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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.

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No. 8.

GIBRALTAR.

Where the midland sea and the ocean meet
Stands a corner of British ground,
There the wild waves dash at a mountain's feet
With a giant fortress crowned.
The Spaniards cast a jealous eye,
As they see our flag from its summit fly,
But the Dons may come and the Dons may go,
And frown and strut on the shore below,
But they never shall have Gibraltar, no!
They never shall have Gibraltar.

'Twas a British fleet in the days of old
To the Straits came westward bound,
When Sir George Rooke, our Admiral bold,
Resolved on a deed renowned.
Said he, "That fortress may serve some day
To guard old England's blue highway,
And he swore that the Dons might come and go
And the Dons might fight both high and low
But they should not keep Gibraltar, no!
They shall not keep Gibraltar."

The brave old Admiral kept his word
And the noble fortress won,
And what he took by the gun and sword
We have kept with the sword and gun.
The last time was when France and Spain
'Gainst Elliot strove four years in vain.
For the Dons may come and the Dons may go,
And bring allies to aid the blow,
But they never shall take Gibraltar, no!
They never shall take Gibraltar.

O, never speak of yielding back
That gem of the British Crown!
Where our fathers planted the Union Jack,
Shall their children haul it down?
The strongest fort is justly due
To those who can take it and hold it too,
So the Dons may come and the Dons may go,
And frown and strut on the shore below,
But they never shall have Gibraltar, no!
They never shall have Gibraltar.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER VII.

It would appear that the great European contest had absorbed the faculties of the British War Departments in 1812-14, and that little or no consideration was paid to the details of a contest which was commenced for the purpose of striking a vital blow at England's Naval Supremacy, not only on this continent but throughout the world.

Political theorists have held that the loss of her Colonial possessions would be an unalloyed blessing to Great Britain—the

Government of the United States risked a contest on the issue of which their very existence was staked, to take by force what was then the least important of them—Canada—and events have proved that the measure, if successful, would have been a wise one.

To resist that attempt England entrusted the chief command of her Army and Fleet in North America, at the beginning of the contest, to men whose professional abilities were below mediocrity and whose mischievous habits of procrastination led to numerous disasters, while their attempts at negotiation with a wily foe were evidences of their imbecility; luckily some of the subordinate officers understood their duty to the country and had practical professional knowledge.

The campaigns for the defence of Canada bore testimony to the imbecility of the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's land forces in America, as well as a worse quality even in the commander-in-chief of the Naval forces in that Province; and as if to add another element of confusion, a series of raids were devised (for plan there was none) on the coast of the United States, which carried the art of war back to the days of the old Scandinavian sea rovers. In reviewing this contest it is hard to tell what object the parties engaged in organising those expeditions had in view as they bore no relation whatever to the operations undertaken elsewhere, and although the coast and interior of the United States are peculiarly vulnerable to a power commanding the seaboard in consequence of the many large and navigable rivers reaching the most vital points, no advantage seems to have been derived from this circumstance, and while towns or villages were burning on the coast all the munitions and provisions necessary for the campaign against Canada were safe a few miles inland and quietly undergoing transportation to their destination by the admirable water ways of the country without the sapient commanders of the British fleets or armies being aware of how that process was effected. Under existing circumstances a few heavily armed vessels would at once paralyse the whole internal trade of the

United States by the possession of the Mississippi and Hudson, the same could be effected in 1812 and the war finished in one campaign.

Either deeming the war of too little moment or willing to try the effect of negotiation the British administration relieved Admiral Sawyer by sending out Sir John Warren, a superannuated Admiral who had outlived whatever perceptive faculties he possessed, Naval commander-in-chief; his second in command, Rear Admiral George Cockburn, was a man of genius and ability and his exertions went far to cover the imbecility of his chief. With the 74 gun ships San Domingo and Marlborough, the frigates Maidstone, Belvidera, Statira and Fantom brig; those officers anchored in Chesapeake bay early in February, 1813.

On 8th February at 9 a.m. while a British squadron consisting of the 18 pounder 36 gun frigates Maidstone and Belvidera with the 38 gun frigates Jarrow and Statira were at anchor in Lynhaven bay, a schooner was observed in the Northwest standing down Chesapeake bay, the boats of the Belvidera and Statira were detached in chase, and on the Belvidera making the signal that the chase was superior in force to the boats a reinforcement of boats was sent, making nine in all, under the command of Lieut. Kelly Nazer.

The schooner was the Lottery of six 12 pounder carronades and 28 men, Captain John Southcoat, from Baltimore bound to Bourdeaux, made all sail to escape but soon found himself becalmed. At 1 p.m. she opened a well directed fire from her stern-chasers upon the leading boats, these rested on their oars till their comrades joined when the whole rushed forward, and notwithstanding a very animated fire of round and grape shot boarded and carried her after a most obstinate resistance, in which her Captain was mortally, and 18 of her men badly wounded; the captors sustained a loss of one man killed and five wounded. The Lottery was a fine schooner of 225 tons, pierced for 16 guns, and afterwards became the Canso in the British service.

On the 3rd of April the squadron consist-

ing of the San Domingo, flagship, and *Maidborough*, both 74 gun ships *Maidstone* and *Statira* frigates with the *Fantom* and *Mohawk* brig-sloops, on arriving abreast of the *Rappahannock* on their way up the *Chesapeake*, four large armed schooners were discovered and immediately chased into the river by the smaller vessels; it having fallen calm the boats of the squadron and 105 officers and men were detached in pursuit; after a pull of 15 miles (*Lieut. Polkinghorne* of the *San Domingo* being in command) the four schooners were found drawn up in line ahead prepared to give them a warm reception.

They were the *Arab* of 7 guns, 45 men; *Lynx*, 6 guns, 40 men; *Racer*, 6 guns, 36 men; and *Dolphin* of 12 guns, 98 men—total 31 guns and 219 men. The schooners were fine vessels measuring 200 to 225 tons.

No time was lost, with a cheer the British sailors dashed at them, boarded and carried the *Arab* and *Racer*—the *Lynx* hauled down her colors—the guns of the *Racer* was turned on the *Dolphin* which latter was boarded and carried by the *Statira's* cutter and *Maidstone's* launch. The whole affair occupied only a few minutes, and the loss incurred amounted to one man killed and 11 officers and men wounded; the Americans lost 6 men killed and 10 wounded.

Rear Admiral *Cockburn* was detached with a squadron of small vessels to penetrate the rivers at the head of the bay, and endeavor to cut off the enemy's supplies as well as to destroy foundries, stores, and public works, ascertained to be at a place called *Frenchtown*, situated a considerable distance up the *Elk* river, with a force of 150 seamen and marines, and 5 artillerymen. The Rear Admiral proceeded to execute his orders, but from want of a sufficient knowledge of the topography the boats of the expedition entered the *Bohemia* instead of keeping in the *Elk* river, and did not reach their destination till late in the morning, thus enabling the inhabitants of *Frenchtown* to organise a system of defence. As soon as the boats approached a heavy fire was opened from a six gun battery, but the marines having landed the American militia did not await the issue of a conflict but at once fled from the battery to the adjoining woods; the town was not injured, but the public stores with five vessels lying near the place were burned, the guns of the battery were disabled and the boats returned with one seaman wounded; while the loss of the Americans was one man killed.

Being desirous of vitalling the squadron and understanding that cattle and provisions in considerable quantity were at *Specuic* Island, the Rear Admiral with the brigs and tenders proceeded to that place; in proceeding thither the squadron passed in sight of *Havre de Grace* and were fired at from a six gun battery. Having anchored off *Specuic* Island and accomplished the object of the expedition, the Rear Admiral

bent his course to *Havre de Grace*; the shallowness of the water admitting the passage of boats only, 150 seamen and marines, with five artillerymen, embarked at midnight on the 2nd May and passed up the river. By daylight the boats were opposite the Battery which mounted six guns, 6 and 12 pdrs. and had opened a smart fire on the British; the marines landed and the Americans evacuated the battery, the guns of which were turned upon the town through which its defenders were driven which was plundered and destroyed; a cannon foundry, a depot of four and five large vessels in the *Susquehanna* was also destroyed.

On the 5th May the same party of seamen and artillerymen now proceeded up the *Sarsafra*s towards the village of *Georgetown* and *Frederickton*, when they were fired upon by some 300 or 400 militia and a field piece who fled as usual after wounding five of the British—four vessels with a variety of stores were destroyed.

On the 12th June the boats of the 18 pdr. 32 gun frigate *Narcissus*, containing about 40 men, were detached up *York* River in the *Chesapeake* to cut out the United States schooner *Surveyor* mounting six 12 pdrs. carronades, commanded by *Capt. S. Travis*, who had furnished each of his men with two muskets, and they reserved their fire until the British were within pistol shot, but the boats pushed on and after a severe contest carried the vessel by boarding with a loss of three killed and six wounded; five men belonging to the schooner whose crew numbered 50 men of whom 16 were wounded.

Admiral *Warren*, who had quitted the *Chesapeake* for *Bermuda*, returned early in June, bringing with him a detachment of marines 1800 strong, 300 of the 102nd regt., 250 of the independent foreigners or *Canadian* chasseurs, and 300 of the royal marine artillery—total 2650 men.

On the 8th of June, the frigate *Junon* anchored in *Hampton Roads*, her boats were despatched to capture any vessel that might be found at the entrance of *James* River. The American naval commanding officer at *Norfolk* observing this, directed the 15 gun boats at that station to be manned with an additional number of seamen and marines from the *Constellation* frigate, then moored at the *Navy* Yard, and with 50 infantry from *Crown* Island to attempt the capture or destruction of the *Junon*. At 4 p.m. on the 20th, this formidable flotilla armed with upwards of 30 guns half of which were long 32 and 24 pounders and manned with 500 men, commenced its attack on the frigate then lying becalmed. The fire was very warmly returned with the long 18 pounders, hoping they would soon venture to approach within reach of the carronades, but this the gun boats carefully avoided, and between them and the frigate a distant cannonade, very slightly injurious to either party, was maintained for about three quarters of an hour—

a breeze then springing up and the *Junon* getting under way, and being joined by the *Barossa* and *Laurestina*, the gunboats beat a hasty retreat.

This demonstration in *Hampton Roads* soon brought to *Norfolk* and its vicinity as many as 10,000 militia, and the works recently constructed there were all readily manned ready for defending this important post. At *Hampton* also a militia force had assembled and batteries were erecting in case that town should be attacked.

On the 20th June, 13 sail of British ships consisting of three 74s., a 64 armed *en flute*, five frigates, five sloops, with transports and tenders, lay at anchor, the nearest within seven, the furthest within 13 miles of *Cranberry* Island. After days of parade and bustle, which gave the American commanding officer ample time to make all necessary arrangements to receive them; on the morning of the 22nd about 800 men were embarked, but owing to blunders in the organization and ignorance of the objective point of its destination, it landed and re-embarked without striking a blow.

A second division of boats containing 500 soldiers and 200 seamen arrived at 11 a.m. off *Craney* Island in front of a line of batteries manned by the seamen of the American frigate *Constitution*. A consultation amongst the officers was decided by the superior in command *Capt. Pecheu* declaring in favor of an attempt at landing. Having gallantly pulled in under a dreadful fire their boats grounded in mud about 100 yds from the batteries; here several boats were destroyed and three men killed, 16 wounded and 62 missing; and thus concluded this absurd attempt. It is a very difficult matter to understand the strategical reasons for attacking *Craney* Island at all. *Norfolk* could be got at without that measure, simply by passing it at high water. The only excuse for the course adopted is to be found in the utter ignorance of the British officers of the topography of the country or the hydrographical features of the different channels, but even that does not cover the stupidity that exposed the division of boats in broad daylight to certain destruction.

On the 25th June, the town of *Hampton* was captured after a trifling resistance with a loss of 5 killed, 13 wounded and 10 missing—this capture was signalised by disgraceful plundering.

On the 11th July, the town of *Ocracoke* on the coast of *North Carolina* was taken possession of without resistance; an armed brig and schooner were captured at the same time. On the same day the two United States schooners *Scorpien* and *Asp* got under way from *Yeocomico* River, but were chased back by the British brig sloops *Content* and *Mohawk*; as one of the schooners was considerably in rear of her consort it was determined to cut her out, the cutter of each brig was accordingly despatched in pursuit, and at about four miles from the entrance

of the river they found the American schooner *Asp* of one long 18 pounder and two 18 pounder carronades, hauled close up to the beach under the protection of a large body of militia: the boats instantly attacked her, and after a severe contest in which two men were killed, the officer in command, and six men wounded, the vessel was carried; the American commanding officer was killed and nine of his crew wounded. As the vessel could not be got off the British set her on fire, but the Americans extinguished the flames when the captors retired.

During the month of July the *Juron* frigate and ship-sloop *Martin* of 16 carronades 24 pounders and two long nines, were stationed in Delaware bay. On the 29th early in the morning the *Martin* grounded on the outer edge of *Crow's* shoal within two and a half miles of the beach, and it being a falling tide could not be floated till flood, the water ran so shoal that it became necessary to shore the ship up and the same cause prevented the *Juron* anchoring nearer than a mile and three quarters. The American flotilla of gunboats and blockships then in the Delaware determined to take advantage of this state of affairs to destroy the sloop; to the number of ten they anchored about a mile and three quarters inshore of the *Martin* on her beam and keeping her directly in line with the *Juron*, this disposition left only the sloop's force to be encountered. Although despairing of a successful defence Captain *Sanburn*, the commander of the *Martin*, resolved to defend her to the last extremity; the gunboats opened fire and the sloop returned it at first with her carronades, but finding they could not reach, the two 9 pounders were transferred from their ports, one to the topgallant fore-castle, and the other to the poop; between them and all the guns of the American flotilla this unequal contest was maintained for two hours without the slightest injury to the *Martin*. At about 2 p.m. the stern most gunboat in the line having separated a little from the rest the signal was made from the *Juron* for the boats manned and armed, three boats were despatched from the sloop with 40 officers and men and four from the frigate with 100 officers and men, who dashed at the gunboat receiving the whole fire of the line, and after a gallant resistance carried her with a loss of 3 killed and 11 wounded. The last discharge from the gunboat broke the carriage of its gun which prevented the British returning the fire of the remaining gunboats which had dropped down in line to retake the prize, but which the captors owed off in triumph. As some of the gunboats had drifted on the shoals the remainder anchored near them for their protection; the sloop and frigate's boats had also drifted to a distance, so that the *Martin* was weakened by the loss of 40 of her best hands; but at 5 p.m. after having manœuvred as if they would renew the attack this

formidable flotilla beat up between the *Martin* and the shore and without molesting her arrived in safety at their station at the mouth of the river.

This force consisted of eight gunboats and two block vessels—the latter were sloops of 100 tons burthen—their sides had been raised, heavy beams laid across and the whole planked in on top and at the ends leaving only loop holes for musketry and three ports of a side, in these were mounted six long 18 pounders; the covering extended the whole length of the vessel and was large enough to contain 60 men. The gunboats were sloop rigged vessels averaging about 95 tons, and mounted each a long 32 pdr. and a 4 pounder on a traversing carriage, with a crew of 35 men.

On the 1st of June the United States and Macedonian frigates and 18 gun ship-sloop *Hornet*, got under way and stood out to sea from Long Island Sound provisioned for a lengthened cruise in the East Indies, but just as they were clearing the sound they were discovered and chased into New London by the British 74 gun ship *Valiant* and 18 pounder 40 gun frigate *Acasta*; so closely were they pursued that they were obliged to start their water and throw overboard their provisions. The *Acasta* being a good sailor fired into the Macedonian as she was rounding New London lighthouse, but the only notice taken of this daring act was by a shot from the stern chasers of the United States so intent were they on escaping that no attempt was made to cut off the *Acasta*.

On this occasion the lamentable ignorance of the British officer respecting the hydrographic features of the bay and the topography of its shores prevented the destruction of this squadron which had disgracefully placed itself in a position from which it was impossible to extricate it with a vigilant foe in presence—the mere threat of destroying the town would have ensured their destruction.

A short time afterwards a most disgraceful attempt was made by some New York speculators, at the instance of the American Government, to destroy the British 74 gun ship *Ramilies*, Captain Sir T. M. Hardy, as she lay at anchor off Fisher's island; knowing she was short of provision they loaded a schooner named the *Eagle* with several casks of gunpowder having trains leading from an ingenious piece of mechanism consisting of a gunlock moved by clockwork which would explode the whole at a given time, near the hatchway which was left open were several casks of flour, it was naturally supposed she would be brought alongside the *Ramilies* in order to have that ship's wants at once supplied.

On the 25th, in the morning, the *Eagle* approached New London and the *Ramilies* detached a boat to cut her off. At 11 a.m. she was boarded when it was found that her crew had abandoned her having let go her only anchor and escaped on shore. The

officer in command brought the schooner near the *Ramilies*, but was ordered to place her alongside a trading sloop recently captured and which lay a short distance off. At 2h. 30m. while in the act of securing her the schooner blew up with a tremendous explosion destroying the lieutenant and 10 seamen.

It is not necessary to comment on this atrocious conduct, the whole contest is filled with acts of such stupid malignity under taken without aim or object, it was carried on by the Americans with every circumstance of treachery and cruelty and by the British with more than characteristic blundering.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, at a recent visit to the Camp at Aldershot, ordered some important alterations in the position of officers when marching past in quick time. Hitherto the officers when marching past moved in rear of their men, except the captain of the company who was on the flank when marching in quick time, and only took post in front when marching in slow time. According to the new order all officers, when marching past in open column, either in slow or quick time, will march in front of their companies. By direction of Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K. C. B., the following institutions, relative to marching past in quick time, were issued to the Infantry regiments at the camp on Tuesday, and all company officers ordered to be thoroughly instructed in saluting:—Alterations in the position of officers marching past in quick time: At page 484 of the Field Exercise, after the word "alignment," in line four, "Marching past in quick time," add "The officers will recover their swords and move out in double quick time to the front of the company, carrying their swords (infantry sword exercise) as they arrive in their places. The position of the officers will be the same as at open order on the halt. The covering sergeant will take the place of the captain and lead the company. Omit "locking up rear and supernumerary ranks."—When at ten paces from the saluting point the officers will salute, should they not have previously passed and saluted. Method of saluting in quick time.—Bring the sword from the "carry," with a circular motion to the "recover," during two paces, then down to the "salute." The sword hand to be well brought back, the blade in line with the knee; left arm steady by the side. After having passed the saluting point six paces, the officers return to the "carry" in three paces—first pace, quickly to the "recover;" second pace, pause; third pace, quickly to the "carry." Officers will resume their places in the company at the wheel beyond the saluting, or when ordered by the officer commanding the battalion. In the formation of grand divisions, for the purpose of marching past, officers will take post, in front of their companies, and should they not previously have saluted, salute as laid down for quick time. In grand divisions the officer commanding the battalion will give the order for the officers to return to their companies. The captain of the company next the saluting point will give the signal for commencing the salute, when the officers of both companies will salute together.—*Broad Arrow*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A battalion drill-shed has been spoken of for St. Johns by one of our practical men. The scheme the gentleman has in view seems perfectly feasible.—*St. John's News*

There will be a reduction of four companies in the Canadian Rifles, thus bringing the regiment down to ten companies, in accordance with the intention of the Government to equalise the strength of all battalions as we have before indicated.

At the special meeting of the City Council of Hamilton. Alderman Crawford urged that petitions be circulated in the city for signatures, praying Parliament to take some action, or make some request, likely to induce the Home Government to return the troops lately recalled.

The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Hon. Chief-Justice Hoyles, of Newfoundland,—the first native of the colony who has been so honored. He has been a leading barrister of acknowledged integrity and ability, a member of the House of Assembly, and had been for many years Premier, when he was appointed Chief-Justice in 1865.

It appears that last autumn the Repealers of Nova Scotia had determined to make Mr. Howe a present of a large sum of money. Four merchants of Halifax, it is said, had made themselves responsible for \$2,000 each for this purpose. This intention coming to Mr. Howe's ears induced him, it is alleged, to declare publicly, over his own signature, earlier than he otherwise would have done, his belief in the utterly hopeless character of the Repeal project. Mr. Howe was not willing to receive favors from a party whose policy he knew to be hopeless and might soon be compelled to oppose.—*St. John, N. B., News*.

A Pontifical Zouave, lately returned, and who was one of the most zealous when he first left Montreal, says that he has been nearly starved and so debilitated by want of proper food that he was compelled to leave the service and come back to Canada to try to recover his shattered health. He appeared before his expedition to have been one of the best calculated for military service, having been long accustomed to hunting and hard field labor. He declares that he loves his religion and reveres its chief, but thinks that Rome is not the place to improve religious disposition, and does not advise parents to send their children to the Pontifical army.

THE THIRTEENTH BATTALION PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL.—A sound of revelry went out on the warm southern breeze from the Mechanics' Hall last evening, and indicated that something of an unusual nature was transpiring inside. The Hall had been beautifully draped with the national standards of all the great maritime powers, and graceful folds of tri-colored bunting encircled various devices made from different stands of arms. The Band of the Battalion were drawn up in mass on the platform, and at given signals from Mr. Grossman, their Band Master, poured forth volumes of harmonious sounds on the picturesque multitude below; for the "beauty and the chivalry" of Hamilton were gathered together to participate in the annual winter festival of the gallant 13th. At the west end of the

Hall a table, laden with choice viands, had been spread by Messrs. Egoner & Kissman, and the floor of the hall was intersected by a large number of parallels and circles for guidance of participants in the misty mazes of the dance. After the programme for the promenade had been run through in a manner which surpassed any previous effort of this rapidly improving and excellent Band, the floor was cleared, and about five hundred persons took part, at various intervals, in the dances set down for the occasion. The floor was vibrated, plaster shook, heads made giddy, and ancient spiders awoke from silent repose, by the lively step and dazzling splendor of the gay throng; and it was only when the first glimmer of day-break peered through the pines near Wellington Square that the dance subsided. The whole affair was eminently successful, and the committee of management are entitled to great praise for the manner in which everything in connection with the entertainment was conducted.—*Hamilton Times*.

BLouses FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—An effort should be made by the proper authorities to supply the Volunteers of the Dominion with blouses for Spring or Summer drill. Last year, during the intense heat, while the Regulars, who were accustomed to marching and drilling, were enabled to keep themselves cool with their light and loose blouses, the Volunteers of this city and other places were tortured by being obliged to wear their tight tunics, and not a few of them suffered considerably from the heat which they were thereby exposed to. As it will take some time to procure the required number for the Volunteers, there is no better time to move in the matter than during the present month.—*Hamilton Times*.

The healthy old family of five, in Galt, has been thrown into the shade by a statement of the *York Herald*, who says there are now living in the vicinity of Prescott, Ontario, seven brothers, sons of the late Asahel Wright, a U. E. Loyalist, whose united ages make a total of 520 years: their names and ages are as follows:—Joseph, 80, John, 79, Abel, 78, Asahel, 74, Michael, 72, Amos, 71, Mark, 66. We have seen a photograph of these seven brothers, now in possession of their kinsman—Amos Wright, Esq., M. P., for West York—and, judging by the production of art, we are inclined to believe it would be difficult to find, in the Dominion, seven such noble specimens of the human race in one family.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

Our possible relations with the United States.

Every one whose perceptions of the high toned and broad morality, the justice, and the dignity, which should characterize international transactions, have been outraged by the low malignity which prevades the utterances of the American Press on the subject of the Alabama Treaty, must have rejoiced over the recent leading articles in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* on that subject.

It would indeed seem that this powerful people, which wishes also to be thought great, but which stultifies its aspirations by dealing with great questions in the spirit of New England swindler in wooden nutmegs, is penetrated with angry disgust at

having accredited a gentleman to the Court of St. James, and it augers ill for the future that the low popular sentiment appears to be fully shared in by the person who is about to become the chief magistrate. Of his sturdy common sense better things might have been hoped. But if President and people persist in the infatuated pursuit of the disgrace which must attach to a purely braggart and vindictive national policy—what then?

Why let us trust that England will bate no jot or tittle of the demands she may justly insist on. Let us trust that she will cease the vain endeavor to conciliate a malignant antagonist, who has too little sense of honor himself to regard a generous concession in any other light than as a sign of weakness.

The States desire to threaten us in perpetuity with the consequences of what can scarcely be called even an inadvertance. It was, in fact, a mere accident. The accident of being just too late to stop the ill-fated vessel out of which have arisen such exaggerate demands, our sympathies have nothing to do with the question. Had they been more generally with the South than they were, they would have been but a moderate set off against American sympathies with Russia, with the Indian mutineers, and, last and worst, with the Fenian infamy.

I suppose that no State at peace with another ever before so disgraced itself, as to permit the formation within itself of an irresponsible Government and an armed force, in opened and avowed hostility to that other. And I suppose there never was a shallower pretext out of which to make capital for future international negotiations, than the interposition of an armed force, after the filibusters had effected a landing, and whose chief object was to help the ruffians back.

If therefore, England, in conducting this controversy, fail (as she seems always hitherto to have done) to perceive that American Foreign policy is in reality a huge game of brag. If she suffer her reliance on her own mighty power, on the strength of her great and loyal colonies, on the purity of her principles, to be again made the sport of American cunning and American insolence—then indeed there will be many loyal hearts whose only emotion on calling themselves Englishmen, will be one of shame.

Annual Drill.

It may perhaps not be amiss, even at this early period of the year, to place before the Force in distinct terms a few of the experiences on this subject, gathered by one of them from the manner in which this duty was performed last July.

I do not presume to ascribe much importance to my personal convictions, but, such as they are, I know them to be shared in by many. The points which have impressed themselves upon me are these.

That the principle of putting two days drill into one will not do. Six hours actual drill in the day is too much, wearies both men and officers, especially in hot weather, and leaves too little time to attend to the numerous other points besides drill which require attention.

That if the Government desire efficiency, it must behave to the Volunteer Force with liberality. Men should have no calls upon them for transport, nor billet money. It is to be hoped that the drill may, in future, be performed in camp. If so the many objections to billets would be obviated. The men could be rationed by contracts, and it would, I think, be found better to promise them a less sum per diem, free of any deductions, than a larger one subject to charges which appear to them vexatious, for it must be borne in mind that the clearest explanations sometimes fail to impress the men. Under any circumstances let the Government avoid a breach of faith, and if it promises men their pay before they leave for home, let no red-tapism stand in the way of the fulfilment of that promise.

I think, taking sixteen days as the basis, that a compromise of twelve days would be more efficacious than last year's experiment of eight. Four and a half hours drill instead of six, would make all the difference. The men would be better pleased to get 75 cents for a day and a half thrown into one, than \$1 for two days thrown into one. But whatever the rate of cash pay may be, it should be clear of transport and billet money. For mark the unevenness of the present system. One Battalion gets its billet money voted by a generous County Council of Samaritans. Another, falling among thieves, gets nothing, but the Government reaps a considerable harvest in the latter case, of growls and curses, and the Force gains—unpopularity.

It seems to me that, if the expense of transport does not stand in the way, Battalions should be exchanged and sent away from their own county headquarters. Both men and officers are too much at home in their own county town. Doubtless some expense in billets is saved to men of the headquarters companies. But it is no benefit to the county companies, and, again, billets are in every way detestable. The truest economy will be found to be to provide tents, and ration by contract. Men will then learn their camp duties, and will be under a control more satisfactory to their officers and more beneficial to themselves.

Officers, whatever the scale, should be paid according to rank. This leads me to remember a difference of opinion between your able correspondent "Militiaman" and myself. And while I think of it, let me disclaim any intention of implying that that gentleman was actuated by any personal motive as to promotion &c. No such idea ever occurred to me. It is perhaps late in the day to refer to the subject, for, respecting your hint, and knowing that little difference of opinion on essentials could exist between us, I dropped it. But a reference to the two letters which passed will enable your correspondent to remember the passage to which I refer. I trust he will acquit me of anything like a personality for which, indeed, as he is totally unknown to me I could have no possible grounds.

Militiaman, &c. I fear that it is not always as Militiaman imagines, that a Vol. commission is a mark of social standing. There are localities where the most influential people systematically hold aloof from the Force, and from encouraging it. In such places men who are diligent and attentive, go to the Schools, and rise to be officers. Who will venture to deny such men the right hand of fellowship, whether their zeal be backed by means and social standing or not? Sir Geo. Cartier, may rest assured that there will always be in rural districts a number of officers of this class. And to

them the principle of bringing their pay to a level with that of the men is an injustice. For no thanks are due to the authorities for the loose way in which the pay was made double that of the men last year. There is a great want of concert amongst Volunteer Officers. They are a powerful body if they would pull together, and there is enough Vol. Officers in the House to make their influence felt by any Government.

The School of Cavalry.

We are, it is understood, to lose the Hussars in the Spring, and the want of a Cavalry School, once established, will be severely felt. Would it not be possible that one should be organized under the charge of such an officer as Lt. Colonel Denison, assisted by a Staff of Cavalry Sergeants? In this way the institution might ensure all the advantages of permanency, some of which, we know, are wanting in the present Infantry Schools, from the frequent changes of the Regiments to which they are attached.

The Adjutant General.

It will doubtless be satisfactory to the Force at large to be assured, as we have been thro' your columns, that the Adjutant General will return to his post on the expiration of his leave. In view of the incalculable importance to the Force of every possible simplification of drill, and of the fact that Col. Macdougall, whose advanced opinion on this subject are well known, is believed, on good authority, to have contemplated himself maturing a scheme of simplified drill during the winter, his resumption of duty is just now especially desirable.

Unattached List.

Among other desiderata of that organization which so painfully drags its slow length along, is the formation of a permanent list of officers, whose seniority and rank will remain undisturbed whether attached or unattached. This privilege, which should be conceded to every officer who has fulfilled reasonable conditions of service is now confined to but very few. And a gross injustice is embodied in this limitation, and in the inertness which continues it. For instance some Battalions have been formed three or four years. Some of their officers, say Military School-men, have perhaps done good service as Drill Instructors, or otherwise, even before the formation of their present corps. They stand in the militia list, in the Batt. List alone, as temporary appointments. Were they to resign tomorrow they would be allowed to slide into oblivion unless they made a special claim to retain their rank. Were they allowed to retain their rank, it does not appear, from any precedent visible to us, that their names would appear on that choice selection which heads the latest Militia List with which we have been favored. The first which appeared was, indeed, more just in this respect than the last, inasmuch as it recognized the Sedentary commissions of Volunteer Officers then holding them.

What we require is a seniority list embodying such qualified men, according to the dates of their appointments to their several ranks, as are, or have been serving in organized battalions or companies of volunteers, so that in the case of change of District or other cause, compelling an officer to resign, he would still remain on the list unattached, and might accept a position in another Battalion without prejudice to his rank and standing in the general militia list. Now this privilege is, as the last list stands, accorded to many. Instances could be easily

selected. But so long as it is not accorded to a great many more, it stands a flagrant injustice and an example of official dilatoriness. It is not every officer who resigns his present position who desires to be shelved, and as things stand at present he has no guarantee that he will not be shelved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

There is but little to report in the Volunteer way this week.

Lt. Col. Wily, superintendent of stores, was here on Wednesday, and inspected and accepted about 50,000 tent pins, which are now being packed in bags for shipment to different stations. He also in company with Col. Atcherly and Jackson, visited Lyn, to see the tent poles and mallets now in course of manufacture there.

One of your correspondents complains of Langford, the La Prairie historian, not coming to time with his book, several volunteers here are victims of the swindle, the writer to the extent of 50 cents. Langford having been granted a license by the council, to sell sundry articles on the ground, the unsuspecting volunteers placed every confidence in him. Why not have him handed round by the press?

A spirited curling match between the Burns club of Ogdensburgh and the Brockville club was played in the rink here on Friday the 12th inst., the former being the victors by eleven points. They played one rink of stone and one of iron, Brockville winning with the iron. The latter entertained their brethren from across the line at the St. Lawrence Hall after the game was concluded; about 30 sat down, and the dinner was in Coles best style. After the Scotch was removed, two large bowls of "hot Scotch" was placed on the table, under the genial effects of which, toast, song, and story became the order; after about two hours enjoyment, the company united in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and separated. happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again: Lieut. Colonel Jackson, President of the Brockville club presided, and Mr Murry. (the popular manager of the Montreal Telegraph Co. here,) Secretary, occupied the vice chair.

A couple of Volunteers have been seen in the streets several times wearing the Government great coats at their ordinary avocations, it would be well for their captain to remind them that a fine of \$20 under sec. 84 of the Act, would buy a good coat.

Your Simcoe correspondent states that the old Barrie rifle company is the oldest in the Province, which is a mistake, No 1 Co. 41st Battalion (Brockville rifle company) having been organized and Gazetted some three months before it, and has at all times been pronounced by the different inspecting officers as being in a high state of efficiency; I may add for your correspondent's information, that this is the oldest company in Ontario,

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The sixth annual meeting of this Association was held at Franklin County of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 9th inst., the meeting was well attended, Lt. Col. Fletcher, President, in the chair. The Secretary Treasurer's report was read showing a balance on hand of \$145.00, a grant of \$150.00 had been received from Government which accounted for the above balance. The last annual match was reported a successful one. After the routine business the elections of office bearers and Council was proceeded with, the following were selected:

President.—Lt. Col. Fletcher, B. M.

Vice Presidents.—Lt. Cols. Reid, MacDonald, and Rogers. Majors, McNaughton, Reid, and Martin.

Secretary Treasurer.—Lt Col. McEachern.

Council.—An officer from each company belonging to the Association.

The Firing, Finance, and Range committees were appointed.

It was resolved to hold the next annual match at Hemmingford on the 22nd of June and following days, to have only six matches, but to increase the number of prizes in each.

This Association is now entering upon the seventh year of its existence, and is one of the rifle organizations of the Dominion that have been worked efficiently for that length of time. One popular feature with this society is, that nearly all the prizes are in cash, and are paid on the ground at the conclusion of the meeting.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Hon. L. Holton, M. P. and Julius Seriver, Esq., M. P. P., were elected and added to the roll of life members.

FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Another of the "gallant six hundred" has gone to his rest. Last week Sergeant Major Colter of the 13th Hussars died after a brief illness, leaving now but eight survivors of the celebrated charge at Balaclava. According to the official general order this city is to be favoured, when the contemplated changes take place in the spring, with a battery of the Royal Artillery and the left wing (5 cos) of the 78th Highlanders, amounting in all to nearly 600 men. Sad to relate, however, the band will be stationed with the right wing at Ottawa, leaving us without any military band whatever. Although our three volunteer bands are well up to the mark still they cannot compete with the regulars who devote their whole time to music and are continually producing novelties, to say nothing of the interesting officers.

Col. Gillmor, for the first time, last night exercised the Queen's Own in non pivot drill. I am informed that the evolutions were very successful, as a first lesson, which was carefully noted by Colonel Durio A.A.G.,

with a view of recommending its more general adoption throughout this district, should it prove as satisfactory as anticipated. A large number of spectators were present.

In last week's letter you made me say London Military School, it should have read Toronto.

The following is a lady's letter to the Globe respecting the withdrawal of the troops:

"DEAR MR. GLOBE.—Your paper of to-day has put me in "such" good spirits, and I write at once to ask you to tell the "Authority in the Lower Province" that if all that is required to keep those delightful troops in Canada is that their expenses should be paid, there will of course, not be the slightest difficulty. I am not good at statistics, and I don't know exactly how many young ladies there are in the Dominion between the ages of fifteen and five and thirty; but judging from the many wall flowers that I constantly see at all the balls, there must be a very large number; and if the stupid Dominion Government won't pay for plenty of regiments to be left here, why I am sure we will—that's all.

It would be a mere trifle among us, doing without a new dress or a new bonnet; and what I should like to know, would be the use of new dresses and bonnets if they are all gone. I suppose as the soldiers must cost the silly War Office people something if they were not in Canada, perhaps they would not expect us to pay all their expenses here; and if we could get money enough to do it, do you not think they would send ever so many more regiments here, we paying a little for each, because it would be so economical for them? Pray, ask "the authority" about it as soon as you can, and let me know what he says; and if he thinks it will be of any use I will see about having it all nicely settled at once. Don't you think the best way would be to have us all taxed, and then none could shirk their share? Not that I think that it is at all likely, but some might be mean enough to make the honest ones pay for them) and the men who go about with the big books, getting the other taxes, might get ours at the same time—if they are in the least good natured they will not mind the additional trouble.

I shall look anxiously for your reply; and I enclose my card, but please do not tell any one my other name.

I am,

Yours most truly,

HELEN."

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 15th you say you have been deceived and that you are creditably informed that I have given you a fictitious name regarding Capt. Muir and others.

This I deny and is not true, but will say (to you) there are others who have given me much information whose names I am permitted to use and will prove who I am if necessary. I have not deceived and have no desire in doing so, and truly wish you to publicly inform your readers that I have not used a fictitious name regarding the statements of Capt. Muir, that he would not notice any communication either public or private emanating from me, this I question very much, for this reason, I do not think he knows who I am hoping for my credit you will give publicity to the same.

Yours truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

On Friday evening last the Drill Shed in Gloucester near this city became a wreck by the roof falling in. The great pressure of snow combined with the defective design of the roof was the cause of the accident. There has been quite a number of such accidents in different parts nearly all owing to the roofs being too flat for the width of the buildings.

We direct the attention of Rifle Officers to an advertisement, for sale of uniform, on another page.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"CAPT. O. Toronto."—We have sent you all the numbers you require except No. 1, Vol. 2 which edition is completely exhausted. There were only 51 numbers in the first volume. There is no charge.

"COL. McC."—Chatham, N. B. Thanks for your good opinion. You have certainly a fine Battalion, one Company of Artillery 90 strong and three Companies of Volunteer Rifles of about 50 each, drilling once a week under the new Law. These are good indications of the condition of the Force in your district and we hope it may go on improving.

"CAPT. R." Baltimore.—Address changed as requested.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW during the week ending Saturday, the 20th inst., viz:—

QUEBEC.—Major B. \$2; Capt. A. \$3; C. E. H., \$2; C. E. M., \$2; Capt. P., \$2; C. W., \$2; Lt. P., \$2; Major B., \$4; Lt. J. E. O., \$2; Capt. P., \$2; Capt. L., \$4; Capt. T. H. G., \$2; Capt. V., \$2; P. P., \$4; Lt. Col P., \$2; Geo. I., M.P., \$2; Capt. G., \$2; Lt. Col. R., \$4; H. W., \$2; H. G., \$2; Major G., \$2; F. L., \$2; Capt. C., \$4; Lt. W. H., \$4; Capt. M., \$2; Lt. W. McD., \$2; Lt. H. R., \$4.

St. JOHNS, Que.—Major O., \$2; Major C., \$1.50; Major D., \$1; Lt. Co. M., \$2; Capt. C., \$2; Adj. L'E., \$2; Lt. Col. F., \$2; J. A. McP., \$1.

CHATHAM, N. B.—Lt. Col. McC., \$2.

MONTREAL.—Dr. C., \$2; H. C. S., \$2; R. G., \$2.

HEMMINGFORD, Que.—Capt. J. A. S., \$2.

BALTIMORE, O.—J. R., \$2.

WOLFE ISLAND.—Capt. S. G., \$2.

THE TROOPS.

A general order was issued from Headquarters at Montreal recently detailing the intended movements of troops in the Dominion. The following is the text of the order.

The 13th Hussars and 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, 1st battalion 22nd regiment, 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, 16th and 30th regiments will proceed to England. The 29th and 53rd regiments from Ontario and Quebec will proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. One battery of Royal Artillery will be eventually detailed to garrison Toronto with five companies of the 78th Highlanders. The headquarters with the right wing of the above corps will be stationed at Ottawa. The change in the distribution of the troops is notified to take place early in the ensuing Spring. It is rumoured that two companies of the 78th will be sent to other towns in the Province, but the general order contains no notice to this effect. Under the arrangement projected the strength of the force in Toronto will be nearly 600 men. The band will of course be with the headquarters of the 78th at Ottawa.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the order of "St. Michael and St. George," which was established in 1818 "for natives of the Ionian Islands and "Malta, and for British subjects holding "high and confidential employment in the service of the Crown," shall be extended to natives of all our Colonies, and this decision has been recently notified at Ottawa in the official *Gazette*. We congratulate the Colonies on the recognition of the principle involved in this Royal appointment. It has been too much the fashion of late to decry and under value the honorary distinctions conferred by the Crown, as if human nature in the nineteenth century was something wholly different from what it has been in previous ages. The institution of the Victoria Cross, and the high regard in which it is held, might have taught the purists of the material philosophy, and the writers of the superfine newspapers, that no such radical change in humanity has taken place. The sentiment expressed with charming frankness by Nelson, "A peerage or Westminster Abbey," may be a very paltry one in the estimation of the gentlemen referred to, but it is nevertheless a sentiment which heroic men of either Service are not ashamed to avow. Nor do we think that the feeling it expressed is, when justly considered, one of which philosophers themselves have need to feel ashamed as an attribute of the species with which, besides shape and substance, they possess some few faculties in common. What it expresses, reduced to its simplest elements, is the desire to be known and recognized, and it has often been observed that this desire is of near kin, if it is not identical, with the desire for immortality. The idea that it is opposed to the principles of democracy, and that these are the principles of our times, is a mere affectation. The democratic Laconism, that one man is as good as another, and a great deal better, is in fact, nothing else but an extravagant assertion of the right of every man to stand out prominently before his fellows as a person of distinction, however imaginary, carrying about with him all the attributes of kingship, even to the extent of wearing an imaginary crown and wielding an imaginary sceptre, or issuing imaginary edicts. This principle is itself the very apotheosis of vanity. It is by far more modest to accept or to honor the acceptance of a distinction conferred by others, than to proclaim oneself as altogether too great in moral and intellectual worth to be so distinguished.

While, however, the principle involved in the honor conferred on the Colonies is, in our opinion, worthy of the recognition it has at length obtained, we are not so sure that the order itself is the best that might have been selected or devised. When the Order of St. Michael was first instituted by Louis XI., of France, the king expressed his opinion that it was easier to create a new than revive the lustre of an old order, and it must be remembered that the king and his people believed in St. Michael as firmly as they believed in God. Now, in this age we do not believe in St. Michael, at least in the same sense that our ancestors did. No Pakeha fighting on his hearthstone against a legion of devils in the disguise of Maori cannibals would ever dream of such a thing as fighting under the cover of St. Michael's shield, and the very last notion to enter into the head of a Colonial states-

man would be that of the "Chief of all Angels" watching the ballot-box, or regulating the market price of Colonial produce by some magic influence. The name of the order, it must be confessed, is an unreality in this utilitarian age, and it may be doubted whether it is redeemed from the shadowy and mythical realm to which it belongs by the attributes of the companion saint. St. George, like St. Michael, is the vanquisher of dragons, and there is reason to believe that the real saint of that name was no better than he should have been. Two nothings do not make a something. Yet one passible argument may be adduced in favor of the partnership of the saints if the principle of resorting to the calendar be admitted to be a good and reasonable one. St. George, we believe, first lifted himself out of obscurity by his commercial successes. A lucrative contract for supplying the army with bacon proved, under his clever business-like management, a mine of wealth. Allowing full weight to this reason as a recommendation of the symbol of St. George, to our colonial merchant princes, his companion in the order should not have been St. Michael, but the saint whose appropriate symbol is the gridiron, and whose name is intimately associated with one of our colonies. The adoption of St. Lawrence was, if we are rightly informed, for a little while under consideration, or, at least, was suggested to Her Majesty by the representatives of the Canadian Dominion. Some one, however (was it Mr. Helps, fresh from the composition of one of his political fables?) seems to have hinted at the facetious view of the case, and it is well known, or ought to be well known, that the Queen has a keen sense and relish of humour. Possibly, indeed, the Order of St. Lawrence might come to mean the Order of the Gridiron; but then, on the same principle, the Order of St. George might come to mean the Order of the Fitch of Bacon. There is not much to choose between the two saints on the score of their humorous capability, and there is even some sort of fitness in their joint association. Perhaps the Court jester was not sufficiently coached in the history of Arianism to make a jest of our patron saint.

Badinage apart, we do not think the name of the Order so great a success as that of the "Victoria Cross" or the "Star of India." For Australia, perhaps, the Order of the Southern Cross would have been more appropriate, and it would have been strictly analogous to the above. For our Canadian Dominion, the Polar Star would have been singularly appropriate, if it had not been adopted by another nation. Perhaps the Northern Crown would have been thought sufficiently dignified. After all, our objection to the Order of St. Michael and St. George is not a very serious one. It has already been associated with some of the outlying portions of our dominions, and St. George, at least, will always recall to mind the mother country and her old nobility. The standard with his emblazonment has been followed in the battle by many English kings. Our immortal dramatist represents Henry V. leading the attack on Harfleur with the cry of—

God for Harry, England and St. George!

"God and St. George" was the cry of a Talbot field of Patay, and Edward, Prince of Wales, thus addresses the King—

"Cheer these noble lords,

And hearten those that fight in your defence;

Unsheath your sword, good father, cry
St. George!"

We see no reason, therefore, why this honor should not be highly coveted. Is it not to be made cheap and common. There are to be twenty-five Grand Crosses, sixty Knights and 100 Companions. The Colonists of New Zealand, who have so deep a stake in the cause which has once more compelled them to draw the sword against the native race, will not need the stimulant of a prize of honor, yet it will not be without a just pride if some of them should find hereafter their names emblazoned in the earliest muster roll of this order of chivalry. And well will those who distinguish themselves against the wily and cruel foe have earned the distinction. To track the savage in his native wilds, enduring hunger, and cold, and fatigue, with grief heavy at one's heart, and burning sense of the foulest of crimes unavenged maddening the brain, may not be so picturesque, in an artistic point of view, as are the scenes of chivalrous enterprise drawn by Sir Walter Scott, but there is the true spirit of chivalry in it nevertheless. Nor is this the only point of view in which we regard the extension of the new order of honor as an event of auspicious omen. The country at large is to be congratulated on the reassertion of the principle of monarchical institutions which is implied in it. The hesitation, which has been painfully apparent, to use the royal prerogative in modern times has not been a pleasant subject of contemplation to those who value our old and well-tried institutions. It has almost seemed as if royalty had lost all faith in itself, and had begun to look upon the honors it could bestow as worthless haubles. The Victoria Cross and the Star of India were, it is true, good and practical protests against this notion; but the Order of St. Michael and St. George is one of still deeper emphasis and wider significance. Virtually, it proclaims to the world that every spot of earth on which the English flag is planted is no less dear to the Sovereign and people of this realm than a part of the old island itself. It renews the tie of kindred and brotherhood, and reasserts the inviolability of the empire. Henceforth dishonor to our most distant possession is, more emphatically than ever, dishonor to the flag and the Crown of England, and must be as promptly met and resisted as if the same circumstances had occurred on the Sussex Downs. We commend this view of the case to the class of philosophical Radicals who talk as glibly of giving up provinces and of abandoning whole communities of our fellow-countrymen to their own devices as "maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs," and we beg them to consider that there are yet many in England and her colonies—in the great British empire—who feel very differently on the point. Among the number we rejoice to recognize the members of Her Majesty's Government, whose exertions for introducing economy in the Service must not be mistaken for indifference to the honor of the country or the personal safety of its citizens. Of this we feel assured the public will soon have ample evidence in the measures to be taken for the vindication of the common cause of humanity and our country in New Zealand.

The new pattern shako has been issued to the 33rd Regiment at Portsmouth. It is quite possible, from its appearance, that the inhabitants may some morning be startled by a rumour of a French invasion, so nearly does it approach the head-dress of the French line regiments.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

W A N T E D,

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

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

On application to the PROPRIETOR of
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,
OTTAWA.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869.

"Our despatch from Montreal gives currency to a rumour that one of our delegates to London, the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, is to remain in London as the permanent official representative of the Dominion of Canada, and as a special adviser of the Colonial office, we presume in reference to the affairs of the Dominion of Canada, and that he is to be elevated to the Peerage. The report comes upon us somewhat suddenly, and must be taken on the credit of the *Minerve*."—*Ottawa Citizen*.

An *on dit* in one of the Paris papers, which delight in giving currency to English

rumors, especially when they have any political bearing or significance, regardless of possible truth, stated a short time ago, that the able representative of the Dominion of Canada, at present in England, mentioned in the above paragraph, was likely to be raised to the peerage, in consideration of his eminent services in Canada. *La Minerve*, which may be considered the representative organ of that party in Lower Canada of which Sir George E. Cartier is the chief, ridicules the idea, but the *Wisacre* who manufactures the telegrams for our contemporary gives a bad translation of the rumour in his despatch referred to above.

A plenipotentiary in London, acting on behalf of the Dominion, would, doubtless, be a very useful personage, but it is not at all likely that Sir George would resign his present lofty position for such a situation, even if it were supplemented by a peerage, which, though possible, is not at all probable. As the representative man of a million and a half French Canadians, and one who is a prominent type of the embodied loyalty of those people, he could not be spared on any consideration by them or the Government of this country. That he is worthy of the high honor contemplated few will deny, and were such a thing likely to happen, we would feel gratified, not for sake of the peerage, but as displaying on the part of Her Majesty's advisers, a just appreciation of the importance of this great western wing of the empire represented in the person of the Hon Minister of Militia. Not very long ago it was the fashion in England to decry and belittle everything colonial and Canadian. Smarting under the unjust taunts and foolish remarks lavishly poured upon us by a portion of the British press, we were constrained to reply, warmly, in some instances, to such aspersions: but we are glad to observe a change of tone, and are not sorry that the cry was allowed full vent. Fully aware of our own dignity and importance, proud of our position and the attitude uncompromisingly maintained by our people, we are not inclined to take for gospel the preachings of every political economist who may honor us with his unsolicited attention.

We do not believe in works of supererogation, they are generally useless and always thankless; and the works of the philosophers referred to furnish an apt illustration of the axiom. Marks of royal favour bestowed upon Canadians we take as acknowledgments of our importance as a portion of the Empire; therefore, should Sir George Cartier receive further distinction at the hands of the Sovereign, it will not so much increase his prestige in the Dominion as it will in England and abroad. No one more deserving of the honor would be selected, and we would be glad to see Sir George a Peer if but as giving another guarantee for the conservation of our in-

stitutions, as a political and integral element of the British Empire.

FENIANISM, of which we have heard but little for some time past, is again showing some signs of vitality, especially in the border cities of the United States. From Cleveland, Ohio, we have received private advices, mentioning extraordinary secret proceedings on the part of the Brotherhood. The miscreant Whelan, lately executed in this city, is claimed by them as another martyr to their cause: as such they are welcome to him, he is worthy of them and they of him. They have left the footprints of blood upon our threshold, and we will leave the handprints of justice on every one of them we can catch hold of. Hope is the mother of disappointment, and the Volunteers of Canada are prepared to spread a fat repast on the plentiful board of the daughter, for the heroes of the Irish Republic at any time they may please to visit our shores.

Political changes recently occurring in England and the United States, have, it is to be regretted, deferred the settlement of that piece of Yankee impudence known as the Alabama claims, consequently, like birds of ill omen, the Fenians make themselves heard in anticipation of disaster. But, it is not at all probable that the United States, although they glory in the possession of a warlike President, will run the risk of commercial annihilation, which would be sure to happen to them in the event of war with England. Canada, with a brave, hardy and independent people, wedded to institutions peculiar to themselves, for which they have fought, and which mark them as altogether distinct from the inhabitants of the Union, is a painful thorn in the side of the overgrown Republic, admonishing it at every turn that there is upon this continent another greater and more permanent power which cannot be got rid of by the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, wiped out by a blatant Congress, or ignored by a bad geographer like Morse, even though he construct a map of North America on the Chinese principle, making his own country occupy it all, except one diminutive point.

That cause is indeed hopeless whose apostles are swindlers and cowards, and whose martyrs are hanged assassins. Such is Fenianism; and of all the crimes and follies ever committed in the sacred name of patriotism, none display in a more frightful or repulsive aspect the perversion of the human mind and heart. Success never has and never can attend such efforts made by such men. Nations no more than individuals can run the risk of blood-guiltiness, and the people of the United States, although they may support, through their inherent hatred of Britain, the cause of Fenianism, yet they will not, when the matter comes to a point, join in the horrent war dance with General O'Neil as master of ceremonies.

A WORK has recently issued from the press in England, which has not received that attention in this country which it deserves. It is entitled "Notes of travel in the United States and Canada in the year 1867-68." by David Macrae. In former numbers we gave some selections from the book, having reference to Canada, on the present occasion we wish to present our readers with a selection of singular beauty relating to the late civil war in the United States. The author in "a ride with a Confederate officer" over the battle grounds around Richmond gives the following account of Lee's surrender:

The defeat of Burnside at the Crater, at post-poned, but could not avert, the final blow. For nine long weary months around Petersburg the fierce but unequal conflict was maintained. By the month of March the condition of Lee's wasted and half-finished army was desperate in the extreme. And yet, as late as the 31st of that month, when Warren was demonstrating in strong force on his right, threatening to burst in through his weakened lines, Lee massed his infantry on the imperilled point and struck Warren a sudden and terrific blow, hurling his division back on Crawford's, and driving them both back on Griffin's in wild confusion.

But no success could now be of more than momentary value. Next day and the day after, assaults were made in overwhelming force, not only on his right, but on his weakened left and front; his lines were broken in three places; Fort Gregg fell; and to crown all, news came that the Federal cavalry was advancing in force on the Burkesville Railroad, "which had now become the jugular vein of the gasping Confederacy."

Everybody knows the rest. On Sunday morning, Lee telegraphed to President Davis that Richmond must be evacuated that evening. At half-past five in the afternoon, at Wilcox's headquarters—Major Cook showed me the white wooden house with its faded portico, where the thing was done—Lee signed the order for the evacuation of Petersburg. Night closed in upon the scene, and in the morning Lee and all that remained of his army was gone! Then came the pursuit, the Federal forces rolling round Lee from all quarters, heading him off this way and that, Lee shaking his pursuers fiercely from his flanks and dashing them from his front, moving for the West. But escape with a half-finished army, out of all its communications and surrounded by rapidly accumulating masses of the enemy, was impossible; and at Appomattox Courthouse on Sunday the 9th of April, 1865, Lee surrendered to the Federal commander all that remained of the once proud army of Northern Virginia, that two years before had shaken the continent with the thunder of its tread.

Major Cook, in describing this fine scene, said: "General Lee ordered us to be ready to move. I think he was preparing to cut his way out with his last 8000 bayonets, had Grant's plans not been such as would have been honorable to the South."

"A number of us were standing round under the tree when Grant's staff officer made his appearance. Lee looked grand that day as I have ever seen him look, but sad. When his officer said, 'General Lee, allow me to introduce you to Colonel _____ of General Grant's Staff,' Lee rose to his magnificent height, looked at the Yankee officer, and bowed, but did not offer his hand. The staff-officer looked awed—more as if he had come to beg than to offer terms."

"I remember when it became known that Lee had surrendered, and when he had made his final speech, his veterans pressed round him, weeping like children; and others with their cheeks still wet and their faces white with excitement, leapt upon ambulances and anything that allowed them to see him, and cried out—'General! we'll fight 'em yet, General! say the word—and we'll go in and fight 'em yet!'"

"Lee stood with his tears in his eyes. We rode out to Fort Mahone, Fort Hell and Fort Damnation—names (the last of them) given in consequence of the long continued and terrific fire which was concentrated on these vital points. Silence hung around those scenes of carnage now—broken only by our own voices and the hollow thumping of our horses' hoofs, as we passed warily over the subterranean bomb-proofs. At Fort Hell a negro with a cart was pulling out gabions for firewood. At Fort Mahone, where the fighting had been terrific, and where the intrenchments [especially on one day of close and desperate fighting] had streamed with blood, we found a little orchard beginning to grow along the formidable earthworks, from the peach stones which the soldiers had thrown over after sucking the peaches!"

"Spending one evening at the house of a Confederate officer, I met several Southern ladies whose description of what they had seen and

experienced during the war interested me so much, and help one to realise so well what war is when brought to one's own door, that I shall introduce one or two relating to Petersburg.

One of the ladies, the wife of a Captain in Lee's army, read me extracts from her journal, some of which she allowed me take. I am only sorry that they must now lose the additional interest and vividness they derived on that occasion from the voice of the reader, her pale and interesting face, and the lustrous eyes that now melted with tenderness, and now kindled with Southern fire.

The following was her account of the first darkening of the war storm around their city, as the armies of Grant and Lee, fighting all the way, rolled farther and farther south from the Wilderness and Spotsylvania:—

"Such troops as we had some days before, had been withdrawn from Petersburg to points more threatened with immediate attack. We had left us for our protection only one regiment of Wise's brigade, one battery of artillery, and 170 militia, composed of the older men and boys under 15. These were to hold 11 miles of breast-works in case of attack, which the military authorities evidently did not anticipate. But already a large force of cavalry, under the command of Kautz, was swooping down upon us. How brightly dawned that lovely summer morning upon our devoted city, whose light was so soon to be dimmed with blood and tears! An unusual quiet at first prevailed, but at an early hour a sound broke upon our ears which sent a tremor through our hearts. It was the sullen roar of cannon and musketry along our lines! And now we heard the tolling of the town-bell, the signal which summoned grandfathers and boys to the defence of their homes; our young men had all gone to meet the foe elsewhere. Truly might the enemy say of us that day, that we 'robbed the cradle and the grave for our defenders.'"

"And nobly did they do their duty. No shrinking because the feet of some were tottering with age, and the hands of others almost too delicate and girlish to handle muskets. As a little band of these boys passed a group of sorrowing mothers and sisters who were trying to smile and cheer them on in spite of their tears, one noble lad exclaimed, 'Do not weep, ladies; do not fear; we will fight for you as long as we have a cartridge left.' Ah! how many of these poor stripplings were in a few hours mutilated and maimed for life, or sent to languish in a Yankee prison, and to how many more the bright sun above us went down at mid-day! * * * I was ill, but all that long, weary day, as I lay burning with fever, I could hear the roar of the fierce conflict going on as it seemed at our very doors—the firing sometimes so near that our hearts stood still, expecting every moment the in-rushing of the enemy. Each volley seemed to fall upon our own hearts and brain, for we felt at that moment death had to come to some beloved one. But that wall of brave hearts was standing firm."

"About three o'clock the battle reached its height; the artillery of the enemy made for a commanding eminence: our forlorn hope gained the ridge before them, and checked the advancing column. Just then, as if a mountain had been lifted from our hearts, a body of our own cavalry—being Gen. Beauregard's advanced—dashed unexpectedly into the city, at sight of which the enemy gathered himself hastily up and withdrew. Thus did the God of Battles again stretch forth his hand to deliver us! But oh! such a dearly bought deliverance! Towards evening, the battle being now over, anxious wives and mothers, and sisters, with pale faces and trembling hearts, looked for the return of loved ones, or for tidings of their fate. We felt that some hearts must mourn, but whose should it be—from which of us had the Angel of Death torn our idols? Soon the ambulances and waggon-beds began to come in from the battle field, rumbling along the silent streets, leaving now at this house, now at that, the mangled or dead body of some dear one. At such moments you could hear, breaking the awful stillness, the wail of some mother over her dead boy or the piteous cries of children over mutilated and bleeding fathers or grandfathers. It was a still summer evening—how well I remember it!—and the sun as it sunk to rest seemed to touch us lovingly and gently with its last rays, as if in sympathy with our great sorrow. Night closed in, and we sat down face to face with our woes—some to watch the dying, others to keep sad vigil beside their dead; while numberless hearts sighed in prayer for loved ones torn from home, and now on their way to pine, and perhaps die in some Northern prison. 'God help us,' the lady said in tremulous tones "if in recalling the scenes of that sad day our hearts burn within us, and we feel that we have no love as yet for our enemies!"

"Men! we have fought through the war together. I have done the best for you that I could."

WITH reference to the enrolment of the Militia, and the possibility that it cannot be completed within the prescribed time we would draw the attention of officers entrusted with this duty to par. 2, Sec. 16 of the

Act, which says—"if from any cause the duties prescribed by this section cannot in any particular case be carried into effect within the time specified, a special report of the facts relating to the delay should be made to the Adjutant General, who shall without delay fix another period within which the enrolments shall be completed and the rolls be forwarded."

BLACKWOOD'S Magazine for January from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York has come to hand, and is an excellent number. In it we have a continuation of the critique on Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" which we recommend to the perusal of our readers who have not seen the work. "Doubles and Quits" is a capital story well told, and the usual political article on the recent elections fully up to the standard recognized by the readers of "old Maga."

INSPECTION.—Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major of the 8th Brigade Division, will inspect the following Volunteer Companies during the present week, viz:

Metcalf, No. 3, 43rd Battalion, Capt. Morgan, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 7p. m.
Vernon, Captain McGregor, Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 p. m.

Russell, Capt. Helmer, Thursday, at 4 p. m.
As these companies have not been inspected since July, it is to be hoped the several Captains will endeavor to have a full muster. We understand the new Drill Shed at Vernon, will be inspected at the same time the company is.

It is with great pleasure we record instances of Municipalities, Councils and public bodies encouraging the Volunteers, the following sets an example which we should be glad to see followed more generally. The commanding officer of the Orilla Volunteer company, Capt. D. A. Wigmore lately petitioned the council of the village of Orilla to exempt the men under his command from their personal statute labour, the council very considerably granted the petition and also a sum of \$10 to be shot for at the annual shooting match of the company. The councils of the Townships of Orilla and Matchedash have also passed a by-law exempting those Volunteers living within their respective municipalities from statute labour. As the council of the County of Simcoe some time ago gave a very handsome piece of plate to the 35th Battalion for competition, the Simcoe Foresters do not entirely lack inducement, although they have not received such ovations and displays of encouragement as we hear of other Regts. having had. We are inclined to think the fault lies in the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the men who have become indifferent to the drill, and show an unwillingness to continue the monotonous weekly parades, the influence of a few outside individuals who, from motives of either disloyalty or petty ill-feeling, having a tendency to ridicule the efforts of the officers and damp any desire on the part of the men to do their duty.—Communicated.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 11th February, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

Schools of Military Instruction.

Under the provisions of Section 55 of the "Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," of 1868, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct that Schools of Military Instruction be established at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and to carry the same into effect has entered into arrangements with the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America for the purpose of connecting therewith one of the Regiments of Her Majesty's Forces stationed at each of those places.

Both of these Schools were opened for the reception of Candidates on the First day of February instant.

Copies of the "Regulations for Candidates applying for admission to the Schools," with forms of "Certificates" to be sent in by Candidates, may be obtained on application to the Brigade Majors of Militia.

No. 2.

The following Officers are appointed as a Board of Examiners of Candidates for admission to the Schools of Military Instruction at the places named hereunder:

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Commandant of the School—President.
The Brigade Major of Militia of the Division.
Captain W. H. Scovill.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Commandant of the School—President.
The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Military District, No. 9,
The Brigade Major of Militia of the Division.

By command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Adj. General of Militia,
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 12th February, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

RESERVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Regimental Division of Carleton.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Collar M. Church, M. D.

To be Majors:

Lieutenant John Dobson, from late 5th
Non Service Battalion.
Lieutenant Hiram Sykes, from late 3rd
Non Service Battalion.

*Regimental Division of the Centre Riding of
Wellington.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel George C. Hamilton, from
late 6th Non Service Battalion, Wellington.

To be Majors:

Major George Monger, from late 3rd Non
Service Battalion, Wellington.
Major Henry Strange, from late 4th Non
Service Battalion, Wellington.

Regimental Division of the City of Kingston.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Thomas A. Corbett, from late
1st Non Service Battalion, Frontenac.

To be Majors:

Major James A. Henderson, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion, Frontenac.
Captain Roderick M. Rose, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion, Frontenac.

*Regimental Division of the East Riding of
Durham.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Captain Henry Adams, from late 7th Non
Service Battalion, Durham.

To be Majors:

Captain Robert Touchbourne, from late
5th Non Service Battalion, Durham.
Lieutenant John Rosevear, from late 7th
Non Service Battalion.

*Regimental Division of the East Riding of
Northumberland.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Adam Henry Meyers, from
late 4th Non Service Battalion, Northum-
berland.

To be Majors:

Major Christopher F. Bullock, from late
7th Non Service Battalion, Northum-
berland.

Captain Joseph Keeler, from late 3rd
Non Service Battalion, Northumber-
land.

*Regimental Division of the North Riding of
Leeds and Grenville.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Hiram McCrea, from late 5th
Non Service Battalion, Leeds.

To be Majors:

Major Robert Kernahan, from late 3rd
Non Service Battalion, Grenville.
Major Aaron Mirrick, from late 3rd Non
Service Battalion, Grenville.

*Regimental Division of the North Riding of
Oxford.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel John Dobson Dent,
from late 4th Non Service Battalion,
Oxford.

To be Majors:

Major Emilius A. H. Fouquier, from late
3rd Non Service Battalion, Oxford.
Major Robert Cameron, from late 4th Non
Service Battalion, Oxford.

*Regimental Division of the South Riding of
Oxford.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel James Ingersoll, from
late 5th Non Service Battalion, Oxford.

To be Majors:

Major Robert Chambers, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion, Oxford.
Major Thomas Holcroft, from late 5th
Non Service Battalion, Oxford.

*Regimental Division of the South Riding of
Bruce.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Joseph Walker, from late 6th
Non Service Battalion, Bruce.

To be Majors:

Major Christopher R. Barker, from late
5th Non Service Battalion, Bruce.
Major Alexander St. Lawrence, McIntosh,
from late 6th Non Service Battalion,
Bruce.

Regimental Division of Essex.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Samuel S. Macdonell, from
late 1st Non Service Battalion, Essex.

To be Majors:

Major Peter G. Malotte, from late 4th
Non Service Battalion, Essex.
Major Alanson Botsford, do do

*Regimental Division of the North Riding of
Victoria.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

John D. Smith, Esquire.

To be Majors:

Duncan McRae, Esquire.
Major William McCreadie, from late 4th
Non Service Battalion, Victoria.

Regimental Division of Peel.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Samuel Price, from late 3rd
Non Service Battalion, Peel.

To be Majors:

Major Peter Turquand McCallum, from
late 7th Non Service Battalion, Peel.
Major Seth Campbell, from late 7th Non
Service Battalion, Peel.

Regimental Division of Halton.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Donald Campbell, Esquire.

To be Majors:

William Allan, Esquire, and
Captain John R. Barber, M. S.

*Regimental Division of the West Riding of
Hastings.*

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Ponton,
late of 15th Battalion, Volunteer Militia.

To be Majors :
 Major Charles R. Bonestle, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Hastings.
 Major Daniel Ridgway Murphy, from late 2nd Trenton Battalion, Non Service Militia.
 —
Regimental Division of Prescott.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel :
 Lieut. Colonel Neil Stewart, from late 1st Non Service Battalion, Prescott.
 To be Majors :
 Major Thomas Higginson, from late 1st Non Service Battalion, Prescott.
 Major John W. Marston, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Prescott.
 —
Regimental Division of Monck.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel :
 Lt. Colonel Agnew P. Farrell, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Haldimand.
 To be Majors :
 Captain Burton Farr, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Haldimand.
 Captain Adam Killman Scholfield, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Welland.
 —
Regimental Division of Russell.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel :
 Lieutenant Colonel Martin Casselman, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Russell.
 To be Majors :
 Captain William Wilson, from late 1st Non Service Battalion, Russell.
 Major Henry Hanna, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion Russell.
 —
Regimental Division of North Riding of Wellington.
 No. 1 Company Division, (Township of Minto.)
 To be Captain :
 Jacob H. Dolmage, Esquire.
 —
 No. 2 Company Division, (Township of Arthur.)
 To be Captain :
 Matthew Shaw, Esquire.
 —
 No. 3 Company Division, (Village of Mount Forest.)
 To be Captain :
 John Kennedy, Esquire.
 —
 No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Luther)
 To be Captain :
 Captain Duncan Saunders, from late 7th Non Service Battalion of Wellington.
 —
 No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Amaranth.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain James Golden, from late 7th Non Service Battalion of Wellington.
 —
 No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Maryborough.)
 To be Captain :
 Lieutenant John Johnston, from late 5th Non Service Battalion of Wellington.

No. 7 Company Division, (Southern portion of Township of Peel.)
 To be Captain :
 James Gibson, Esquire.
 —
 No. 8 Company Division, (Northern portion of Township of Peel.)
 To be Captain :
 George Wilton, Esquire.
 —
Regimental Division of Frontenac.
 No. 1 Company Division, (Southern portion of Township of Kingston.)
 To be Captain :
 Ensign Alfred Ayerst, M.S., from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Frontenac.
 —
 No. 2 Company Division, (Northern portion of the Township of Kingston.)
 To be Captain :
 Charles Nathaniel Spooner, Esquire, M. S.
 —
 No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Howe Island and Southern portion of the Township of Pittsburgh.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain Benjamin Whitney, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Frontenac.
 —
 No. 4 Company Division, (The 3rd and Northern Concessions of the Township of Pittsburgh.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain Peter Baxter, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Frontenac.
 —
 No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Storrington.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain David Walker, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Frontenac.
 —
 No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Wolfe Island, with Garden and other Islands.)
 To be Captain :
 Charles Murray, Esquire, M. S.
 —
Regimental Division of Lincoln.
 No. 1 Company Division, (Township of Grimsby.)
 To be Captain :
 Peter B. Nelles, Esquire.
 —
 No. 2 Company Division, (Township of Clinton)
 To be Captain :
 Captain William Kew, late of the Volunteer Militia.
 —
 No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Louth)
 To be Captain :
 Captain Nathan H. Pawling, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Lincoln.
 —
 No. 4 Company Division, (St. Thomas Ward, Town of St. Catherines.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain William Greenwood, from late 5th Non Service Battalion, Lincoln.
 —
 No. 5 Company Division, (Western part of St. George's Ward, Town of St. Catherines.)

To be Captain :
 Lieutenant Robert Lawrie, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Lincoln.
 —
 No. 6 Company Division, (St. Paul's Ward and Eastern part of St. George's Ward, Town of St. Catherines.)
 To be Captain :
 Lieutenant Robert Struthers, from late 5th Non Service Battalion of Lincoln.
 —
 No. 7 Company Division, (Village of Port Dalhousie and Northern part of Township of Grantham.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain George Adams Clark, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Lincoln.
 —
 No. 8 Company Division, (Southern part of the Township of Grantham.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain James H. Bessey, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Lincoln.
 —
Regimental Division of Addington.
 No. 1 Company Division, (West part of Township of Camden East.)
 To be Captain :
 Peter Johnston, Esquire.
 To be Lieutenant :
 Ira Williams, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign :
 George Paul, Gentleman.
 —
 No. 2 Company Division, (East part of Township of Camden East.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain William Whelan, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Addington.
 To be Lieutenant :
 Lieutenant George Lake, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Addington.
 To be Ensign :
 Damon S. Warner, Gentleman.
 —
 No. 3 Company Division, (Townships of Sheffield, Kalader, Anglesea, Barrie, Kennebec, Abinger, Effingham and Denbigh.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain Luke Bell, from late 4th Non Service Battalion of Addington.
 To be Lieutenant :
 Lieutenant John Murphy, do do
 To be Ensign :
 Captain John Carscallan, do do
 —
 No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Portland.)
 To be Captain :
 Captain George Denison, from late 4th Non Service Battalion of Frontenac.
 To be Lieutenant :
 Charles Shibley, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign :
 Samuel Stewart, the younger, Gentleman.
 —
 No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Loughborough.)
 To be Captain :
 Ensign James Rutledge, from late 4th Non Service Battalion of Addington.

<p>To be Lieutenant : Marven M. Vanluven, Gentleman</p> <p>To be Ensign : Asa Phillips, Gentleman.</p>	<p>To be Majors : Major Paul Benoit, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Portneuf. Major Frs. Xavier Delisle, do do</p>	<p>To be Majors : Captain Charles F. A. Bertrand, from late 1st N. S. Battalion of Temiscouata, and Captain Nazaire Tetu, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.</p>
<p>No. 6 Company Division, (Townships of Hin- chibrooke, Bedford, Olden, Oso, Claren- don, Palmerston, Miller and Canonto.)</p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Three Rivers.</i></p>	<p>No. 1 Company Division, (Parish of Notre Dame du Portage.)</p>
<p>To be Captain : Captain Chester H. Godfrey, from late 6th Non Service Battalion of Frontenac.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieutenant Colonel Basile Doucet, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.</p>	<p>To be Captain : Theophile St. Jean, Esquire.</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant : Captain George Barr. do do</p>	<p>To be Majors : Major John Brostor, do do do Flavien Lottinville, do do</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Salmon Nadeau, Gentleman.</p>
<p>To be Ensign : George Cox, Gentleman.</p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Pontiac.</i></p>	<p>To be Ensign : Elzear Perron, Gentleman.</p>
<p>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieutenant Colonel John Poupore, from late 2nd N. S. Battalion of Pontiac.</p>	<p>No 2 Company Division, [Detour du Lac.]</p>
<p><i>Regimental Division of Huntingdon.</i></p>	<p>To be Majors : Major Edmund Heath, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Pontiac, and Major William Craig, do do</p>	<p>To be Captain : Cyrille Dube, Esquire.</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieutenant Colonel James Reid, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Yamaska.</i></p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Magloire Cloutier, Gentleman,</p>
<p>To be Majors : Major Donald McFee, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion. Major David Baker, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieut. Colonel Joseph Lemaitre, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Yamaska.</p>	<p>To be Ensign : Edmond Tetu, Gentleman.</p>
<p><i>Regimental Division of Maskinonge.</i></p>	<p>To be Majors : Major Benjamin Therien, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Yamaska, and Major Louis Esdras Manseau, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Yamaska.</p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Brome.</i></p>
<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : George Caron, Esquire.</p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Rouville.</i></p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lt. Colonel John B. Hunt, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p>
<p>To be Majors : George H. Yale, Esquire, and Antoine Rinfret, Esquire.</p>	<p>To be Major : Lieut. Colonel Frs. Xavier Gatien, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Rouville.</p>	<p>To be Majors : Lt Colonel John Chester Dyer, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, and Major James S. Pettes, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.</p>
<p><i>Regimental Division of Montmorency.</i></p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Charlevoix.</i></p>	<p>No 1 Company Division, [Township of Sutton.]</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Major Julien Guerin, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Montmorency.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Leon Charles Clement, Esquire.</p>	<p>To be Captain : Major James Esly, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p>
<p>To be Majors : Lieutenant Francois Xavier Turcot, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Mont- morency, and Lieutenant Pierre Cauchon, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Montmorency.</p>	<p>To be Majors : Major Antoine Riverin, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Charlevoix, and Edouard Boudreau, Esquire.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Captain Nelson Pettes. do do</p>
<p><i>Regimental Division of Montreal East.</i></p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Drummond.</i></p>	<p>No 2 Company Division, [Township of Brome.]</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin H. Lemoine, from late 9th Non Service Battalion of Hochelaga.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieut. Colonel Edmund Cox, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Drummond.</p>	<p>To be Captain : Captain Timothy E. Chamberlin, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.</p>
<p>To be Majors : Major John P. Sexton, from late 5th Non Service Battalion of Hochelaga, and Major Charles E. Belle.</p>	<p>To be Majors : Captain Gaspard T. Pelletier, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Drummond, and Captain Valentine Cook, do do</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Captain Arad Bullard. do do</p>
<p><i>Regimental Division of Montreal West</i></p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of St. Maurice.</i></p>	<p>No 3 Company Division, [The Eastern portion of the Township of Farnham.]</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Thomas Ryan, from late 5th Non Service Battal- ion of Hochelaga.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieut. Colonel Louis Leon L. Desaulniers, from late 4th Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.</p>	<p>To be Captain : Captain James Burnet, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.</p>
<p>To be Major : Major J. J. Day, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Hochelaga.</p>	<p>To be Majors : Captain Joseph Desaulniers, from late 4th N. S. Battalion of St. Maurice, and Captain Louis Lami, fils d'Alexis, from late 2nd N. S. Battalion of St. Maurice.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Captain Leonard Wells, do do</p>
<p><i>Regimental Division of Portneuf.</i></p>	<p><i>Regimental Division of Temiscouata.</i></p>	<p>No 4 Company Division, [Township of Bolton.]</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieutenant Colonel A. C. de Lachovrotiere, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Portneuf.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel : Lieut. Colonel Benjamin Dionne, from late 1st N. S. Battalion of Temiscouata.</p>	<p>To be Captain : Captain William Green, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p>
		<p>To be Lieutenant : John McMannis, Esquire.</p>
		<p>No 5 Company Division, [Township of Potton.]</p>
		<p>To be Captain : Mark L. Elkins, jr., Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Sherman Boright, Esquire.</p>

Regimental Division of Sherbrooke.
 To be Lieutenant-Colonel:
 Major The Honorable A. T. Galt, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Compton.
 To be Majors:
 Major Benjamin Morris, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Compton, and Ensign Richard W. Heneker, do do

No. 3 Company Division, [Parish of Cacouna.]
 To be Captain:
 Captain Jean Baptiste Beaulieu, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Captain George Dionne, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Ensign:
 John Ross, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, [Parish of St. Arsene.]
 To be Captain:
 Captain Jacques Morin, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Jean Baptiste Pelletier, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign:
 Elio Mailloux, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, [Parish of St. Modeste.]
 To be Captain:
 Soter Chouinard, Esquire.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign Michel Levasseur, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Ensign:
 Narcisse Dechene, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division [Parish of St. Epiphane.]
 To be Captain:
 Louis Audet dit Lapointe, Esquire.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Narcisse Blanchet, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign:
 Nicolas Lafrance, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, [Parish of Isle Verte.]
 To be Captain:
 Captain Louis Narcisse Gauvreau, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Narcisse Bertrand, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign:
 Ensign Jean Bte. Cote, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.

No. 8 Company Division, [Parish of St. Eloi.]
 To be Captain:
 Ensign Eugene Duret, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Majoric Dumas, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign:
 David Turcotte do

No. 9 Company Division, [Parish of St. Jean de Diou.]
 To be Captain:
 Captain—Bellavance, Esquire.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Hermenegilde Boucher, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Temiscouata.
 To be Ensign:
 Leandre Morency, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Regimental Division of Annapolis.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. Colonel W. E. Starrat, from late 2nd Regiment of Annapolis County.
 To be Majors:
 Major DeLancy Harris, from late 4th Regiment of Annapolis County.
 Major Benjamin H. Parker, do do

Regimental Division of Antigonish.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. Col. Hugh McAdam, from late 2nd Regiment of Antigonish County.
 To be Majors:
 Major W. J. Beck, from late 1st Regiment of Antigonish County.
 Major John Gillis, from late 2nd do do

Regimental Division of Colchester.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieut. Colonel Peter S. Archibald, from late 3rd Regiment of Colchester County.
 To be Majors:
 Major E. A. Jones, from late 4th Regiment of Colchester County.
 Major David A. Campbell from late 6th Regiment of Colchester County.

Regimental Division of Cumberland.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieut. Colonel Henry G. Pineo, from late 2nd Regiment of Cumberland County.
 To be Majors:
 Major George Hibbard, from late 2nd Regiment of Cumberland County.
 Major Charles Smith from late 7th do do

Regimental Division of Digby.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. Colonel Botsford Vics, from Artillery Brigade of Digby County.
 To be Majors:
 Major F. W. Goodwin, from late 2nd Regiment of Digby County.
 Captain John Lovitt, from late 3rd do do

Regimental Division of Guysborough.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. Colonel Stewart Campbell, from late 4th Regiment Guysborough County.
 To be Major:
 Major William Hartshorne, from late 1st Regiment Guysborough County.
 Major John A. Macdonald, from late 4th Regiment of Guysborough County.

Regimental Division of the City of Halifax.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieutenant Col. Harry Pryor, from late 2nd Regiment Halifax County.
 To be Majors:
 Major S. L. Shannon, from late 2nd Regiment, Halifax County.
 Major John Duffus, do 1st do

Regimental Division of the County of Halifax.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. John J. Bremner, from late 1st Regiment Halifax County.
 To be Majors:
 Major Peter Ross, from late 7th Regiment of Halifax County.
 Major George McLeod do 10th do

Regimental Division of Hants.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. Colonel John A. Jenkins, from late 1st Regiment of Hants County.
 To be Majors:
 Major H. L. Yeamans, from late 5th Regiment of Hants County.
 Major Wm. H. Knowles, from late 6th Regiment of Hants County.

Regimental Division of Inverness.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lt. Colonel Isaac McLeod, from late 3rd Regiment of Inverness County.
 To be Majors:
 Major J. G. Crowdis, from late 4th Regiment of Inverness County.
 Major Jacob S. Hart, from late 5th Regiment of Inverness County.

Regimental Division of Kings.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieut Colonel L. DeVeber Chipman, from late 3rd Regiment, King's County.
 To be Majors:
 Major John St. r from late 4th Regiment, King's County.
 Major John S. Belcher, from late 2nd do

Regimental Division of Lunenburg.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieut. Colonel Henry S. Sost, from late 3rd Regiment of Lunenburg County.
 To be Majors:
 Major John Dauphiney, from late 1st Regiment of Lunenburg County.
 Major William Robinson, do 6th do

Regimental Division of Shelburne.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieut. Colonel Robert R. Thomson, from late 1st Regiment, Shelburne County.
 To be Majors:
 Lt. Col. James C. Smith, from late 3rd Regiment, Shelburne County.
 Captain Robert H. Bolman, do 1st do

Regimental Division of Pictou.
 To be Lieutenant Colonel:
 Lieut-Colonel James W. Carmichael, from late 5th Regiment of Pictou.

To be Majors:

Major Alexander McPherson, from late 4th Regiment of Pictou.

Major R. S. Copeland, do 7th do

Regimental Division, of Queen's.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Captain Thomas R. Patillo, from late 1st Regiment of Queen's County.

To be Majors:

Captain L. S. Ford, from late 2nd Regiment of Queen's County.

Captain Benjamin L. Telfer, do 3rd do

Regimental Division of Richmond.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John F. Fuller, from late 1st Regiment of Richmond county.

To be Majors:

Captain James H. Hearn, from late 1st Regiment of Richmond county.

Captain Duncan Cameron, do 3rd do

Regimental Division of Yarmouth.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Col. William B. Townsend, from late 1st Regiment of Yarmouth County.

To be Majors:

Lieut. Colonel Robert Hunter, from late 2nd Regiment of Yarmouth County.

Lieut. Colonel James M. Lent, do 5th do

Regimental Division, of Cape Breton.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel John Bourinot, from late 1st Regiment of Cape Breton County.

To be Majors:

Major John Lewis Hill, from late 1st Regiment of Cape Breton County.

Major John H. Christie, do 3rd do

Regimental Division of Victoria.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel Charles J. Campbell, from late 1st Regiment of Victoria County.

To be Majors:

Major William Kidston, from late 1st Regiment of Victoria County.

Captain Colin Munro, do 2nd do

No 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of the North Riding of Simcoe.

THE DALSTON DRILL ASSOCIATION.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Dalston, in the Regimental Division of the North Riding of Simcoe, under the superintendence of Charles Johnston, Esq., M. S., to be composed of the Teacher and the Pupils of the Dalston Common School, and to be styled "The Dalston Drill Association."

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 1868 not a single shot was fired by the French army. A rare thing.

The first number of the *United States of Europe*, a weekly organ of the International and peace League, edited by Bakunin, has made its appearance at Berne, Switzerland. It advocates the abolition of all monarchical governments.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on this well worn subject, declares that in its present state Ceuta is thoroughly useless either as port or fortress, and it would take an enormous sum to convert it into a safe harbour of refuge. He admits that the Spaniards feel great annoyance at the English possession of Gibraltar, but he contends that we must not hope for Spanish gratitude if we surrender it,

A cavalry re-organization has been decided upon to this effect:—adopting the squadron system instead of the troop as at once the administrative and the tactical unit. By this means the four juniors of each regiment will be placed on half-pay; a small reduction of non commissioned grades of the rank and file and of the horse will also be simultaneously made.

THE BIGGEST STANDING ARMY YET.—The President of the State of Bolivar, in view of the impoverished condition of the public treasury, decreed that the entire troops of the Republic be disbanded from the 31st ult., and that the only force to be maintained in active service shall be composed of one captain, or a lieutenant and ten men! What an example of disarmament for European nations.

A friend of Mr George Peabody has been reviving recollections which add a military reputation to that which he enjoys as a philanthropist. He figured, according to a letter of Mr. W. W. Corcoran in the *Georgetown Courier*, in the "Georgetown Artillery Company," during the war of 1812. Mr. Peabody was the rammer and sponger of of gun No 1. He afterwards speaks of the fight with the British frigate on the Potomac when the company was acting under the command of Commodore Perry or Commodore Morris. He afterwards obtained a land warrant of 150 acres for his services.

A MILLION OF MEN UNDER ARMS.—The *Military Sheet* of Berlin has the following:—A telegram from this capital would now at any time suffice to put a million of men under arms, as our military organization is complete. The Prussian troops consist of 325 battalions, 29 of which belong to the Guard; 268 squadrons of cavalry, 32 of the Guard; 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers; in all 470,000 combatants; to which must be added the 53,000 whom the Federal contingents have to furnish. To this number (463,000) must be joined the soldiers of Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg, an Bavaria, placed by treaties under the order of the head of the Confederation. Besides, Prussia could immediately put on foot—1. the reserve, 120 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns and 12 battalions of engineers, in all 143,000 fighting men; and 2. in troops of occupation and defence of fortresses, 200,000. In these figures are not included either the officers, military train, army workmen, or special corps of various kinds.

Queen Victoria wears her hair, in private, as English ladies were wont to wear it five and twenty years ago. On rare occasions on which she appears in public, she bands her tresses under a diamond coil, after the manner of Mary, Queen of Scots.

A horrible tale comes from Arkansas, to the effect that Clayton's Militia took possession of a house in which there was a wedding party, put out the lights, and made prisoners of the women, including the bride for what purpose, the reader, guided by remembrances of the customary doings of the negro militia in the South, may at once imagine. Fortunately the male portion of the wedding party was armed, and composed of pluck. A fight ensued, the result of which was to lessen the number of the militia by four, and save the women from a fate infinitely worse than death.

We believe that the policy of concentrating the military forces of the Empire, so far as possible, in the mother country, where they may be ready at any moment to be despatched to any point where their services may be required, was fully confirmed at the Privy Council held on Tuesday, the 26th inst.; and that as soon as the weather will permit the movement of the troops in our North American possessions, one regiment of cavalry, five of infantry, and seven batteries of Artillery will be withdrawn. It is not to be assumed, however, that all these troops will be despatched to England direct.

MARINES.—In the service of nations generally there is no finer body of men than the marines. With everything of the soldier about them they likewise acquire many attributes of the sailor, and their usefulness has been tested in many a hard fought battle on ship's deck and on shore alike. Notwithstanding all this, the gallant marine has always been a subject of banter for small wits both in and out of the service. "Tell that to the marines" is a very old saying, in which lies a suggestion that the gullibility of the marines is considered greater than that of Jack, and that he is therefore a safer subject for a sell. Among toppers of the old school, empty bottles are jocularly called "marines" and once at a party a person who inadvertently thus applied the word, was challenged to combat by a young officer of that branch of the service, who was present, and he had to compromise the matter by explaining that he had never heard an empty bottle called anything else, and that he supposed the term marine, as applied to it, meant a good fellow who had done his duty, and was ready to do it again. The term "horsemarine" is a gibe well known, and it has lately been popularized in comic song. In the Mediterranean there is a curious little fish called the "cavallo marino," which a facetious English traveller translated by horse marine, thereby giving great offence to those nautical troops. A singular circumstance has just occurred at Plymouth, England, apropos of jesting about the marines. A piece was produced at the Plymouth theatre, in which a great deal of the fun hinged upon allusions to the marines. This gave such offence to the corps, of which Plymouth is one of the depots, that the commanding officer issued a general order restraining any member of his branch of the service from going to that theatre. This must have been a severe lesson to the management for, in addition to losing the patronage of so large a squadron of playgoers, they were also deprived of the greater number of their "supes," who were men belonging to the marines.

The long quarrel between the two great Mohammedan Powers of the world, Turkey and Persia, is passing over into an open war. It is reported that the Shah of Persia, at the head of his army, is marching upon Bagdad, one of the large cities of Asiatic Turkey, about one hundred miles distant from the Persian frontier, and that, on the other hand, Turkish troops are pushing forward to meet them. Apparently this conflict is unconnected with the struggle of Greece, Russia, and the Christian tribes of Turkey, to expel the Mohammedan Government of Turkey from Europe; but there are many indications that Persia enjoys the active sympathy, the advice, and secret support of Russia to fully as large an extent as Greece. Russia thinks that she is, and that England and France are not Asiatic powers, and she takes, therefore, the most active interest in all the Asiatic conflicts, with a view to establishing more and more a controlling influence over all countries of Asia. She is charged with preparing for the time when the Eastern question shall be ready for solution, by a simultaneous attack upon Turkey on all sides. The temptation for pursuing such a policy is, at all events, so great that the whole world readily believes the charges to be true. The progress of the Turco Persian conflict will, therefore, be watched with uncommon interest.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BLUFFER AND HATE.—When Blucher was meditating the destruction of the bridge of Jena by blowing it up with powder, during the occupation of Paris by the allied troops, one of the old generals of the empire proceeded to the Tuileries, saw the King, and mentioned what the Prussians intended doing. Louis, enraged, cried out "What vandalism! I will place myself on the bridge and be blown up with it, rather than so fine a monument should be destroyed." The king then sent the Duc de Guiche to mention to the Duke of Wellington what had been communicated to him, upon which the illustrious chief ordered his horse, and galloping off to the Gardes' bivouacs in the Bois de Bologne, gave directions to Sir Peter Maitland to drive the Prussians off the bridge at the point of the bayonet. The Guards, on approaching the bridge, found the Prussian engineers hard at work undermining; but on discovering we were bent on mischief, and that our firelocks were loaded with ball cartridge—only five minutes being given them: to remove all their pickaxes and other implements—they quietly marched off, to the mortification of the officer in command, and to the disgust of Marshal Blucher, who never forgave Wellington for thwarting his purpose.

OFFICERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the officers of the Thirteenth Volunteer Battalion is to be held at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, on Wednesday evening next.

A French writer says that a major in the Imperial army is "a man who has three decorations; the third was given him because he had two, the second because he had one, and the first because he had not any."

It is said in Montreal that 3,000 green badges have been ordered for a mock funeral of Whelan.

In the United States Senate, a few days ago one Senator Howe caused some amusement by presenting a memorial praying for the appointment of a phrenologist to examine candidates for office.

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RIFLE SHOOTING.

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

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

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NOTICE

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

A GENTLEMAN, of some experience in writing for the PRESS, is desirous of an engagement on the Staff of a

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at Ottawa, who will also receive any communications.
December 1868



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 18th day of January, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehousing Ports, in the Dominion of Canada viz:

Province of New Brunswick.

The Port of Dorchester.

W. M. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

THE CHURCH UNION.

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

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Mixed,	1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail,	9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
Leave Prescott.	7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Mixed,	7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express,	1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail,	5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

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Superintendent, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.
Prescott, April 20th 1868. 14-1f

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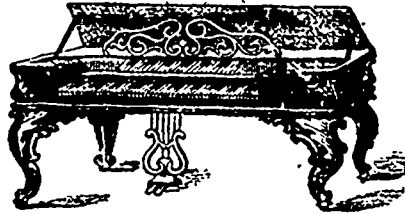
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