic with joy to see him, and yet, alas, in such a plight, and even now marching towards danger and death! They were passing so rapidly, and the crowd was so great, that I could not reach him. But our faithful servant Becky, when I pointed out her 'mars,' ran with lightning speed up another street, in order to flank the column, which she succeeded in doing, rushed up to the ranks, and seizing her dear young master by the hand, went as far as she could, with him, cheering the poor fellow with news of home and dear ones there."

"What would the Yankee philanthropist have thought," said Mrs. W., "with a touch of Southern feeling in her time, 'had he observed that scene between an 'oppressed slave' and her 'tyrant' master'?"

ATTACHMENT OF SLAVES TO THEIR MASTERS.

"And that," said Mrs. W., "is not the only proof I could give you of Becky's fidelity. When we were forced to fly, Becky could not be prevailed upon to seek safety with us. She insisted on remaining here in spite of danger and privation, to take care of such property as we had to leave. When the city was given up to the enemy, Becky still kept 'watch and ward' over our things, though threatened with Castle Thunder and even death by some of the Yankee soldiers if she did not give up her master's property. Our other two servants were equally faithful. They followed us into our 'refugee' life, and were like other daughters to our

THE PRINCE OF WALES

In reply to the abominable stories which have been circulated in reference to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, a well informed English paper says: He is a high toned English gentleman, doing nothing night or day to dishonour his name or cloud the high hopes connected with his future. He is represented as very impressible, desirous of gaining information, and generous to a fault. The stories of his ill-treatment of the Princess of Wales, or of his neglecting her are equally untrue. He is exceedingly happy, and even jovial, in his house among his children. He is their companion and playmate, and does not hesitate to have with them a Royal romp. No one who has ever seen the Royal children as they are called, can fail to be impressed with the fact that that they are as well cultured as any children in the British dominion. The very children sweeping the street crossings take of their hats to the children of the Prince of Wales, and are sure to get a bow in return, or a courteous acknowledgment worthy of George the Fourth. In public the Prince is a model of attention to his wife. At pic-nics he looks after her to see that she takes no cold, guards her with shawls and clothing; indeed he gives personal attention to the comforts of his guests, including his coachman, footman, and servants who wait upon the Royal party. He is a high-toned, honourable man in all his dealings, official and personal. The Prince of Wales possesses great animal spirits, and his personal attention to his great estates does not afford him sufficient employment to answer his physical nature. On more than one occasion he has been known to attend fires and work at the brakes by the hour with the common firemen, glad of the chance to have a healthy recreation and at the same time to do a good thing. Such is the Prince of Wales, as represented by a person who knows him even better than his Royal mother.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

We learn by the London journals that the tide of this season's emigration has fairly set in towards Canada. The *Canadian News* of the 15th inst., says:

At last the great masses of the emigrating classes from this country seem to be alive to the fact that Canada at this moment presents more real inducements to emigrants to settle in her midst than any other of our colonial possessions. Nor is it in this country alone that this fact is becoming generally known. From the continent we hear that large numbers are arranging for a permanent settlement in the German settlements of Ontario, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the *mandat* which is at present in force, prohibiting the issue of "Through Tickets" were rescinded, at all events so far as the Grand Trunk Railway is concerned—a company that takes special care of all emigrants passing over its lines—the settlement of German emigrants in the Dominion would be tenfold what it has been in the past. The numbers that are proceeding by the Allan line of steamers to Quebec are greatly on the increase, no less than 3000 emigrants having taken passage within the last two or three weeks:

A GREAT change, it will be seen, is to be made this year at Wimbledon, by making in almost all the competitions two sighting-shots, or at the least, the payment for such compulsory. The payment will be made at the time of entry.

The New York *Army and Navy Journal* in its issue of April 24th gets off the following characteristic editorial squib, the concluding portion of which we recommend to our friends in the east who are enamoured with American institutions "Revolvers included"

The Bangor (Maine) *Whig* expresses alarm lest serious trouble should arise from the bitter disputes at present existing between the American and Canadian fishermen, now plying their vocation in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay Chaleur, and the Bay of Fundy. The Canadians assert that the American fishermen overbearingly encroach upon their rights in those waters, and complaints of these alleged invasions of their so-called "native rights" are loud and numerous. They claim that the Americans fish close up to the rocks, and that even so unreliable and almost unbearable an incursion as this does not content their well-known enterprise, dash and energy; but that the "Yankees" will not permit the Canadians to approach their long nets, which they are charged with wantonly stretching from boat to boat, often forming a complete blockade for many miles in length, which is utterly unapproachable, and of course impassable. It is moreover represented that when the Canadian fishermen approach their "Yankee" brethren and their netted outposts too closely, loaded revolvers are pointed at them, and in two or three instances have been actually fired upon the provincial John Bulls. This is an unpleasant state of things, but it is one of those local difficulties for which it is hard to apply a remedy. Perhaps these Canadian fishermen may be able to console themselves with the thought that after annexation they will be entitled to all the privileges of the Yankees, revolvers included.

GENERAL ALMONTE.—A very distinguished Mexican has just died in Paris. He had been a soldier, a diplomatist, a statesman, and a personal friend of Lord Palmerston, about whom he delighted to converse. He was General Almonte, sometime "Regent" of that ephemeral Empire to preside over which the hapless Maximilian was enticed from Miramar. Almonte was more than three-fourths a Red Indian. He was the son of the famous Cuva Morellos—a half-caste—by a woman of pure Indian blood. His name of Almonte was not, as erroneously stated, derived from the fact that his father, the patriotic priest, in setting out on his expeditions against the Spaniards, used to shout out "*Al monte! Al monte!*"—"To the Mountain!" It has been traced to a totally different origin. While he was a baby, his mother carried him in the ranks of the insurgent force; and when the father saw an action with the Spaniards imminent, he habitually caused the mother and child to be sent to a place of safety in the hills; hence the phrase common among the rebels when Spanish troops came in sight, "*Elninoal Monte!*"—"Let the child be sent to the hill!" The career of the General was troublous enough, and he contributed his fair share to the intrigues, plots, and counterplots which, ever since the death of Yturbide, have made up Mexican politics; but he was a kindly, courteous, and accomplished gentleman. He never cut anybody's throat; he never squeezed gold dust out of a foreign merchant; and he never robbed the stage coach—which is saying a great deal for anybody who has ever had to do with politics in Mexico.—*Daily Telegraph.*

invalid mother. Even after they were free, they remained with her—one nursing her tenderly, the other hiring herself out daily that she might earn money enough to buy such little comforts and luxuries as her mistress had been accustomed to, and which she could so ill want in her feeble state of health.

"They are with us still," continued Mrs. W. "That was Becky that waited on you at tea."

SHELLING THE CITY—GENERAL LEE.  
Mrs. W.—resumed her journal—"my darling boy came in from camp this morning to spend the day with us, looking worn, weary, and dusty; but I got him a bath and clean clothes, which was a luxury indeed to one who for thirty days had never got his coat taken off, and his shoes only twice. We managed, too, to get him up a breakfast, to which he did full justice with his soldier-like appetite. But, poor fellow! he has not got peace to enjoy his day. The enemy has got the range of the city, and has been shelling furiously. These dreadful missiles fly over and around us like great birds with wild rushing wings bearing destruction. We hear one coming, and can only clasp our hands in silent prayer, and when it passes, oh! how heartily we exclaim "Thank God!" How this ever-abiding presence of death makes us feel our entire dependence on our Father! But this wear and tear of the nerves—this constant dread of the fate that next moment may bring upon us—is itself a slow death.

"June 19th.—It has not seemed like Sunday. The stillness of the Sabbath has been broken by the continuous picket-firing along our lines, the passing of troops through the streets, and all the confusion and noise attending the presence of a large army. Still the Sabbath bells called us to the sanctuary, where, attending to heavenly things, we might forget earth and all its woe.

"As the shells did not seem to be falling in the street, my aunt and I ventured out. Suddenly I heard the multitudinous sound of horses' feet, and on turning around, beheld a grand-looking man riding up the street, escorted by a suite of officers, couriers, &c. I knew by intuition that it was our great chief, the Christian warrior, General Lee. I felt as in the presence of royalty. And does he not indeed wear a crown of fame, glittering with the priceless gem of a nation's confidence? I exclaimed aloud, 'O Aunt, look!—General Lee!' She shared my enthusiasm. So did every one around. You could see the faces of citizens and soldiers light up as the great commander passed. He also was on his way to the church, where by and by we saw him. How humble and devout was the demeanour of this great and good man as he humbly knelt in God's holy temple and 'kept silence before Him.' Surely Heaven's blessing is, and will ever rest, upon him.

"General A. P. Hill knelt beside him. He is a small man, but has a very military bearing, and a countenance pleasing, but inexpressibly sad."

"Ah, I know the reason now," said Mrs. W., looking up, with the tears in her eyes. "I know why he looked so sad. It was the shadow of his early death. He fell in the last battle around Petersburg, the very day that the city was evacuated."

She resumed—"General Lee, to our great gratification, shook hands with several of us as he left the church. He has a beautiful eye, benevolent but clear and searching in its expression, a noble countenance, with hair and beard which the terrible burden of a nation's cares seems to have prematurely whitened."



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