

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X		
		12X		16X		20X		24X		28X		32X



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

No. 46.

From Stewart's Quarterly Magazine.

I DRINK TO THEE.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

I drink to thee!—The guests have gone;
The revelry is o'er,
The chaplets, that were late upon
Their brows, are on the floor;
While ghostly shadows, one by one,
Come gliding thro' the door.
But what are they to you or me?
My Beautiful, I drink to thee!

I drink to thee!—The crystal bowl
Is flooded to the rim;
It is an emblem of the soul
That sparkles to the brim
With love for thee, complete and whole,
Not, like these spectres, dim.
But what are they to you or me?
My Beautiful, I drink to thee!

Aye, what are they!—This ghostly crew—
These silent memories
Of things I felt, or saw, or know,
Perhaps beyond the seas,
When hearts were loving, kind and true,
Not shadows such as these.
But what are they to you or me?
My Beautiful, I drink to thee!

I drink to thee!—The empty glass
Is shivered on the wall,
And, one by one, the spectres pass
Adown the dark'ning hall,
And I am left alone, alas!
Alone—and that is all.
But what are they to you or me?
My Beautiful, I drink to thee!

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764—84.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Colonel St. Leger's expedition advanced to Fort Stanwix (now Rome) on the Mohawk without molestation, although the line of march was open to successful attack. It was over the old route from Oswego by the river to Onondaga Lake, thence by Wood Creek to the portage between it and the Mohawk. At the head of this portage stood Fort Stanwix, a square log fort with four bastions, and a stockaded covered way, but no other outworks, garrisoned by 700 Americans. St. Leger at once invested the

work and summoned the garrison to surrender, but Col. Gansevoort, the officer in command, knowing that General Harkimer, with 1,000 soldiers, was at hand, refused compliance.

On the 6th August an action commenced at Oriskany, eleven miles beyond Fort Stanwix, in which Gen. Herkimer was defeated, losing 400 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. During the action a Colonel Willet with a part of the garrison made a sally from the fort and succeeded in capturing a large quantity of provisions and other material which St. Leger had left without adequate guard. Notwithstanding the garrison was hardly pressed, and would have been obliged to surrender if Arnold had not been detached to their relief with 2,000 men and ten pieces of artillery. This had such an effect on the Indian auxiliaries that they precipitately retired, and St. Leger appears to have followed suite without any adequate reason on the 26th of August. He left his tents standing, baggage, artillery and stores, as well as his own private papers, fell into the hands of the enemy. The primary cause of failure was the small number of men sent on the expedition, inefficiency of the artillery (four pounders), and a want of sagacity in the mode of employing his Indian allies.

Burgoyne's fatal delay at Fort Edward enabled Gen. Schuyler to send Arnold to the relief of Fort Stanwix, and this was the direct cause of the loss of the British army, for had Burgoyne pushed on to Albany he would have driven the American army, disheartened by defeat and in want of everything, before him. No relief could be sent to Fort Stanwix, which must have fallen through starvation. St. Leger would then be within 125 miles of Albany with a loyal population, especially about the Johnson settlement, to aid him and no military obstruction between himself and Albany.

The difficulty of subsisting so large a force and apparently mismanagement of the transport service, as well as the insane and foolish desire of the British General to haul a large train of artillery with his troops rendered it necessary to seek draught horses and cattle for the supply of the army. As

it was well known that a regular depot of those animals were to be found at Bennington, where they had been collected for the use of the American armies from Connecticut and the New Hampshire grants (now Vermont), and as the English General had left the Hudson open for the purpose it is to be presumed of enabling the Americans to fight with comfort, it became necessary to detach a force adequately prepared to effect the object in view.

Accordingly on the 9th August Burgoyne detached a force of 600 men, principally Germans, under Colonel Baume, an officer of the Hessian auxiliaries, with orders to scour the country from Rockingham to Otter Creek, to go down the Connecticut River as far as Brattleborough and return by the great road to Albany, thus making the enemy believe it was the advance of the British army on its way to Boston.

The object of the expedition was in reality to try what portion of the population were well affected toward the British and to obtain supplies of cattle and horses. To effect this he entrusted the command to a foreigner not able to speak the language of the people, liable to be drunk when wanted, and to troops unable to understand a word of English, and notorious for robbing friend or foe with undeviating impartiality. Moreover, the very nature of the service demanded activity, decision, a thorough knowledge of the people, and a scrupulous respect for property. Now, those German troops were slow marchers, and the draughts comprising a part of the expedition equipped with hats and swords so ponderous as nearly to weigh as much as the full equipment of a British soldier.

Bennington is situated about 35 miles south-east from Fort Edward, on the Walloomsack Creek. It is north-east of the direct road to Albany, and at the time of expedition was unoccupied by troops of any description, but Baume's dilatory proceedings and his object thereby becoming known reached the American General Starke at Manchester, 20 miles north-east of Bennington, on the 12th of August, he at once collected his force of 1000 men with which he

was marching, to reinforce Gen. Schuyler, and defeated the British troops with considerable loss on the 15th of August. Colonel Broyman had been detached to reinforce Baume, spent twenty-four hours in marching sixteen miles, came up at the close of the action, was attacked and defeated, the auxiliaries losing 600 men in killed and wounded.

Gen. Schuyler, commanding the American troops, had taken up a position behind the Mohawk with the design of impeding the advance of the British troops on Albany, but with small hopes indeed of preventing its fall. Burgoyne's dilatory proceedings, the time he wasted at Fort Edward, the defeat of Baume at Bennington, and St. Leger's retreat from Fort Stanwix, had given his enemies confidence. Schuyler's army was rapidly increased, while active partisans began to operate on the British line of communications with Ticonderago by Fort Anne and South Bay. A Col. Brown even surprised their posts on Lake George, captured a number of transports and a large quantity of provisions, took possession of Mount Independence at Ticonderago, which the British had neglected to secure, summoned the garrison to surrender, and after four days' bombardment decamped to work mischief in the rear of the advancing army. It appears to have been a part of Burgoyne's peculiarities to merely occupy a post as he advanced, and leave it for the first active free lance who choose to follow to garrison it at his leisure, so that the giving up of his communications with Canada appears to have been a matter of course, hence a defeat was destruction. Now Fort Anne might have been easily held, South Bay kept clear by a couple of armed gunboats and no attempt could have been made on Lake George, its western shores being practically uninhabited.

Gen. Schuyler's operations did not give satisfaction to Congress and he was superseded by Gen. Gates on 19th August. This officer may be remembered as the young Lieutenant noticed in the "Campaigns of 1754-64," as having been consulted by that *ape in politics*, the notorious Duke of Newcastle, as to the proper plan of an American campaign. He now took command of the American army and moved it across the Mohawk, taking up a position in advance of the village of Still Water, on Bemis' heights. Reinforcements began rapidly to arrive, stimulated in a great part by the forged story of Jane McCrea's murder, and Gates, with a cunning by no means commendable, took advantage of the lie to heighten the feeling of horror and aversion it inspired. In a letter, characterized by Sparks, the historian, as "more ornate than forcible," he dealt on the atrocity of employing savages in Christian warfare, and in the turgid eloquence of "spread-eagleism," denounced the agents and the cause, taking good care to have this production published and distributed before any answer was received.

Burgoyne appears to have been sorely perplexed, and that indecision or want of appreciative sagacity which has formed so distinguishing a trait in the character of British officers of the period, was manifested in more than ordinary degree on this occasion. Having at length collected about 30 days' provisions he advanced along the left bank of the Hudson, to the mouth of Balan-kill Creek, where he encamped preparatory to crossing the river. About half a mile above this point he threw a bridge of boats across the Hudson, and on the 13th and 14th September, 1777, passed his army to the right bank and encamped on the heights and plains of Saratoga, with a heavy train of artillery.

On the 15th he marched across the Fish Creek or Kill as far as Dovegat (now Oveville), where he halted till the 17th, and on the 18th encamped at a place now called Wilbur's basin, within two miles of the American camp. Gates had entrenched himself in an advantageous position; a succession of ravines in his front, his right resting on the Hudson, his left on a redoubt in a commanding position, while Mill Creek in his front was covered with intrenchments and a strong redoubt. The position commanded the valley of the Hudson, and was assailable only by a direct attack in front or an attempt at turning the left flank. The flats to the river being open and enfiladed the right flank could be turned. Here he was attacked on the 19th of September by Burgoyne's whole force. The plan of attack was puerile. The centre of a strong position itself the strongest point was to be assailed by the Indians and Canadians, while the left, covered by rough wooded hills and defiles, was to be attacked and turned by the British Grenadiers and light infantry, the right was to be assailed by the British left, which included the immense train of artillery. Now, if the order had been changed there can be no doubt but the Americans would have been defeated. The Canadians and Indians, supported by the light infantry, should have been detached to turn the left of the Americans, and when they had got well into the rear a determined onset should have been made on the centre and right.

The Indians and Canadians were assailed and driven back, and Gen. Arnold, who assumed command of the American left and centre, at once took the initiative, boldly advanced and compelled the British right to retire. The left fared no better, being obliged to spike several pieces of artillery to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Instead of being the assailants they were thrown on the defensive, and all their efforts were directed to prevent both wings of their army from being separated. Night put a stop to the action, the British rested on the field while the Americans retired within their lines. The former claimed a victory, bought with the loss of 500 men killed,

wounded and prisoners. The latter had not gained a victory but they had not been defeated, and the whole fruits of success rest ed with them; they had lost 319 men.

On the 20th September Burgoyne retired to his encampment at Wilbur's basin. A renewal of the attack on the American lines would have left him an assured victory—they were reduced to the last cartridge of ammunition and had only three days' food. But enterprise and sagacity were not necessarily quantities belonging to the witty and accomplished Burgoyne. Thus ended the disastrous battle of Stillwater—to be succeeded by a second still more unfortunate in its results.

Of General, Burgoyne's proceedings after this indecisive action very conflicting accounts exist. He occupied his troops busily in fortifying his position around Wilbur's basin, sending dispatches to inform Generals Howe and Clinton of his position, while ample time was allowed for General Gates to receive reinforcements and supplies of stores, ammunition and provisions, it enabled him take up positions on the right flank of the British and to occupy all the posts in its rear; not a man or biscuit could reach them, the American pickets were too active. But at length advices arrived that Clinton would make a movement up the Hudson on the 20th September, but nothing having been heard of it on the 1st October Burgoyne was obliged to put his troops on half allowance, and on the 7th it became a question of fighting or flying.—The latter alternative was no longer in his power, his army was reduced to a little over 5,000 men. Early in the morning of the last mentioned day Burgoyne detached 1500 men and ten pieces of artillery for the purpose of securing forage, and if possible to turn the enemy's left flank, force them to an action on equal terms, for the purpose of securing a retreat to the Lakes—all thoughts of an advance had been abandoned.

This foolish demonstration, for it was nothing else, ended in utter defeat. Too weak to make any impression on the American lines, totally unsupported and badly handled they were outflanked and driven back with the loss of six pieces of artillery, but even here they were not safe; instead of being the assailants they were assailed by the Americans, flushed with success, with such impetuosity that it was with the greatest difficulty they were repulsed on the right, but they succeeded in carrying a principal redoubt in the centre where they defeated a German brigade, captured all their equipage with nine field pieces and a large quantity of ammunition. The British loss on this disastrous day amounted to over 700 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The situation of the British troops was now desperate. Their camp laid open at its vulnerable points, completely surrounded, no hope of retreat remained; but there were still brave men who did not despair, and

acting under their advice the disgrace of the *Caudine forks* was averted for a little longer.

The 8th of October was spent in continual skirmishing. The American General made an attempt to turn the right of the British army, and to avoid this an instant retreat became necessary. Accordingly, during the night Burgoyne abandoned his camp and hospital and with much loss of baggage and material retreated to Saratoga.

On the 10th he occupied a position along a series of heights parallel with the Hudson to the eastward of Peekskill Creek, on which his right rested. Gen. Gates encamped just west of the creek, parallel to it, his left overlapping the British right, while a large corps of riflemen were well in the rear of it and the centre.

A feeble attempt was now made to retreat to Fort Edward, and when it was found impossible to carry baggage and artillery it was proposed to attempt it by abandoning all material, to serve out seven days provisions to each soldier and endeavor to reach Ticonderago. But the enemy was already in possession of Fort Edward and he was completely surrounded. The batteaux which accompanied the army had been captured, and on the 13th October it became necessary to open negotiations with the American General. According to the following letter was sent by a flag of truce to the American lines:

"October 13th, 1777.

"Lieut.-General Burgoyne is desirous of sending a field officer with a message to Major-General Gates upon a matter of high moment to both armies. He requests to be informed at what hour General Gates will receive him to-morrow morning.

"Major-General Gates."

"Major-General Gates will receive a field officer from Lieut.-General Burgoyne at the advanced post of the army of the United States at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, from whence he will be conducted to headquarters.

"Camp at Saratoga,

"9 o'clock, p.m., 13th October.

Lieut.-General Burgoyne."

On the morning of the 14th Major Kingston, the Adjutant-General of Burgoyne's army, delivered the following note to Gen. Gates:

"October 14th, 1777.

"After having fought you twice Lieut.-General Burgoyne has waited some days in his present position determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring against him. He is apprised of the superiority of your numbers and the disposition of your troops to impede his supplies and render his camp a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation he is impelled by humanity and thinks himself justified by established principles and precedents of state and war to spare the lives of brave men upon honorable terms. Should Major-General Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea General Burgoyne would propose a cessation of arms during the time necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which in any extremity he and his army mean to abide."

This letter with its false logic and worse tastes must have afforded subject for laughter to General Gates, who well knew Bur-

goyne's camp was not tenable, that even then it was suffering from the fire of his artillery which left no place unsearched, that the very tent in which this letter was written had been perforated by an eighteen pound shot while the council was sitting and that one week more and Burgoyne with his army must have surrendered at discretion. But he also knew that Clinton had opened the Hudson and might at any time reach Albany in five hours, when a hasty retreat to New England would alone save the American army. Accordingly like a prudent man he came prepared with the following practical proposals to all Burgoyne's magniloquent essays:

"Major General Gates in answer to Lieutenant General Burgoyne proposes:

1. General Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by desertions, sickness, &c., their provisions exhausted, their military horses, tents and baggage taken or destroyed, their retreat cut off and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender as prisoners of war.

Answer.—"Lieut.-General Burgoyne's army, however reduced, will never admit their retreat is cut off while they have arms in their hands.

2. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them, the Generals of the United States never allow individuals to be pillage.

3. The troops under His Excellency General Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England marching by easy marches and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Answer.—This article is answered by General Burgoyne's first proposal which is here annexed.

4. The officers will be admitted on parole, may wear their side arms and will be treated with the liberality customary in Europe so long as they by proper behaviour continue to deserve it, but those who are apprehended, having broke their parole, as some British officers have done,* must expect to be closely confined.

Answer.—There being no officer in this army under or capable of being under the disgrace of breaking parole this article needs no answer.

5. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, &c., must be delivered to commissaries appointed to receive them.

Answer.—All public stores may be delivered, arms excepted.

6. These terms being agreed to and sign

* Owing to the rascality of Congress refusing to ratify the convention by which St. Johns was surrendered to Schuyler in 1776, the brutal treatment experienced by officers and men, their detention contrary to stipulation, and the actual privations and insults they were subjected to made many of the younger officers abscond and endeavored to return to Canada from Pennsylvania, where they had been sent instead of to Connecticut where they had stipulated to go, and very few will blame them, especially as the breach of faith was on the side of their captors.

ed the troops under His Excellency General Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampment, where they will be ordered to ground their arms and may therefrom be marched to the river side to be passed over on their way towards Bennington

"7. A cessation of arms to continue till sunset to receive General Burgoyne's answer.

"(Signed.) HORATIO GATES.

"Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 14th, 1777."

AN ANTIDOTE FOR THE NEW WEAPONS.

The Austrian review, *Archives of the Marine*, announces that an Italian called Muratori has offered to sell to the Emperor Napoleon the secret of a composition intended to neutralise the destructive effects of the new weapons, the principal component of which is a sort of felt mixed with various other substances, and thus transformed into a compact and adhesive mass. This felt after having been kneaded by a powerful machine, then made liquid, and finally cooled, will resist, it is said, even at a short distance, as has been proved by experiment, rifle and pistol balls, bayonet thrusts, and sabre strokes. A Chassepot rifle ball, at a distance of rather more than half the range of that weapon, cannot pierce a cuirass made of this material, which is said to be well adapted for covering the hulls of ships of war, as a substitute for the heavy and costly iron and steel at present employed. The felt plates besides possess the advantage that, unlike those made of metal, instead of being broken to pieces by a cannon ball, they yield to the impact, and the holes made by the shot close of themselves, as if the felt was so much India rubber. We are further told that the composition does not cost much more than the fourth part of the price of steel and iron. The holes closing up themselves would render Muratori's composition invaluable for naval architecture.

WINNERS AT THE BRUSSELS FIER.—The prizes will be distributed at the Temple of St. Augustin, Brussels, on Sunday the 24th, but the prizes won by the British Volunteers will be sent to the National Rifle Association. The amount subscribed by the Garde Civique of Brussels towards defraying the expense of the reception of the French Gardes Nationaux and our Volunteers amounted to more than 15,000 francs, of which sum over 600 francs were not expended, and this amount will be given as a prize at the next international shooting match. The complete prize lists from Liege and Spa have not yet been published. The amount subscribed by the Volunteers to the Liege *souvenir* intended to be presented to the Garde Civique of that city had reached 154 when the list was closed.

A WITTY SOLDIER.—A good joke has come to our knowledge recently. During the past fortnight or so the regiments in the Dover garrison have been present at field-days held behind the Castle. On the last occasion, as the men of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment were slowly marching up Castle Hill, an officer heard one of the soldiers say to a comrade, "I say, Jim, blowed if I aint lost 4 lbs. of flesh climbing up this 'ere hill to the field-days." The answer was quick and laughable. "For Heaven's sake, Bill, keep that quiet, or you will be tried by Court-Martial for making away with Government property!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEW ACT.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—The subject matter of several letters which have from time to time appeared in your columns from your correspondent "L. C." is of a nature so interesting to those who have at heart the progress and welfare of the Militia force of the Dominion, that I make no question its discussion has been as attentively followed by others as by myself. The reply to "F. O." by bringing forward another aspect of the question, imparts to its interest the additional stimulant of argument. I had, however, no intention of soliciting your permission to take any part in the discussion, but for an editorial remark in your issue of the 18th Oct., to which I feel constrained to demur. Of this presently. In the meantime I would crave your indulgence for a few remarks on the communications of both your gallant correspondents.

It may possibly be in your remembrance that I have never been forcibly impressed with admiration for Sir G. Cartier's Bill or for certain points in his mode of dealing with the Force. But prudence as well as a sense of the fair play due to an untried measure led me to refrain from committing myself to a rash condemnation until I had some opportunity of observing its working. I cannot at the present moment conscientiously say that I think worse (if so badly) of the measure as I did at first. But I believe that no one will be able to estimate with even approximate correctness, its effect on the Volunteer Force, until he shall be in possession of the musters for annual drill next year.

I am partly led to this conclusion from the fact that there is a large number of the force whose three years term is on the point of expiration, and I conceive it to be a matter of the gravest doubt, first, whether any great proportion of that number will renew their engagements, and secondly whether, in the event of their declining to do so, fresh Volunteers will, in the present temper of the Force and in the absence of inducements, step forth to fill their places.

In the face of such accounts as we have read of the turns out at Montreal, and in view of the extensive falling off of companies at the re-enrollment, it is impossible to doubt that there is a dissatisfaction existing in many quarters far greater than can be by any stretch of imagination, compatible with experience, be laid to the account of unhappily constituted and uninfluential officers. Yet I am inclined to believe that the manner in which the annual drill has been performed this year has tended slightly to restore the popularity which from more than one cause, received severe shocks in 1868.

But, on the other hand, I doubt if many Battalions have succeeded, notwithstanding the comparatively favorable conditions of

this year's drill, in bringing into the field as full a strength as they did last year, and, as I said before, it remains to be seen whether 1870, which will be a test-year for the system, will show an increase or a decrease.

However forcible, therefore, the strictures of "L. C." on the Militia Act, I cannot but think that a calmer consideration would have disposed that officer to regard it in the light of an experiment not as yet fully tested, and have deterred him from damaging his arguments by assertions of so extreme a nature as at once to challenge doubt as to the possibility of their correctness. It is one thing to believe, as many do, that the service is encumbered with a superfluity of staff, but it is quite another thing to fancy the officers of that staff capable of falsifying returns.

It might also perhaps be unwise to confer upon the "zealous officer" the power to draft at pleasure, unless that power were carefully circumscribed by guarantees against abuse. But in combatting this proposition of "L. C.'s" your gallant correspondent "F. O." brings us at once face to face with an assumption which lies near the root of the matter. I use the word 'assumption' not disrespectfully but because, although it might be unsafe to deny its correctness, I am not thoroughly convinced of its truth.

The fact assumed is that "the people will not be drafted." I am myself inclined to think that a draft so extremely moderate as would be required to complete the quota of companies whose ranks are already three parts filled with Volunteers, would cause little or no dissatisfaction, and I have grounds for my belief which, however, I will not prolong my communication by detailing them here,

I am bound to admit that the opinion of "F. O." is supported by some authority which should be good, as well as by some (to which I alluded many months ago in throwing together a "Few reasons for Volunteering,") which is unquestionably bad. Supposing it, however, to be absolutely right, it becomes matter of surprise that Sir George Cartier, having so intimate a knowledge as he is supposed to possess of the temper of the Canadian people, should have committed himself at all to the principle of drafting as set forth in clause 22 paragraph 2 of the Act, knowing that if 'the people will not be drafted,' the ballot must become a dead letter.

All will concede the propriety of regulating according to justice the alacrity which distinguishes Canadians in emergency, but, if the Regular Militia clause was, as "F. O." intimates, intended only to meet the extreme case of war, it should have been so specified. As it is there prevails a wide spread opinion that its original intent was equally to supply Volunteer deficiencies in time of peace.

At all events enthusiastic Volunteering when danger is at the door will not serve to

keep up an efficient nucleus in time of peace; should any District fail to produce the requisite numbers, and I think it may so fail from causes other than 'unfortunate accidents of position or temperament on the part of officers,' as I will presently try to show.

I have no desire, however, to endeavour to pick more holes in the Act, but before I come to certain points of "F. O.'s" letter in which I entirely concur, I would beg permission to notice one or two in which I do not.

I cannot agree with your gallant correspondent in attaching importance to Lord Elcho's approval of the Act, or that of any other Englishman without recent as well as long Canadian experience, or to that of any English journal. I doubt if the force be thoroughly understood by our own Parliament—our own government—our own staff. Its conditions as the actual army of the country, and in many other respects, are totally dissimilar to those of any force within English experience. Its workings are therefore little likely to be correctly understood or interpreted by English newspapers.

I am by no means so sure as is "F. O." that the fears which have been entertained of a falling away in the numerical strength of the Volunteers are groundless. As I said before I regard the act as yet on trial, and I do not think that any data will be obtained before the close of next year's drill which will form a reliable index.

The allusions of "F. O." to the Prussian system suggests a reference to an idea which appears to obtain in some quarters that we are here in Canada working out the problem of an armed nation vs. a national army. Perhaps we have begun to do so, but a very different temper to the apathy which prevades a large portion of our community must, if we are to rely solely on voluntary service, prevail, before our system will bear any comparison with that of Prussia. It is not probable that we shall ever support a standing army of any magnitude, consequently we must be if anything an armed nation. But we shall be but a wretched caricature of the thing we aim at so long as our armed nationality consists of no more than 40,000 Volunteers, trained and disciplined by a week's annual drill!

Now whatever may be the faults of the Hon. Bart. at the head of the Militia Department or of his Act, I perfectly agree both with your gallant correspondent and yourself, that not upon his shoulders should be laid the reproach of that ill directed economy which so effectually cripples the service in all its branches.

Let this opprobrium be ascribed where in the first place it is more immediately due to the ignorance and narrow mindedness of a certain class of members, which is unfortunately as "F. O." observes, sufficiently powerful to make itself felt. I am inclined to believe that had a Militia Bill been push-

ed through Parliament whilst these peace-at-any-price one-idea abortions of legislators and the sordid constituents who return them were trembling together for the safety of the homesteads they have not the spirit to defend themselves, nor the liberality to pay their fellow citizens for defending, more liberal grants and a better Act might have been obtained. Be that as it may it is certain that as soon as the fear of danger ceases to be oppressive, all the "deep rooted prejudice to anything approaching to military organization" (I again quote "F. O.") manifests itself again in its full strength, doubtless embittered by the consciousness of having been driven by fear and necessity to a temporary concession.

Low, however, as is the tone of this style of member, its meagre information and narrow sentiments would have but little power to embarrass a government of broad statesmanlike views, were it not the representative of a class unhappily too numerous for the credit and honor of the country.

I think I have erewhile asserted that a totally different tone is apparent in one section of the country to that which may be observed to prevail in another.

There are sections remarkable for a full development of what may fairly be called the sordid virtues. Sections where a large proportion of the farmers is of that class which sells all it can, feeds the pigs with what it fails to sell, and the family with what the pigs decline, and where a man will drive his grain ten miles further to market and go without his dinner for an extra cent a bushel. Sections where he who broaches a national sentiment or evinces a regard for the dignity and credit of the country, will be met with a dogged sneer, if such honor or propriety be likely to extract in its maintenance, a single cent from the pocket of the auditor. Sections where men will not only not volunteer themselves, but where respectable inhabitants habitually sneer at Volunteers for wasting time, and at their officers for wasting both time and money. Sections where the representatives in their municipal councils of this enlightened, cheerful and amiable class, will either not vote a cent in aid of their companies when in the field or are shamed into a sullen vote of half the amount decreed by some neighbouring better spirited township. Sections where Volunteers are so systematically discouraged by their neighbours that the companies in them come to be composed of a class not remarkable for respectability or sobriety (though behaving well enough when out) and into which, consequently, it is difficult if not impossible to persuade better men to enter. Sections where I believe loyalty and patriotism to be worse than meaningless terms, and where half the inhabitants would be glad to be under the Stars and Stripes to-morrow and to whom there would be no mortification in the transfer if such a measure would ensure them a

cent a bushel more for their grain or a cent a pound more for their pork.

The great extent of this class, Mr. Editor, is within my personal knowledge and experience, and to its influence we owe the pollution of Parliament by those "sublime apostles of a pitiable system of economy who make Ottawa hideous during session," This is the root of the evil.

Neither these men nor their constituents would shrink for an instant from disgracing their country, if in an emergency they could only save their beloved idol and fetch the almighty dime. The word "dollar" conveys too extended an idea to be applicable. I think a man's loyalty and public spirit may be fairly tested by the heartiness or otherwise of his support of, and fellow feeling with, the Volunteer Force. Show me a man who discountenances the Force and I will show you a man on whom loyalty and patriotism sit but lightly.

Your able correspondent has brought us face to face with the fact (if fact it be) that the people will not be drafted. I bring you face to face with the fact that a very large proportion of the population will not pay any force if they can help it. The sordid representatives of this stolid and inert mass are, as "F. O." observes, strong enough to make themselves felt. The section they represent must therefore be proportionally strong, and can only be dealt with as "F. O." says in a constitutional way. And there can be no question that it is the duty of every Volunteer, officer and private alike, to make his individual influence felt, as far as lies in his power, in favor not only of the corps and the service to which he belongs but of the broad principles which dictate the necessity of a popular national armament. If you must have your active Militia man a Volunteer, pure and simple, he is an expensive article. He will not turn out without good pay, and his circumstances justify him in declining to do so. If we could have him drafted his soldiering might very likely come as easy or easier to him than his statute labour. To be sure it is a dreadful thing to be made an automaton of, but it just admits of a question whether he be a much worse automaton in a lively camp than grubbing as lazily as he can manage to do it under a path master on a dusty or muddy road.

It seems to be settled, however, that officers under "grave disabilities" may not look to any prospect of a draft to recruit their ranks. There is to be nothing in time of peace but a Volunteer force. This Volunteer force must, if it is to be worth any thing, be well paid. The apostles of parsimony and those who send them to disgrace their country in Parliament, must be persuaded out of their narrow paths. If the press in general were to take up the matter it would soon be done. There is one excellent little paper in the county of Northumberland which deserves the thanks of Vol-

unteers (in a district too where such aid is much required) for the sturdy tone of rebuke which it adopts towards niggardly legislation, I mean the *Colborne Express*. But the Volunteers must exert themselves and put forth every argument they can command. Perhaps one of the most efficient would be the fact that no money is lost to the community at large by taxation for Militia purposes. It is but paying out of one pocket and putting into another. The money paid to the men returns to the pockets of the farmers and storekeepers of their district, and every one who receives a portion of it receives far more than what is taken from them in taxation. It is to be presumed also that the supply of stores, &c, necessary for the military service of the country will prove a source of increase to its manufacturing capabilities, at least every effort should be made in that direction.

But, Sir, it would appear that officers who cannot keep their ranks full should at once resign. I think there are many battalions which in this case would at once lose all their captains. Let us hope that there would be a sufficient supply of successors who should have none of these faults in themselves which disqualify the present holders of responsible positions.

Now, Sir, in justice to some meritorious officers whom I know, I beg leave to protest emphatically against the sweeping nature of this high handed decree. I am aware of good officers whose "unfortunate accident" is not that of "position or temperament," but simply that of living in sections where the detestable principles of the class to which I have faintly endeavoured to do justice, are more or less in the ascendant. They are men who in more fortunate localities would be found to possess quite sufficient popularity to keep their companies up to their strength. Indeed that in such places they keep up a company at all is evidence of no small *savoir faire*. For the state of these cases is not that an officer could not "command the confidence of his neighbours so far as to justify them in placing their liberty and lives at his disposal," were there any confidence to command, but there is none existing either in any individual officer, or in the necessity of a Volunteer force at all. When you have gained 30 or 35 or 40 men in such places, you have exhausted the local belief in the system. Beyond that a deaf ear is turned to the zealous officer, charm he never so wisely! The mass will take particular good care that they neither jeopardize their lives nor place their liberties at anybody's disposal for any patriotic purpose, and resolutely refuse any confidence in the movement whatever. In such townships too it sometimes happens that while 30 or 40 men seems to be the limit of enlistment, the captain is absolutely the only man in it who could keep a company together at all. Now it is probable that the authorities consider companies from

35 to 40 strong better than none at all. If they do not they may as well disband a large proportion of the force. At all events I do not think you would find its state improved were every captain who cannot keep up his full strength to resign. In many cases where the present captains cannot do it, I am quite sure their lieutenants would command a still less measure of success, and however much those who now desire to cast on the shoulders of the officers, whose patience, labour and sacrifices have made the force even what it is, may ignore the fact, the supply of influential gentlemen willing to burthen themselves with the taxation to which a Volunteer officer must submit, is not so large in all parts of the country as gentlemen at headquarters appear to imagine. Their theorizing is all very well, but there are hard facts connected with the service at large of which they appear to have but an imperfect knowledge.

I am, however, warned that I am in excess of due limits, I will therefore only express a hope that when you next do me the favour to open your columns to me, it may not be on a subject on which I may happen to differ a little with your opinions.

I am, dear Sir, &c.,

G. W.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Your correspondent "L. C." in a lengthy communication replies to my last letter and furnishes therewith a list of twenty two battalions of which 17 show that from one to five companies have disappeared from the roll of the Volunteer force, of the other five nothing appears on the face of the returns to say whether they have all been extinguished or yet flourish on the fraudulent lists which your correspondent insinuates are *cooked* at headquarters. However the numbers as shown by "L. C." are 2,068 men, comprising 32 companies, but he does not say whether the whole have left since the Militia Bill came into operation or whether it was actually the cause of those companies disbanding. He then proceeds to instance a battalion which he alleges has been "reported by the *recognized* as having 497 men in its ranks. That battalion had when its service rolls were sent in, in January last, somewhere about 320, out of that number 91 men all told enlisted for three years under the provisions of the New Bill, the remainder simply enlisted to complete their term and their time all expires this year."

Now "L. C." calls in question the veracity of the District Staff Officers and the honesty of those who cook the returns at headquarters, but it is very strange that the battalion cited as an example had no officer independent enough to denounce the fraud which he alleges has been perpetrated on the country, if that could be traced beyond the battalion.

I have no wish to call in question "L. C.'s" veracity and fairly warned him that

there were two horns to the dilemma in which he was placing himself, on either of which impalement was certain.

The fact that so small a proportion of the battalion enlisted for three years can be explained easily without laying the blame on the Militia Bill. Three years full service ought to exempt any man even an officer from further service, and those who wish to keep a battalion together will try to do so without compelling men to serve against their inclinations.

In reply to his question as to the difference between the number of men in the batteries of the Brigade of Artillery noticed in my letter as encamped for their annual drill and those on the nominal roll, did it never occur to "L. C." that it was in the busiest season of the harvest, near its close, that the wise step was taken to call these men out—he ought to show some surprise that the muster was so good at such a time.

It is evident that "L. C." finds fault with the Militia Bill "because it was framed by Sir G. E. Cartier alone, a man possessing no military knowledge himself." It may very fairly be asked how does "L. C." know that? Is a thorough knowledge of military organization confined to people trained to the practice of arms alone? The history of the world shows such not to be the case, and with all due deference to "L. C.'s" better judgement, it is full of instances of very successful commanders being very indifferent organizers, neither can he tell whom Sir G. E. Cartier consulted or whom he did not, and I believe the present Militia Bill is more in accordance with the wants and wishes of the country than any yet offered.

That it is not perfect I am quite as willing to allow as "L. C." is to find fault with it, but the wants of the country and people must be considered in preference to the theories or wishes of any class of men.

A great drawback on the efficiency of the Volunteer force was the small inducements held out to the men for devoting their time to the public service. "L. C." deprecates the idea that the stoppage of \$1.50 per man had anything to do with the dissatisfaction alleged to exist, and yet immediately after he shows plainly that it is a wrong but places it at once to the account of the wrong man.

It seems to me that this subject has been rather worn threadbare and that its valuable space has been occupied by a series of articles not at all calculated to give outsiders a high idea of the Canadian military service, the honor of its officers or the morality in vogue amongst them; for I believe the Staff Officers either at district or headquarters, are gentlemen and soldiers, if error exists it must be sought out nearer home to those making wild and unfounded charges, which I for one am sorry to see is about to become a regular epidemic amongst your correspondents.

I am, Sir,

Your obed't. servant.

Ottawa, 8th Nov., 1869.

F. O.

THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In your number of yesterday *Marksmanship* calls attention to the great waste of public money which took place at Laprairie at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meeting last year. True, there was great waste, and worse management, but as it is not pleasant to rake up old troubles it is better to think of improvements for the future. The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association was formed at a time of political excitement and the members of its council were all politicians, not *riflemen*. Few of the members of its first council knew the difference between a rifle and a shot gun, and as to managing a match they were as much abroad as a sea captain would be driving a plough. They probably enjoyed wearing huge rosettes with "Council" painted on them and imagined themselves of more importance in uniform than in plain clothes. The meeting at Laprairie was simply a farce. This year's meeting at Toronto was practically a second edition of the Ontario Rifle Association matches. For the reason that the prize list was of such a wretched nature that no one from a distance had any inducement to attend it. It is simply a huge swindle to grant money to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association at all. Its matches are supposed to be for all the Dominion; how many Lower Province men went to Toronto? Colonel Creighton of Halifax was the sole representative from the Maritime Provinces. The programme was such that it was perfect certainty that no man from any distance could hope to pay his expenses unless, to quote Stewart Finley of the English Eight, "he shot like an angel and had the luck of the devil." The writer well remembers the evening before the matches took place, calculating for Colonel Creighton's amusement how much either of us ought to win, and telling the gallant Colonel that we should have to excel ourselves to win \$40 a piece. As luck would have it one of us was rather more lucky. But to show you the estimation in which the programme was held in Montreal I may mention the fact that had it not been that the Montreal Club had been a good deal chaffed at being beaten in their simultaneous matches with the Hamilton Club and much annoyed at the impertinent remarks of Mr. Russell in the *Review*, none of us would have attended the meeting. We simply went to win the Affiliated Association Match and cared for no other.

The large grant given by Government would be far better employed were it divided among the four Provincial Associations. It is to the Provincial Associations we must look for the encouragement of shooting. What we want is to interest all the young men of the country in the use of the rifle; I am sure it is a more profitable amusement for a young man to shoot than

play billiards or faro. If it were in the power of the various Provincial Associations to offer an annual prize list of about \$3,000, distributed over say a dozen matches it would offer great inducements for beginners to practice. With twenty prizes in a match a young shot feels that he may have a chance. More prizes than twenty make it merely shooting for the money, not for honor. The Government should furnish the money for the prize lists of each Provincial Association. The grant received by the Province of Quebec this year was \$1700, and the writer along with Captain Worsley of the 60th Rifles collected about \$800 more. It is not a pleasant task collecting subscriptions and one that should not be necessary. Our prize list amounted to \$2900, and "Marksman's" observation that a practical shot can lay out a range far better than a theoretical man was amply proved to be correct by the beautiful manner in which the rifle ranges at Point St. Charles were handed over to the Association by Capt. MacPherson the Vice-President of the Montreal Club. The cost of laying out 8 ranges, furnishing platforms of the most solid description at each firing point, building five new butts, (Hill's system) and a large shed 24ft. by 12ft., 15ft. high and shingled; at Secretary's office, discs, paints, &c., was only about \$600. The expenses of managing a match well are very great and "Marksman's" allowance is rather under the mark. What we paid was as follows: Privates 75 cts per day; Non-Coms. \$1; Sergt.-Majors \$1.50; Buglers \$1; Clerks \$1.50.

Printing and advertising run away with a good deal of money, and I believe I will be under the mark if I put the expenses of the management of the Quebec Provincial matches down at \$1000. The great point, however, was that there were no complaints and everything ran smoothly simply owing to every point of detail having been foreseen and attended to before the matches commenced. The Association were very much indebted to Col. Fielden of the 60th Rifles who anticipated their every wish, and although his regiment was very short handed gave them nearly forty men for a week. I fear I have wandered far from the subject. I had in view when I commenced to scribble to-day, so for fear of straying still further I must wind up by asking "Marksman" to send me his card as I should like to know him,

I am, yours truly,
ROYAL.

BRIGADE MAJORS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—I care not for needlessly rushing into print, but I can only tell your correspondent, the "Retired Militia Officer," that what I have written I have written and repeat and can support, none of which, however, does he dare to contradict. But, in answer to his first question, I am most

happy to inform him that my remarks did not apply to the whole Dominion, nor Ontario, nor the whole of Quebec. Regarding his second question I shall only tell him that the Brigade Major makes out his claim himself, and it is to be presumed he knows for what. A further answering of this question has nothing to do with my statements, I therefore decline going further into the matter just now more especially as I see that a "Retired Militia Officer" knows but little about the matter in question.

Therefore, if it is not from mercenary motives that he identifies himself with those who try to blindfold the public, it is through ignorance. I deny that I abuse the Brigade Majors as a body. Some of my most esteemed and intimate friends are amongst the numbers, still I say they are not the worst paid or hardest worked officers of the force, far from it. A District Paymaster comes nearest the truth, he has the responsibility of large sums of money, liable to losses; the keeping of accounts, and many other things; he has to give security to the extent of twenty thousand dollars, for which he gets the paltry sum of fifty dollars per month, and nothing more directly or indirectly. Its a disgrace to the country the way in which Militia matters are managed, and I am only one in thousands who hold the same opinion. It is made use of for political jobbery, the service of efficient officers are not secured nor sought; those who have spent much of their time and money for the good of the service and the country, and who thoroughly understand their duties in the field or office are overlooked, yea, shamefully treated; therefore, what is the country to expect from the department or he who is at its head.

Your retired correspondent tells us we are not to tell the country that an officer or officers send in trumped up reports. We are to wink at the deception because he or they belong to a body who ten, fifty or an hundred years ago had genuine, patriotic and efficient men to boast of (as it has also at the present day too). A nice speech truly for one who would boast of independence, justice and truth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obed't. servant,
A MILITIA OFFICER.
Montreal, Nov. 10th, 1869.

[Assertion is not proof. If our correspondent cannot state facts we must close our columns to the discussion.—Ed. VOL. REV.]

FROM ELORA, ONT.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Your Toronto correspondent regrets to have to state that he will, temporarily at least, have to forego the pleasure of recording matters of Volunteer interest in the Queen City, being about to enter an American University for the winter.

It has been my pleasure to pass a week in

the beautiful village of Elora, so celebrated for its beautiful scenery and splendid water privileges. The drill shed of the Elora Rifle company is one of the finest company sheds in Canada, being entirely of stone and finished in the inside with plastered walls and plank flooring. It is of course the concert hall, &c., of the village. Last week twelve men of the Elora Company proceeded to Fergus to compete with the Fergus Company but were beaten by eight points; in the return match here, however, the tables were turned by the critical majority of three points. The ranges were 200 and 400 yds., and at the close of the first distance Fergus lead by 15 points, but nothing daunted the Eloraites stuck to it and on the round before the last had reduced the difference to two points. The interest now became intense and each one devoted a care to his last shot which had it prevailed from the commencement would have revealed a much better score. The fate depended on the last shot which, unluckily for Fergus proved a miss. The range here can be made a very fine one and extends to 1000 yards. Although both matches took place in a snow storm, the average shooting of the respective twelves was very good, the winning score being 273 points in the 10 rounds.

After the match, in return for a similar treat at Fergus, both companies sat down to a spread at Bame's Hotel which would have done credit to the Terrapin at Toronto. Never have I in the past ten years as a Volunteer witnessed such a generous company entertainment—equal to any officers' mess. The very best of cordial feeling existed between the members of these two crack corps of the celebrated Wellington Battalion, (the strongest in the Dominion) and toasts and songs followed each other in rapid succession, intermingled with "short speeches and long drinks." Mr. Smith sung several soul-stirring patriotic songs amid great applause. A strong Volunteer spirit exists here and is sure to continue while such zealous and intelligent officers as Major Clarke, and Capts. McBride and Orton, remain in command, and the respective corporations lend their hitherto generous assistance. Major McMillan of the Waterloo Battalion delivered an eloquent oration on behalf of the 30th and Volunteers generally, which he maintained were not adequately supported by the Dominion Government, and were deserving of further consideration during the forthcoming session. His humorous allusions to certain incidents of camp life at the front were loudly cheered. It fell to the lot of your correspondent to reply to his own health and on behalf of the *Volunteer Review* and the Ladies. After singing "Auld Lang Syne" with joined hands and the national anthem the company separated about 11 p. m.

Leave of absence to proceed to England is granted to Lieut. W. Grant, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, from 4th November, 1869, to 4th May, 1870.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV. 1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

To new subscribers for 1870 the paper will be sent free for the remainder of the present year.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Province of Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR, PROPRIETOR. CARROLL RYAN, EDITOR.

CONTENTS OF No. 43, VOL. III.

THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES. RIFLE MATCHES.—Lambton Rifle Association. At Cullingwood, County of Mequatic. Ottawa Field Battery Drumbo and Princeton. CORRESPONDENCE.—"L. C." on the new Militia Act. War in the Camp. "Marksmen" "A Retired Officer of the Reserve Militia." "C. T." NOTES AND QUERIES.—By "G. W." LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. Confederation of the British Empire. The Fenians. SRICTIONS.—St. Johns Barracks. Denton on Modern Cavalry. Zadkiel's Prophecies. The Tamar. The Veterans of 1812. The late Mr Driscoll, Q.C. The Civil War in Spain. Obituary. Greenwich Hospital. An Enterprising French Canadian. BATTALION NEWS.—Inspection of the 37th. MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS. NEW PUBLICATIONS, ETC. REMITTANCES. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

We will feel obliged to our Agents if they will send in as soon as possible their returns of moneys collected by them on behalf of the REVIEW.

—THE well considered, calm and forcible letter from "G. W." in the present issue is worthy the attentive perusal of our readers interested in the Militia controversy.

—A CONTEMPORARY in Montreal and another in Woodstock, Ont., have paid us the compliment lately of copying articles from our editorial columns into their own without the slightest acknowledgement. Of course this might have been caused by inadvertance, but, as it is not the first time such things have occurred, a gentle hint will not be out of place. Our readers in both places will have noticed the theft, but as such things are very common in Canadian journalism we will not refer to the matter any further at present.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1 of the 29th October last, in fixing promotions to Brevet field rank in the active force, naturally brings up the question often urged in these pages,—more particularly by our correspondents,—as to the organization of a Reserve Militia Force for the Dominion. While some writers assert that the existing law does not provide adequate means for the accomplishment of that end, we are aware that it is in contemplation to organize such an auxiliary to the Active Militia. All that is necessary would be accomplished by an Order in Council, as the elasticity of the measure gives ample opportunity to effect even more than is at present required. When the country was divided into Military

Districts it was not contemplated that the officers gazetted thereto should ever lead their regiments into active service; as it is a fact conceded on all sides that by far the greater number of such officers were in no way calculated to act in such an emergency. Herein we believe a great fault was committed in the personnel of the appointments made to the reserve branch of the service, but that need not excite our astonishment when we remember that these appointments were made from purely political reasons. The bane of the system which permeates all classes, and which seems to be an essential though a degrading element of American society, that of applying political influence to every subject of importance which arises, has done much to injure the efficiency and effectiveness of our Militia system. One party cannot be blamed for this state of affairs more than another; for were a change of administration to occur to-morrow, those who would succeed to power would find themselves exactly in the same position as their predecessors. Had it been possible to have kept this undesirable influence apart from Militia affairs, the exclusion would be vastly to the benefit of the public interests. Such, undoubtedly not being the case, we must deal with the question on its actual and existing merits, hoping that in time the apparent folly and danger of the system will be revolutionized when we come to understand more clearly the actual needs and necessities of the country.

The most warlike of Reserve Militia Colonels could not, even in moments of enthusiasm, give to his corps any more palpable existence than that conferred upon it by the Gazette. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the Volunteers, the general force we possess, are relied upon to meet all possible emergencies. Nor is that reliance without good and sufficient foundation, to judge the future by analogy with the past. It would, however, be an indication of higher wisdom, to supplement the Volunteers by another force from the ranks of which the former could be recruited in the event of active service. To the accomplishment of the object we believe it is the desire of the Minister of Militia to turn his attention, and, in the management of the details thereof, we hope he will meet with a greater share of approbation from members of the Active Force than he has of late received.

We believe in the principle which is fundamental in Sir George's Act, that every man capable of bearing arms, being a resident in the country, should belong to the Militia. We also hold that the division of the country into districts for military purposes, is judicious and singularly well adapted to the condition of our country. To make the system of real practical value, much, however, remains yet to be done. It will only be by securing the hearty co-operation of the Volunteers (if such a thing is

possible) that the Minister of Militia will be able to organize a Reserve Force at all worthy of the name.

The people of Canada may be divided into two classes - those who volunteer, and those who do not. Among the former, after years of service, with their attendant losses and expenses, enthusiasm is apt to cool, and they very naturally think that, having done their share, it is time that others got into harness; these, the Reserve branch should afford an easy and honorable means of retirement, while those who had not served should be compelled to bear burthens slightly commensurate with the services rendered by the retired Volunteer. We know it would be absurd to apply anything like coercion to men who voluntarily enter the ranks, often to the detriment of their private interests, therefore, the service, to be efficient, should be made attractive, and some premium, however slight, be set upon the Volunteer character. In this respect the Legislature of Ontario has acted wisely, perhaps on account of the Volunteer element in that assembly possessing some what more independence than the corresponding class in the Commons. If it were made an object of positive advantage to the young men of the country to put in a certain term in the Volunteer ranks, we would not hear so much about the difficulties experienced by officers in keeping their companies up to the full strength, could the baleful influence exercised by political tricksters be overcome, we might hope for the accomplishment of what we desire.

Considering the present state of the Volunteer Force, and the services that they may at any day be called upon to render, a Reserve or auxiliary support is a positive necessity, more especially as the Imperial troops have been withdrawn, and a miserable economy forced upon the Administration has greatly weakened our only army of defence. Of course, Canadians, as on all former occasions, will rush to arms on the first sound of alarm; but undisciplined levies ever march to certain destruction, and it is not until many of the first ranks go down, more through their own ignorance than by strength of their opponents, that they acquire the experience and discipline necessary to render them effective.

A scheme for the formation of the Reserve Militia has been shadowed forth, and we submit, with all deference to those entrusted with its embodiment, the idea that if they wish to make it anything more than a paper concern, they must make better provision than that at present existing for offlicering the Active Force, and establishing a regular system of retirement therefrom. We make this recommendation from a conviction that the Reserve should be so constituted as to afford facilities to officers and men of the active branch for retiring after having performed a certain term of service, and entitling them to some privilege as a

reward. For instance there is a large class of active, intelligent and thoroughly loyal young men in the Volunteer ranks who are not in possession of the franchise, these, after a fixed period of service, should be permitted to vote. A movement like this would vastly increase the popularity of volunteering, and there would be no longer any difficulty in selecting eligible young men to take the places of those who, having completed their term, retire into the Reserve. In like manner the officers should be dealt with, granting them a step in relative rank or otherwise, which would secure an efficient staff for the Reserve, and do away forever with the heartburnings and disappointment which too often accompanies many of our best officers on their leaving the Force. It would not be necessary or advisable, in the existing state of affairs, to make retirement compulsory, but it should be regulated that completion of service would be an object desirable to all.

This is a subject which demands a vast amount of consideration and we hope it will receive the attention its importance requires, which, after due time will result in the establishment of a thoroughly organized and effective Reserve Militia for the whole Dominion.

When a person possessing the ability, force and persistency of our correspondent "L. C.," so determinedly and pertinaciously asserts a string of ideas which may be accepted as correct expressions of a large class of volunteers, it would be but a poor compliment to his patriotism and evident knowledge of his subject to deny that there are some grounds for his complaints. We will however merely refer to his letter which appeared in our last number, by remarking, *en passant*, that these editorial columns are, and have been, since the present writer's advent entirely free from outside influence. Circumstances have occurred when through absence, illness, or other causes their management had to be intrusted to others. This is a thing that will occur in any business, but we can assure "L. C.," that it is only to one, every way worthy of confidence that so important a trust was confided. We do not intend to enter into a lengthy disquisition upon the ample text with which our correspondent has supplied us. "F. O." has taken up the question in his own proper person and between two such able opponents we are content to hold the balance of opinion for a time at least, or until such time as it will be necessary to sum up both arguments, and taking into consideration the feelings of all classes of Volunteers and of the people at large we will be enabled to say which is right. This is a question that, to be rightly solved, should be approached without passion or prejudice, and, while we are convinced of the purity of motive which actuates those among Volunteers who oppose Sir G. E. Cartier's administration of Militia

affairs, we are nevertheless convinced of the fundamental soundness of the measure of 1868. Although the management of its details is not what we would altogether wish, yet, we believe, before long, we will obtain a hearing for all our reasonable demands.

The best mode to adopt for the uniforming and equipment of the soldier for active service is a subject which has often occupied the attention of the Military authorities, but, up to the present time, little or no active measures have been taken; at least in England, to adapt the clothing and accoutrements of the soldier to the exigencies of modern warfare. That a change must be made, and that before very long, is conceded on all sides, but the War Office must be either distracted with the claims of rival inventors or has not the courage to shake reform, though ever so much needed, in the face of Monsieur Martinet. It being apparently much easier for Government to disestablish the Irish Church than to do away with an ugly and unhealthy military dress. Many years ago we remember, when a recruit, hearing of great things that were to be done in the matters of uniform and equipment. The villainous parodies on the human foot called "ammunition boots;" the brick-dust tunic thick with the abomination of pipe-clay; the skimpy trousers; the cross-belt, ingeniously contrived to crush the action of the heart and prevent expansion of the lungs; the huge, awkwardly placed and ill-constructed pouches; the leather stock which made the wearer appear like one undergoing a slow process of the garrote, and, like a cap to the climax of the grimly-whimsical poor devil of a soldier, behold the shacco! Thus he stood forth and stands still - a monument of absurdity unequalled in ancient or modern times. We had almost forgotten the knapsack stuck to his back and crammed with a lot of stuff the greater portion of which is utterly useless. We write from experience - and, we believe, if the British military powers are earnest in their desire to improve the soldier's dress, the best thing they could do would be to employ a committee of intelligent and experienced men from the ranks and submit to them the improved dresses and accoutrements. Practical men in all walks of life are the best able to give an opinion on what most intimately concerns the peculiarities of their profession. We submit the hint believing it worthy of some consideration. Below we append a description, from the *London Times*, of a new uniform presenting some novel features:—

"At Dover, lately, a proposed Infantry uniform and new equipment were submitted for the inspection of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief by Lieut.-Colonel Bray, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment. A model Infantry soldier was paraded before his Royal Highness in the proposed uniform and in complete warservice marching order. Among the many changes proposed by Colonel Bray the most striking is that the model soldier

carries a spade (5lbs. in weight) and a cape made of waterproof canvas in addition to the usual service kit, and yet he has only to bear the same weight as the soldier equipped according to the present regulation. There is a new great coat, made of the Bombay pattern cloth, without any cape. This coat only weighs 3lb. 9oz., and it is carried under the flap of the valise, where it cannot get wet. The present regulation greatcoat weighs about 5lb. 6oz. when dry, and about 15lb. when wet. Col. Bray also substitutes a pair of thick serviceable shoes, weighing 1lb. 6oz., to be carried in the valise, instead of a second pair of ammunition boots, which weigh 3lb 7oz. The second pair of trousers is not to be carried in war service order, as the model soldier is protected from wet by his cape, which completely covers him; it has a stand-up collar, and reaches below the knee. By these changes Col. Bray proposes to give the soldier a more perfect equipment without increasing the weight he has to carry. The box pouches are also replaced by two leather ball bags slung to the waist belt. Each ball bag will carry 40 rounds of loose cartridges, and as Col. Bray's valise is fitted with spare ammunition pockets on each side twenty-nine extra rounds can be carried when necessary. The dress and equipment were very minutely inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hope Grant, General Russell, and the headquarters staff for half an hour. The dress itself was pronounced to be very neat, and much handsomer than the one at present in use. The new dress is a red patrol jacket with a removable collar, made like the Infantry officers' jacket, finished with white lace braiding; and a red cloth waistcoat, to be worn under the patrol jacket in winter, and without the jacket in barracks and on fatigue. The patrol jacket and waistcoat weigh 3lb. 6oz.; that is, 5oz. less than the regulation cloth tunic.

—We see by General Order that Major Phillips District Quarter-master at Kingston has been appointed Brigade Major, vice Lt.-Col. Shaw who goes to Scotland. Everyone who knows the gallant Major will acknowledge that a better selection could not be made. While one of the oldest he is one of the most active and popular volunteer officers in his district and we are heartily glad to see him promoted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—The November number of this splendid Musical Monthly opens with an interesting article entitled "A Forgotten One." It also contains the usual amount of new and choice music. Songs—"Sweet Cora Dell," by Dondore, and "She's such a Pretty Blonde," by Jordan. Instrumental—"Silver Ripple Polka, Mazurka," by Lambert. With this number commences the third volume of the Guest, and we feel justified in recommending it to our readers as being the best, and containing the largest amount of good music for the money of any monthly published. Now is the time to subscribe and receive the complete volume. Terms only \$1.00 per annum. Ten cents will secure a sample copy by return mail. Address, W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, G. E.

Desbarats, Montreal. The first number of this really splendid periodical has reached our table and fully bears out the anticipations formed concerning it. It is printed on heavy tinted paper with entirely new and beautiful type. The illustrations are generally good and the matter, original and selected, of the best. We wish the enterprising publisher every success in his novel venture, and have much pleasure in recommending the *Canadian Illustrated News* to the patronage of our readers.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, Leonard Scott Publishing Company New York. The current number of this quarterly is very attractive, excellently reprinted by the above Company who, we are sorry to learn, lost the whole edition of the *Westminster Review* by fire in the Bindry. A new edition will however be issued immediately. The London Quarterly from the same house will contain those now famous letters by Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh which have set at rest forever the disgraceful controversy started by Mrs. Stowe.

PETER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.—There are some very good literary selections, as well as some first-class pieces of music in the present number, a study of which will well repay the *artiste musicale*. The musical contents are—"Whispering Wave; "The Little White Cot in the Lane;" "Whisperings of Love;" "Song of the Sewing Machine;" "La Pluie de Diamants;" "Lily of the Valley Polka;" "The Last Rose of Summer;" "Little Hallie;" "Thou art beautiful as an Angel;" "Praise to God Immortal Praise;" "Oh! What is Earthly Pleasure." We unhesitatingly pronounce this the best musical publication of its kind on the Continent. Price, \$3.00 per annum; address J. L. Peters, Publisher, 599 Broadway, New York.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to thank you for forwarding to me, for the use of the detachment lately under my command at Fort Wellington, a parcel of your exchanges, and to assure you that they helped to pass many a quiet hour after sunset in barracks.

Your obed't. servant.

P. PARSONS,

Capt., O. B. G. A.

Ottawa, Nov. 12th, 1869.

RIFLE MATCH AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday the 6th inst., the long expected rifle match between a team of the members of the Civil Service Rifles and a like number of the 60th Rifles came off at the Rideau Range. The match resulted in favor of the Regulars, as will be seen by the following scores. Before separating the defeated party gave three cheers for the victors, which were cordially returned, and the parties separated in the hope of soon meeting for another friendly contest:—

60th RIFLES SCORE.

	200	300	400	500
	yds. yds. yds. yds.			
Qr. Master Toole.....	10	13	17	11—51
Ensign Hobeck.....	15	10	17	9—51
Color-Sgt. Lawlor.....	7	12	8	6—33
O. R. Clerk McCardle..	12	12	17	13—54
Sergt. Sykes.....	15	12	15	7—49
Color-Sgt. Kelly.....	13	8	16	11—48
" Underhill....	10	13	11	9—43
Sergt. Armstrong.....	13	8	16	12—49
Sergt. Bowler.....	9	11	13	8—41
Col.-Sgt. Morrish.....	16	11	17	15—59
	120	110	147	101 478

CIVIL SERVICE SCORE.

	200	300	400	500
	yds. yds. yds. yds.			
Pte. Morgan	16	9	15	7—47
Capt. White	16	12	14	14—55
Pts. Yeomans.....	12	10	12	3—37
Color Sergt. Walsh....	13	9	16	14—52
Pte. Deslauriers.....	11	8	8	2—29
Pte. DeBoucherville... 9	6	18	7—40	
Sergt. Bosse.....	13	11	13	13—50
Pte. Dunne.....	14	7	11	0—32
Pte. Berry.....	17	9	12	5—43
Pte. Blackmore.....	12	10	17	5—44
	132	91	136	70 429

60th total..... 478
Civil Service total..... 429

60th majority..... 49
60th average..... 47 4-5ths.
Civil Service..... 22 4-5ths.

Highest scores—Color Sergeant Morrish, 59; Capt. White, 55; Sergt. McCardle, 54.

SANDHILL RIFLE MATCH.

Sandhill Company No. 10, held their Shooting Match in that village on Tuesday, 26th Oct. Owing to the snow on that day, some of the matches had to be left over till Wednesday. Everything passed off agreeably and pleasantly; and in the evening when all was over, the officers and men of the different companies present spent a very social time. The following is the score:— Ranges 200, 300, 400 yards.

COMPANY MATCH, THREE ROUNDS EACH RANGE.

1st, Pte. N. Perdue.....	T1
2nd, Sgt. J. Porter.....	20
1st prize \$8; 2nd, \$4.	
Four Prizes of \$1 each.	

Private John Mills.....	18
Corporal Wm. Anderson.....	15
Private Levi Cotterick... ..	10
Captain G. Parker.....	\$
Private Wm. Clifford.....	\$

SECOND—ALL COMERS' MATCH—ANY RIFLE AND ANY POSITION, RANGES 200 40 50 YDS.

1st, Sgt. St. John, No. 9 Co.	T1
2nd Sgt. Thompson, No. 7 Co.	20
3rd Sgt. Bell, No. 8 Company.....	17
4th Private N. Perdue.....	17

1st prize \$5; 2nd prize, \$2; 3rd prize, riding bridle, worth \$2; 4th prize, a tea kettle, worth \$1.50.

THIRD—ALL EFFICIENT VOLUNTEERS, RANGES 300 400 YDS.

1st, Sgt. Thompson, No. 7 Co.	20
2nd, Sgt. Maj. Robinson.....	19
3rd, Lieut. Thompson, No. 7 Co.	17

1st prize \$5; 2nd prize, a barrel of beer, \$3.75; 3ed, an album, \$2.

Four Prizes of \$1 each.

Sgt. St. John, No. 9 Company.....	15
Sgt. Porter.....	13
Private Perdue.....	13
Ensign Ellis, No. 9 Company.....	13
FOURTH—CONSOLATION MATCH, 300 400 YDS.	

1st, Captain Orr.....	T1
2nd, Sergeant Elliott.....	18
3rd, Private John Hewitt.....	11
4th, Sergeant Dixon.....	10

1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, bed-stead; 3rd prize, a whip; 4th prize, a muffler. 3 prizes, 50 cents each, won by Privates Wm. Hodgson, John Stephenson and Joseph Porter.

VILLAGE MATCH.

This was the most interesting match of all, the first prize being a handsome parlor stove, presented by Mr. John Haggert, through Mr. J. H. Linfoot, and was very keenly contested, Captain Orr and Private Mills being ties, and had to shoot off.

	400	500	
	yds.	yds.	T1
Private John Mills.....	233	032	—13
Captain John Orr.....	222	232	—13

This being a tie, it was agreed to shoot 3 rounds each at 500 yards, when the following score was made:—

Captain Orr.....	202	—4
Private Mills.....	032	—5

2nd prize, set horse shoes, \$1.25; 3rd prize, a bottle of Scotch Malt Whiskey, \$1. Three Prizes of \$1 each.

Sergeant. J. Elliott.....	11
Thomas McKee, Esq.....	11
Sergeant Thompson, No. 7 Company....	12
—Brampton Times.	

RIFLE SHOOTING AT ELORA

On Friday last the Fergus and Elora Companies met at the former village for a friendly contest with the rifle, when they made the following score:—Ranges 200 and 400 yards.

ELORA COMPANY.

	T1
Capt. McBride.....	27
Lieut. Tribe.....	31
Ensign Leslie.....	27
Pte. Smiley.....	22
Pte. Lillie.....	16
Pte. Todd.....	19
Pte. Auger.....	25
Pte. Lynch.....	10
Pte. Helo.....	26
Pte. Stoddart.....	11
Pte. Land.....	15
Pte. Young.....	32
Total.....	265

FERGUS COMPANY.

Capt. Orton.....	17
Lieut. Beattie.....	28
Ensign Garvin.....	22
Sergt. Graham.....	23
Sergt. Gordon.....	20
Sergt. Gerrie.....	20
—White.....	18
Pte. Caughlin.....	30
Pte. Welch.....	31
Pte. Tough.....	24
Pte. Foote.....	27
Pte. Vickers.....	13
Total.....	273

Two soldiers of the 69th regiment, Quebec, were found guilty of highway robbery.

FENIAN SCARES.

It is about time that these unreasonable scares should cease. They have a very bad effect, and are felt in a great many ways; in fact, they unsettle the whole country. The grain buyer will not pay as good prices while there is a probability of a raid—for, knowing as he does that, should there be one, all our railroads and steamboats would be required by government at once, for the transportation of troops and stores from one part of the country to another, thus depriving him of the means of getting his grain out to a market. General stagnation in trade, and consequent reduction in the prices of all kinds of produce would follow. Even supposing it is merely a rumour, it has the very same effect, only in a lesser degree; for should the excitement last only forty-eight hours it would be the means of taking thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the farming community. It is hard for the agricultural population to think that these very scares which disturb the whole country arise in the fertile imagination of a few spies, anxious to show that they are doing some thing for their pay, and are seized upon with avidity by the military authorities, to give their immense staff (that incubus on the volunteer force) a subject for a few orders. It is fortunate for them that we have these periodical shaves to keep their pens from rusting, and to lead some to believe that their services are really required. Sir Geo. Cartier, at the coming session of Parliament, will grasp at this last one as an excuse for his maintaining a numerous staff, which he knows is so unpopular throughout the country, and to stifle any remarks against it that may be made by any member on behalf of his constituents. But this cannot last; the country must have a change. We are expressing the sentiments of the Volunteers when we say, that it would be better if this money, now spent in salaries, was applied to the general good of the volunteer force. It would have been better to have struck off the Assistant Adjutant Generals, those fifth wheels to a waggon, and to save their salaries, rather than to have gouged the private soldier out of one dollar and a half by a mean petty trick in counting the days, so as to make nine days count only six. Apart from all this, the cry of "wolf, wolf," has a very harassing effect on the Volunteer, and disgusts him with the whole service.—Cox.—Newmarket Era.

THE LAST PARIS DUEL.

All Paris is alive with gossip about the duel at Kehl. The combatants were M. de Beaumont and the Prince de Metternich, and the *casie belli* was, as usual, a woman. Sabres were used. When the party had arrived on the ground the seconds arranged the preliminaries of the duel, which it was decided should not cease until the surgeon had stated that either of the adversaries was incapacitated. The Prince attacked his opponent eagerly, and according to the rules of the special weapon he had selected. M. de Beaumont, on the other hand, only parried, and, as he did not know the management of the sabre, he only made thrusts with the point. Suddenly he fell on the Prince most furiously, and pierced the upper part of his arm through and through. Streams of blood gushed out from the wound, and the surgeon having stated that the Prince could not use his arm any longer, the combat, which had lasted only a few minutes, ended. The hemorrhage from the

Prince's wound was so great that his face became deadly pale. The two combatants, who had saluted each other before the fight, did so also after it, but without exchanging a word. The Prince was taken to the chateau which Madame de Bussiere, mother of Madame de Pourtales, occupies in the suburbs of Strasbourg. M. de Beaumont, it may be added, is the gentleman who, finding some letters in his wife's boudoir the tenor of which displeased him, has since been answering them himself with challenges to fight. M. de Beaumont has now been out thrice on this account, wounding his man on every occasion, one of them, the young Viscount Claparede, being run through the lungs, and the latest victim, Prince de Metternich, having his arm slashed severely. He has an appointment to fight the Count de Fitzjames, and an encounter with M. de la Redorte is in course of arrangement. Several other gentlemen remain to be called out, and one of the conditions of the meeting is that they shall be continually renewed, as soon as the wounded recover, until M. de Beaumont or one of his adversaries be killed.

A SERVANT'S REVENGE.—A distressing story of a "servant's revenge" comes from a part of Berkshire, England, Lieut. Colonel Hickie had a nurse in his family named Elizabeth Barry. She was discharged from service and threatened to have her revenge. One day during the absence of Colonel Hickie and his wife the nurse disappeared, taking with her her employer's youngest child, a girl of seventeen months old. The parents were thrown in a dreadful state of grief as night came on and their child was not brought back. From that day no tidings have been heard of nurse or child. The detectives were set to work, but Colonel Hickie writes to the papers to enlist the sympathy and help of the millions of self-made detectives who may be found in the fathers and mothers of England. They alone can conceive the awful agony we suffer, as one sad day after another passes away, and our hopes of ever seeing our dear child are still deferred." In case the woman may have escaped to this country, we append the Colonel's description of his child:—"The distinctive mark on her face, the mole on the right side of her lip, the peculiar blue vein (a birth mark) under the left eye of our child, and the deep dimple on her chin, all lead us to hope for a speedy recovery of our lost one, if we could only secure the eyes and the hearts that would watch for her everywhere. To these, as our last, our highest hope under God, a bereaved father and mother now appeal, and wait with deep suspense the result."

"THE KILT" AT IDOL FESTIVALS IN INDIA.—Speaking in *Good Words* this month, of an idol festival which he witnessed in Calcutta, Dr. Macleod states that one procession especially arrested his attention. "It consisted," he says, "of about eighty persons, all dressed with tartan kilt, hose, plaid, and bonnet, imitation of Highland soldiers. "I could hardly believe my eyes," as astonished people say. My native guide and interpreter said he knew no other reason for this European costume having been adopted on such festal occasions than that the impression made upon the native fancy by the Highland regiments which they had seen on parade at Calcutta was peculiarly strong, and had been increased by what they had heard of their brave deeds during the mutiny."

A ROMANCE

BRILLIANT CAREER OF A CANADIAN IN THE
BRITISH NAVY.

There is no duty so pleasing, no pleasure so acceptable, as that which is afforded in chronicling the names of those who from time to time have distinguished themselves, and by fine talent, assiduous labor, and untiring energy, have repeatedly brought their native country into favorable notice, and have enabled it to stand shoulder and shoulder with modern nationalities. Many have won honors which will remain green as long as their country's history shall be studied. Canada has her statesmen and orators, her merchants and bankers. In arms, the late Col. Dunn, of Toronto, won a Victoria Cross by his valor in the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava. Many other Canadians have won an enviable fame in defence of their country. The following sketch is to record the exploits in a more humble capacity of one in the navy of Great Britain.

Edward Bouchard is a native of Quebec, having been born there on Christmas Day, 1823. His immediate vicinity to the salt water and the irresistible attractions of ocean commerce to him, also often employed about the shipping, determined him to make the sea his path of life. He accordingly when 15 years old shipped in the merchant service, where his quickness and steadiness won him the regard of the officers and men of his ship. After seven years' service, being at Tower Hill, in London, while in his 23rd year, he enlisted, in Nov., 1845, as an able seaman in the Navy. Four months afterwards he was sent on the *Bittern*, 16 guns, where in the short space of five months he was made a first-class petty officer. In this capacity he was shipped on the *Castor* a 36 gun frigate, commanded by Commodore Wyval. This vessel was ordered to the Cape at the breaking out of the Caffir war, in which he took part, having been sent on shore with 500 other blue jackets. They were ten months in the "bush," where by his bravery he distinguished himself, especially in his coolness while being attacked, and also in following the hidden bushmen through a valley, on which occasion the Kaffir Chief was taken and the war closed. He and his comrades when dismissed to their vessels by Colonel Groy, Governor General at the Cape, received that officer's thanks and he added that he would prefer 500 "blues" to 1,500 regulars. For this war he obtained a medal.

His next cruise was made in the *Styx*, 6 guns, Capt. Hall, which almost immediately was ordered to the Burmese contest, which broke out in 1853. For six months he was again on land, and engaged in the desultory warfare, carried on. In a short but bloody skirmish, he was severely wounded in the leg. He was removed on a stretcher, and for a number of weeks was in a precarious condition. However, he then rapidly recovered. He received his second medal then.

As every one knows when the Russian war began in '54 the whole fleet was in a greater or less degree engaged. Four vessels the *Styx*, *Hastings*, *Cybele*, and *Grappler* went Northward near Japan, in order to intercept any Russian vessels attempting to pass that way. After waiting a length of time, they unexpectedly came upon two huge Russian men of war, off the post of Petropaulski. In a sharp and sanguinary battle of two hours, the enemy, who was

many times the weight and size of the English, struck his colors. The two vessels were taken, together with 800 prisoners of war. For this action, those engaged received a special medal, and he was particularly commended by his commanding officer for his coolness during the engagement. On the *Styx* he was made Chief Petty Officer, which is as high as a sailor may aspire without a commission.

In 1859 his vessel, the *Styx*, went to China and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that Canton fell, and the Chinese war closed. He and his fellow "blue jackets" under command of Captain Hall of the *Styx* were encamped some hundreds of yards in front of the huge city gates, the position of which and the adjoining wall was so strong, that no immediate hopes of its fall could be entertained. So sure were the Chinese of their strength, that they posted no sentries along the parapet, and consequently the pickets supplied by the "tars" patrolled to the very wall. Captain Hall's camp was continually in danger from a *sortie*, and even serious fears were held by that officer that in such a case he would be compelled to retire from his position. The morning of the day on which Canton was taken, Edward Bouchard went on duty at one o'clock, and while visiting his posts found everything "regular" until he came to the last picket, who was near the gate. During the usual conversation with this sentry, he thought he heard a noise inside the wall. He remarked it and they listened intently. Becoming satisfied that something of an unusual character was going on within, he procured a long scaling ladder, and with much difficulty climbed the wall near the gate. Cautiously looking over, to his great surprise he saw an immense number of Chinese, working by the aid of lanterns, and quite noiselessly getting guns into position. Counting these he numbered twenty. Descending he sent the very reluctant picket up, in order that if necessary he might have evidence to establish the correctness of his alarm. The picket having returned, they instantly reported the preparations the Chinese were hurriedly making for a *sortie* to Capt. Hall, who as instantly took speedy measures to defeat their plans. The alarm was given about half past 1 o'clock, and by 3 o'clock twenty-one guns and a large number of artillerymen were ordered up. The guns, heavily charged with canister and grape, were placed in a semi-circle position before the gate, with the "blues" and artillerymen drawn up as close as possible. Just as the break of day was glimmering along the sky the moment for the dreadful work arrived, for then the huge gate began to open slowly inward. When nearly swung open at a given signal, there came from the dark outside a blinding flash, and the tremendous battery and some hundreds of rifles were simultaneously discharged upon the doomed and thunder-struck Chinese. The effect of this cross fire was terrific in the extreme; guns and men were literally torn to fragments and blown all over the street, the emptied rifles were rapidly reloaded, the guns dragged in through the gate and turned on the horrified *sortie* party. Another awful volley, and a charge was made when awful slaughter ensued. The result of all this was that upwards of 1,200 Chinese were killed and Canton taken. The Chinese little thought, when preparing their battery for the destruction of the little camp before their gate, that they were giving an opportunity to their enemies to conquer and reduce their town, and bring their Emperor to sue for peace.

Admiral Sterling at once recommended

the subject of this sketch for a Victoria Cross, which some six months afterwards arrived, and was added to the collection of three medals already on his breast. Capt. Wall expressed himself highly gratified to be the one who fastened it on.—The Admiral several times presented him with packages, which were found to contain considerable sums of money. At this time, as upon several occasions previously (once at the Cape of Good Hope) Bouchard was offered a commission, which he declined, being under the belief that he would be compelled to remain in the navy as long as he would in the slightest degree be capable to serve. It is to be regretted that he did not, for he certainly would have made proportionately as conspicuous a mark.

He was again placed on the *Castor*, Commodore Trotter. The fifth vessel in which he saw service was the line of battle ship *Renown*, 101 guns, Captain Forbes. His last ship was the *Phaeton*, 51 guns, Captain Tatem. From this man-of-war he was landed at Sheerness, where for sixteen months he had charge of ship and naval stores in the barracks of that port. His time before his discharge was too short to allow him to go to sea again.

In June, 1866, he was discharged, having a Victoria Cross, four medals, a pension of £26 stg., besides other emoluments, and, above all, a character without stain or reproach during a service of 21 years.

After bidding his old "salts" farewell he came home and resided four years with his friends at Cape Breton. But he had forgotten his native language, and acquired such love for the sea, that he found it impossible to remain on land, and consequently he has since been in the merchant service, and is now 2nd mate on the *Sunbeam*, a large vessel trading between London and Montreal. Mr. Bouchard says he has not had time to get married, but will do so this winter. He has his friends warmest wishes, and they hope he may conclude the life so honorably borne throughout, in happiness, and that the Ports in which he shall heave his last anchor, may be well adapted to him.

A most unsoldierlike cry is raised annually at the end of the drill season, of "The general is coming," and becomes worse year by year. The result is a general brushing up of everything, and though many battalions are scarcely moved by their commanding officers out of the tenor of their ways, the majority are. Every imaginable drill, &c., is gone through and crammed into a fortnight, *ad nauseum*. Now, the question is asked in military circles, how far the regularity and frequency of inspections tends to increase the efficiency of the army? No doubt regiments should be inspected but commanding officers should be duly impressed that their regiments should always be ready for inspection, and that the present excitable "brushing-up" system is not the least necessary, and should at once cease.—*Court Journal*.

Col. Coffin, the head of the Ordnance Lands Bureau, arrived in St. Johns on Monday evening, and inspected the barracks the following morning. It is rumoured that the Ottawa government will claim compensation for the amount of the damage occasioned to this property by the recent fire. The demand would not be unreasonable, inasmuch as the military authorities agreed to restore the buildings in the same condition as they were received from the old Province of Canada.—*St. Johns News*.

A FORMIDABLE IRONCLAD.

The New York *Tribune* gives a full history and description of the Stevens' steam floating battery, from which a few extracts may not be uninteresting, especially as the huge vessel is rapidly approaching completion :

Her hull is of iron, built in the ordinary manner of metal craft, and is a deep, sharp model, showing considerable fineness of lines, indicating speed and properties of buoyancy, to be propelled by two screws placed under the counters and working independently of each other. The principal dimensions of the original plans were: length, 420 feet; beam, 52 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet. Her draught of water when light, 17 feet 2 inches; with coals and stores on board, 20 feet 6 inches, and when complete and ready for action, with guns, shot, shell and powder, and her crew on board, she would draw 22 feet 6 inches. She has 10 boilers—already on board—8 engines, with cylinders 3 feet 9 inches in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston. Her steam power represents 8,600 horses, and it is fair to presume that she would have been a fast vessel if she had been completed as originally planned. The design is that she will be a floating battery, mounting 5 15-inch guns and 2 10 inch rifled guns—the heaviest armament of its kind on any one vessel in the world, excepting the *Rochambeau* of the French navy—formerly the *Dunderberg*. These guns were to have been placed *en barbette* on the deck and loaded by steam from below, so that only one man to each gun would be exposed. The vessel, on going into action, would be settled in the water by allowing the water to fill tanks constructed so that they could be pumped out when the action ceased. Thus her hull would present a very trifling mark above the water, and not discernible at the distance of a mile. Three of the guns could at all times be trained so as to fire in a direct line with the keel, either ahead or astern; in fact, in any direction desired. To protect the hull the armor, 6½ inches in thickness, backed by 14 inches of locust, was placed at such an acute angle that it seemed almost impossible for any projectile to penetrate it; indeed, it would be a rare chance shot that could hit her; and there is no doubt if she had been completed in time to test her qualities in the war she would have done good execution. In completing her now many of her former features will be adhered to; but considerable advancement have been made in naval science since 1866, when her inventor described her fully to a committee appointed by Congress to view her, and some changes will be made. Finding that the Government would not assist him, Commodore Stevens determined to finish her and present her to the State of New Jersey, and so ordered it in his will, setting aside a very large sum of money to be expended in her completion.

A visit to the yard reveals the fact that the work is being pushed forward with considerable vigour, as over 200 men are steadily employed upon her, and the place looks as lively as any of the iron-clad yards did during the war. General George B. McClellan is the Engineer-in-Chief, assisted by Isaac Newton, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy, and an able corps of assistants, draughtsmen, &c. The new work looks extremely well, and would convince the sceptical that American artizans can build iron ships.

At the recommendation of a medical board, Capt. Bunbury, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, will proceed to England and report to the Adj. General.

A SCANTY MESS.

The regiments are usually so widely dispersed in small garrisons that it is difficult for them to establish anything like regimental messes, such as are found in the English army. Yet at one station in Texas quite a respectable mess was formed and a majority of the officers of the regiment joined it. But, unfortunately for the aspirations of some of the young subalterns, their finances had become so low and they were so deeply involved in debt, as to be unable to pay the somewhat extravagant mess bills of the large association, and they were obliged to "rough it" by themselves in a more frugal manner, chiefly upon supplies obtained at low rates from the commissary. Indeed, I heard of one lieutenant (but I will not vouch for its literal authenticity) whose purse became so perfectly depleted at times that for several weeks he was compelled to subsist upon rice alone. During this period of fasting it unfortunately so fell out that a friend of his from a neighboring post paid him a most unseasonable visit, not having the slightest previous conception or warning of the scanty fare he was destined to encounter.

The impoverished lieutenant put the best possible face upon the meagre condition of his larder, and received him with his usual urbane hospitality at about the hour for dinner, when it was too late, however, even had it been in his power to have made much change in his bill of fare, except to borrow a little mustard from a brother officer, which he imagined might make the rice diet more palatable. The dinner was soon announced, the two friends seated themselves at the pine camp table, when the host raised the solitary cover, and, in a very beseeching way, inquired of the guest if he should help him to rice. The latter, conceiving this dish to be the preliminary course, like "raw oysters on the half shell," replied "No, I thank you; I never eat rice." "Then," said the lieutenant, not a little perplexed as to what he should do or say next, and as a desperate *dernier ressort* under the exceedingly embarrassing circumstances, "help yourself to mustard, for if you can get anything else in this ranch, you are smarter than I am."—RANOLPH B. MAROT, in *Harper's Magazine* for November.

NOTES OF A SPY.

A curious book, entitled "Notes of a Spy," was lately published at St. Petersburg. These notes are the memoirs of a Russian sub-officer named Boulantzoff, who, according to his own showing, acted as a spy for the Russian Government during the last Polish insurrection. Having lived for ten years in Poland, he had completely mastered the language, and by this means and his patriotic professions he managed to obtain the confidence of several of the insurgent leaders, whom he afterwards betrayed to the Government. He gives the initials of these chiefs, all of whom have been either hanged or banished, and seems to have taken quite a pride in his shameful work, describing with much unction how he got at the secrets of political prisoners by pretending to be one of themselves, and how he used to go to the houses of rich landowners in the disguise of an insurgent, in order to induce them to break the law by giving him refuge, and thus furnish him and the police with a pretext for plunder and violence of every kind. As might be supposed, these memoirs are full of adventure, and their author seems to have had some very narrow escapes. Once, as he

was walking in the disguise of an insurgent near the village of Zyski, he was attacked by Cossacks, and was pressed by them so closely that he had to run and hide in some corn; and as the peasants were threshing at the time, and had not seen him, he expected every moment to be cut down with their flails. On another occasion he was pursuing an insurgent at the head of his Cossacks, when the Pole, suddenly turning round, struck at him with such force with his unloaded gun that he fell to the ground with his horse and broke his arm. His assailant then raised his weapon for a second blow, which would probably have killed him, but luckily eight Cossacks rushed forward and protected him from further injury.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Kiel is destined, even more than Wilhelms-haven, to become the Charbourg of Prussia. When it is finished the Baltic will be a Prussian lake. If Prussia should desire it she will be able to close the entrance of this lake to foreign fleets, and Copenhagen, which is only eight hours off will be at her mercy.

The 16th Regiment, on arrival from Halifax, will most likely be quartered in the northern district. Captain Crosse, of the 2nd battalion, is about to retire from the service. Captain Westby, of the 2nd battalion, has applied for permission to exchange to half-pay. Lieutenant Emson is about to retire by the sale of his commission.

The death of Col. Puységier is announced. The colonel commanded at Boulogne when Capt. Crowe brought the Edinburgh Castle into that port with Prince Louis Napoleon, Persigny, Conneau, &c., on board. In his evidence before the Chamber of Peers, the colonel declared that Prince Louis fired a pistol at him, and that the ball entered the mouth of a grenadier.

An instance of the untrustworthiness of steel as a material for large ordnance, and of the dangerously explosive character of the burst when a failure takes place, was given at Woolwich on Wednesday last, when a steel 20-pounder breech-loading 'Vavasseur' gun, of 15 cwt. "rent" at the third proof round. The gun was one of a batch which the 'Vavasseur' company are making for some foreign Government, and was undergoing the usual service proof (3 lbs. 12 oz. of powder) to entitle it to a certificate. The gun gave way just behind the trunnions, and the whole of the hinder portion was split into several pieces, of which one was projected about a hundred yards.

CIRCUMLOUTION OFFICE—A FACT.—The superintendent of a military gymnasium in England had occasion lately to apply for a plain, round wooden bar, such as is in constant use in every gymnasium. The application went through the following course: The superintendent of the gymnasium, who is a commissioned officer, applies to the Brigade Major, who refers it to the Commanding Royal Engineer, who returns it to the General, who sends it to the Quarter Master General, who forwards it to the General Commanding at Aldershot, who submits it to the Director of Gymnastics, who transmits it to the Assistant Quarter Master General, who sends it to Quarter Master General, who returned it again to the General commanding the garrison where the gymnasium is, who then, if everybody approves, sends to the Commanding Royal Engineer, who finally orders the bar!—*Inverness Courier*.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 12th November, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITIA.

No. 1.

Major W. P. Phillips, District Quarter Master is appointed Brigade Major of the 7th Brigade Division, Military District No. 3, vice Shaw resigned.

UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Edwin G. Curtis from 10th Battalion Volunteer Militia, Toronto.

No. 2.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally:

George Birrell, Esquire, vice W. R. Meredith, dismissed,

To be Lieutenant:

William Porte, Gentleman, M. S., vice R. M. Meredith, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James Magee Yates, Gentleman, vice C. S. Corrigan, resigned.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

No. 6 Company,

To be Ensign:

Edward Francis Caddy, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stuart, promoted.

No. 7 Company, Dundas.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Wm. A. Foley, vice Gwyn, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Alexander Sutor, Gentleman, vice Foley, promoted.

14th Battalion, "The Princess of Wales'

Own," Kingston.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:

Quarter Master Frederick Smith Rees, M. S., vice C. I. Stephens who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Port Hope.

To be Captain provisionally:

Lieutenant Roderick Dingwall, vice Craig, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry A. Ward, M. S., vice Dingwall, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Smith C. B. Doan, Gentleman, M. S., vice Ward, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

The resignation of the following Officers is hereby accepted, viz:

1st Captain Jas. A. Brown, who is allowed to retain his rank.

2nd Captain Chs. D. Ross.

2nd Captain Ernest Stuart.

Quarter Master C. Hoaly.

1st "Prince of Wales' Regiment" Montreal.

With reference to the General Order of the 19th February last, Captain John Bulmer, is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Lennoxville.

Captain Charles Jas. Robertson, having left the limits is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Bury.

To be Ensign:

Desmond John Fitzgerald, Gentleman, M. S., vice Locket promoted.

61st "L'Islet and Montmagny" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company St. Jean Port Joli.

To be Lieutenant:

Ulric A. Belanger, Gentleman, M. S., vice H. Hébert whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, L'Islet.

To be Lieutenant:

Phidime Bélanger, Gentleman, M. S., vice Le Bourdais whose resignation is hereby accepted.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Jacques Pelletier, Esquire, M. D.

Provisional Battalion of Portneuf.

No. 1 Company Pointe aux Trembles.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Camélien Angers, M. S., vice Cantin left the limits.

St. Hyacinthe Infantry Company.

To be Ensign:

Theodore Richer, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lalime, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

No. 5 Company "York" Provisional Volunteer Battalion at Fredericton.

To be Captain:

Henry Backwith, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Henry Cropley, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

James D. Hood, Gentleman.

The York Provisional Volunteer Battalion will now be formed into a Battalion to be styled the 71st "York" Volunteer Battalion and will be composed of the following Companies, viz:

No. 1 Company, Fredericton.

No. 2 " St. Mary's.

No. 3 " McKeen's Corners.

No. 4 " Stanley.

No. 5 " Fredericton.

No. 6 " Blissville.

No. 1 Company, Fredericton.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieut. Robert Davies, vice Howison, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Isaac Simmonds, vice Davies, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally;

Charles W. Hartt, Gentleman, vice Simmonds, promoted.

No. 3 Company, McKeen's Corners.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Franc's Blvd, Gentleman, vice Smith left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Volunteer Battalion of Rifles.

No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant John Vaughan, M. S., vice Browns, dismissed.

No. 1 Company "Mill Brook," Pictou.

To be Ensign:

Lieutenant Murdoch McPherson, M.S., vice McLeod promoted.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisional excepting those holding Certificates, viz:

No. 7 Company "66th Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Infantry"

To be Captain:

Captain George Guy.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Chas. H. Hepworth.

To be Ensign:

Ensign James Danford

No. 3 Infantry Company at "New Lains" Pictou County.

To be Captain:

Captain Angus McLeod.

To be Lieutenant:

Captain Daniel Sutherland.

To be Ensign:

Thomas McLeod, Gentleman.

The Companies organised in Picton County will henceforth be styled "Highlanders."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Thomas George Roddick, Esquire, M. D.

1st Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
W. B. Malloch, Esquire, M. D.

2nd Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Robert Thompson, Esquire, M. D.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The Hon. J. G. Currie, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Battalion, has refused the \$250 voted by the County Council to assist in defraying the cost of rations while the Battalion was in camp here. Mr. Currie says that the Volunteers are either worthy of receiving the whole amount, \$608.88, or are not entitled to a cent. Those councillors who opposed the grant will feel rather queer about the "innards" at this refusal to accept their bounty.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

NOTICE TO QUIT—In the Peninsular war an Irish surgeon was busily engaged in the roar of his regiment binding up the wounds of a poor soldier who had received a severe cut on the head. A sulphurous bolt from the enemy killed his assistant when in the act of holding up the wounded man: "Truth" says the Irish Esculapian, "I'd better be off, for there's more where that came from."

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1/2lb., and 1 lb. tinned packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.** 23-20

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON having full cross GARRISON ARTILLERY SHOULDER AND WAIST BELTS to dispose of will hear of a purchaser by addressing
W. B. W.

Drawer C, Post Office, Brockville,
September 25th, 1869. 39-47.

FOR SALE.

An Improved Test Finished RIGBY RIFLE with sights.—Case, Powder-flask and 100 rounds of ammunition. Also a first-class RANGE TELESCOPE, by Stuart. Price, \$110.

Apply to

W. B. W.,
Drawer C,
Brockville.

Brockville, Oct. 8, 1869. 42-47

HENRY ORGAN,

ORNAMENTAL Japanner and Writer on Glass. Decorations introducing Mother of Pearl, a la papier mache. Labels for Druggist bottles, drawers, &c., &c. 236 Dorchester Street, Montreal. Montreal, Sept. 12th, 1866. 37-61



1869. 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

Ottawa City to Montreal Daily (Sundays excepted).

The splendid, new and fast sailing Steamers

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. BOWIE.

"PRINCE OF WALES,"

CAPT. W. H. SHEPHERD.

The Steamer "Queen Victoria" leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 7.00 a. m. (Montreal time) arriving in Montreal at 4.40 p. m.

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at Single Fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the Office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

Tickets can be procured at the Office on the wharf, from the Office of Forriek & Crombie, Hudson Street, W. H. Boyd, at the Hotel and Office, Russell House Block

The Market Steamer "FALTY," Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m. for intermediate landings.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

June 7, 1869.

23-47

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY!

OR \$50 WORTH OF NEW MUSIC FOR \$3.

PURCHASERS of Music are constantly paying from 50 to 50 cents for every piece of music they buy. This is a waste of money which no family can afford for by paying 20 cents for a copy of "PETER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY" you will get from Four to Five Dollars' worth of the best and BEST MUSIC by such authors as May, Thomas, Kluck, Keller, Becht, &c.

We have limited our circulation to 100,000 copies believing that a larger monthly edition would defeat our ends—namely the after sale of the Music in sheet form. THEREFORE REMEMBER that every subscriber, after our limit of 100,000 is reached, will have to pay \$23. (and cheap at that) WHEREAS our PRESENT PRICE IS ONLY \$3 PER YEAR. Sample copies mailed, on receipt of 50 cents. Back numbers supplied.

It is our aim to give GOOD MUSIC, and PLENTY OF IT, and we wish it distinctly understood that not a single piece is put in to fill up its pages, for we expect no profit from its circulation beyond the introduction of our Music, every page of which is afterwards printed in sheet form, AND AT FULL PRICE.

No matter where you see a piece of Music or Music Book advertised, it can always be had at our establishment, and will be mailed to you, free of postage, on receipt of the marked price.

No matter how small your order, we shall be glad to fill it.

J. L. PETER'S,

198 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 5429.

DELAY IS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Subscriptions received at the VOLUNTEER REVIEW office—\$1.50 for six months.

The REVIEW one year, and the MONTHLY six months—for \$3.00.

Any one sending two subscriptions for the REVIEW for one year, will be presented with a six months' subscription to the MONTHLY.—**ED. VOL. REVIEW.**



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 5 November, 1869.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOLVES until further notice, 21 per cent.

H. B. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



THE OTTAWA

LIVERY, SALE AND BAIT STABLES

With Veterinary Infirmary attached

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND OTTAWA STREETS,

OTTAWA.

ARTHUR O. F. COLEMAN, V.S.,

Proprietor.

Veterinary Surgeon to the Governor General and County of Carleton Agricultural Society.

Medicines sent to any part of the Dominion.

Ottawa, August 7th, 1869.

32-17

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so happily succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to continue with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following:—

1. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '69 which led to Confederation.
 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1869-71.
 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
 4. The formation of the Local Governments.
 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
 7. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
 8. The Church in Canada.
 9. Prospects of Literature, Art and Science.
 10. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
 11. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
 12. Obituary of Celebrated Persons.
 13. Public Documents and State Papers of Importance.

It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 320 pp., 12. 8vo., and will be bound in cloth.

Price Two Dollars.

HENRY J. MORGAN

Ottawa, July, 10th, 1869.

23-47

N. M'EAHEREN, MILITARY TAILOR,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered.....	32 00
Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 75

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat, trimmed with Grey Lambskin.....	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—without ornaments.....	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's.....	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	18, 20 to 22 00
“ “ Scarlet serge.....	12 00
“ “ Blue Serge.....	7 to 8 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Undress Pants—Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Shako—with cover.....	4 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Forage Cap Numerals (gold).....	1 50
Silk Sashes (only one quality kept in stock).....	16 00
Swords—steel scabbards.....	16 00
do brass do.....	17 00
Steel Scabbard.....	5 00
Brass do.....	5 50
Sword knot.....	4 00
Sword Belts—regulation buckle.....	6 50
New Regulation Sash and Waist Belt.....	45 00
Surgeons' Dress Belts.....	17 00
Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters Staff Hats.....	22 00
Box Spurs—brass.....	3 50
Color-Sergeants' Badge.....	3 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 50
Gold Crowns and Stars, each pair.....	2 50
Silver do do do do.....	2 25
Silver Lace, 1/2 inch, per yard.....	2 00
do do 1/4 " do do.....	2 50
White Buckskin Gloves.....	1 25 to 1 50

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	7 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. M'EAHEREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review.
The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
The North British Review.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and and soundest thinkers in Great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

For any one of the Reviews.....	\$4 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is Two CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any ONE of the four Reviews for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1869, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1865, to December 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1868, to December 1868, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings.

Price seven dollars a two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

RIFLE SHOOTING.

FIRST EDITION now ready and for sale by the undersigned. Cloth bound, 200 pp., numerous illustrations.

Stiff cover, embossed and gilt..... 75 cts.
Limp cover, plain..... 55 "

Sent Free by mail on receipt of price. Orders to be prepaid and addressed to the undersigned.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Dept. Crown Lands,
Toronto.

N. B.—The trade supplied.

July 5th, 1869.

26-11

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Daily Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.
Volunteer Review Office.
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.
Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER.

Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street.
Ottawa, July 20th, 1868. 261f

THE CHURCH UNION.

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

Such a paper, offering premiums of Sewing Machines, Dictionaries, Appleton's Cyclopaedia, Pianos, Organs for Churches, etc., makes one of the best papers for canvassers in the world.

Every Congregation may obtain a Communion Service, an Organ, a Melodeon, a Bible, or a Life Insurance Policy for its Pastor, or almost any other needful thing, by a club of subscribers. Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to

HENRY E. CHILD,

41 Park Row, New York.

P. S.—Subscriptions received at this office.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed.
19-1y.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.
14-17

R. W. CRUISE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent Office in Hay's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.

All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale.
Apply to the undersigned agent for circular,
JOHN HENDERSON.
New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st 1868. 5-6mo.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c.
1-17.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,
Volunteer Review Office,
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }