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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863.

No. 11.

"VIMEIRA."

"A REMINESCENCE OF H. M. 50TH REGT."

BY MAJOR GRANT.

"A wounded soldier gave us a full account of his death afterwards. It exactly corresponds with Dr. Young's in the main."

On "the red field of Fear"
His was a soldier's bier,
Chief of the race of Eire,
Shroudless we laid him
Lady—too well I know,
Fell he by hand of foe;
Deep was the grave and low,
Crimsoned hands made him.

Fuillade gave we none
Then to your gallant son
On the proud field we won,
Comrades were lying;
Ah, let the garb of red
Now be his shroud, they said,
Worthy of him who led
Wounded and dying.

Pealed not our music out,
His was the Irish shout
Over the foe's way we won—
Fiercely 'twas ringing.
His was our wild hurrah,
Heard far above the fray;
His—the dirge "Clear the way,"
Such "the Celts" singing.

Mourn we the fearless Chief,
Glorious his life, tho' brief,
Ours be not selfish grief,
For "the Death-scorning."
Sleeps he, but not alone,
Long shall his grave be shown,
Where thick lay foemen strewn
Round him that morning.

—Spectator.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER III.

It will be evident then, that no ordinary difficulties attended the organisation and equipment of the force destined to strike a decisive blow in the struggle which should decide the fate of the North American Continent. If in addition to all this some of the Governors were jealous, others hostile, and some lukewarm, it will be seen at once that the foundation was carefully laid for future failure and the disasters which followed are

chargeable to the selfish greed of the colonists, the ignorance and stupidity of their rulers, and the obstinate persistence in thwarting the measures proposed for their advantage by shameful and over-reaching dishonesty, for which they paid dearly and deservedly in the sequel.

The plan of campaign, intended to make Virginia the base of operations, because from the Duke of Cumberland's point of view Fort du Quesne could be reached by the shortest possible road and there was water carriage by the Potomac to Will's Creek, at least 100 miles of the distance to be traversed; and from the Duke of Newcastle's point of view, because his favorite Mr. Hanbury, the astute Quaker, could be gratified with 2½ per cent on all the money transmitted to that colony for the use of the troops. From Will's Creek to Fort du Quesne, a distance of 112 miles of particularly difficult country, the route lying across the ranges of the Alleghany, and, at the period of the Expedition, it had to be cleared through the primeval forest. The Engineering department was under the controul of the Deputy Quarter Master General, and, from the specimen of that Officer's ability already detailed, much could not be expected: it will be sufficient illustration of how his duty was performed if it is stated that the army required 32 days to travel 104 miles by it, being a little over 3 miles per diem. It is true the labour of clearing was very great, but constant complaints from the officers of the utter disregard of all rule as to practicability tells heavily against his department. In the matter of provisions there was also great and unnecessary delay, and what portion was delivered was at once condemned as utterly useless, so that the expedition had to start with the salt beef and flour delivered from the ships. The musters of men were also brought slowly forward and Captain Orme, the principal aid-de-camp, complains bitterly of their unsoldierly gait and listless apathetic character.

It is evident his description applies to what was known as the *white trash*, in nigger parlance, when Virginia was a flourishing slave state—the lowest class of the white

population enervated by the peculiar institution, yet these men fought well at Fort du Quesne. The troops finally brigaded at Will's Creek or Fort Cumberland were as follows:

1st Brigade, Sir P. Halkett commanding.	
44th Regiment,	700 effective men.
New York Independent Company	95 " "
Carpenters or Axemen	48 " "
Two Companies Virginia Rangers	92 " "
One Company Maryland Rangers	49 " "
Total,	984 " "

2nd Brigade Col. Thos. Dunbar commanding.	
48 Regiment,	650 effective men.
South Carolina detachment,	97 " "
North Carolina Rangers,	80 " "
Carpenters or Axemen	35 " "
3 Companies Virginia Rangers	131 " "

993. Making a total force of 1977 effective men—to these were added a detachment of 33 seamen which made the whole force up to 2010 men all told—of which 627 were colonial troops.

Previous to Braddock's arrival in America the provident care of Governors Dunwiddie of Virginia and Shirley of New York had quartered at Will's Creek the New York and one of the South Carolina Independent Companies; who had in the interval, between 12th Sept., 1754, and 26th January, 1755, built a Fort and Fortified Camp with Barracks, Magazines and all necessary buildings for the expected army. The point at which this Fort was built was about 150 miles above the present City of Washington on the left or East bank of the Potomac. No provision had been made on Braddock's arrival at Annapolis for the transport service of his troops, and much valuable time was wasted in vainly endeavoring to draw from the Provincial assemblies the necessary supplies of horses and waggons which were at last obtained by the intervention of the Postmaster General of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, to the number of 150 waggons and 600 pack horses. In fact each of the colonies had, or thought they had, separate interests in the prevention of the war, and acted accordingly,—Virginia could supply no horses

or waggons, but with the exception of the Indian traders and backwoodsmen, were eager for the expulsion of the French. Maryland was indifferent and hostile, the interests of its proprietor, Lord Baltimore, were opposed to those of the Ohio Company, his Governor (Sharpe) was a creature of the Duke of Newcastle, and hated Braddock with all the malice of disappointed ambition. Pennsylvania was governed for Mr. Penn on Quaker principles, its assembly did not care to go to war; in common with Maryland was jealous of the Ohio Company in their driving a profitable trade with the French, and did not wish it to be disturbed; Franklin only succeeded in obtaining the means of transport by a very intelligible threat of having the troops let loose on the Pennsylvanians to take by force what was denied for fair hire. Three months were wasted in vexatious attempts to accomplish an object without which the army could not move; but at last on the 30th of May the first division of Braddock's army marched from Fort Cumberland *en route* for Fort du Quesne.

The difficult nature of the enterprise on which the troops were engaged began now to unfold themselves—the country, as before stated, was rugged in the extreme, covered with primeval forests through which a road had to be cut for the waggons, and as it was only twelve feet wide the line frequently extended for four miles. To guard this line and prevent surprise the arrangements of General Braddock appears to have been judiciously and admirably adapted to the service on which he was engaged. It was to extend small parties well upon front, flank, and rear; and, as it would be impossible to have regular parades, each Captain should regulate the company's duty by detaching always on his flanks a *third* of his effective force under the command of his sergeants who were to detach a third of their men under a corporal, upon the flanks of the outlying pickets thus formed, and these parties were to be relieved at night and from the advanced pickets. Each Regiment was to find one Captain and three Subalterns for the pickets of each flank, and the independent companies one Captain and two Subalterns for each of the flanks of their division, and the field officer of the day was to command the whole the officers of the pickets were to march upon their respective flanks. The waggons, artillery, and carrying horses were formed into three divisions and the provisions disposed of in such a manner that each division was to be victualled from that part of the line it covered; to each company a certain number of waggons and horses were assigned, which they were to keep together however the line might be broken, and they were to march two deep so that they might extend the more and be at more liberty to act—in modern parlance, the advance was “in open column of companies right in front.”

An advance party of 300 men commanded by the Quarter Master General were entrusted

with the duty of opening the road, this detachment was to be a day's march ahead, or to start earlier according to the country or proximity to the force.

The mode of encamping differed little from that of marching—upon coming to the ground the waggons were to draw up in close order in one line, the road not admitting more, care being taken to leave an interval in front of every company—when this was done the whole were to halt and form outwards. The sergeants' flanking parties were to divide, facing to the right and left, and to open a free communication by cutting down brushwood till they met the divisions of the other sergeants' parties. They were then to open a communication with the corporal in front who was to keep his men under arms; the sergeant was then to advance half of his party which was to remain under arms while the corporal opened his communications right and left. All this was carried on under the inspection of the Picket Officers of the respective flanks; while this was executing half of each company remained under arms, whilst the other half opened the communication to the right and left and to the sergeants in front, and also cleared the ground for the tents which were pitched by them and placed in a single line along the baggage facing outwards. These parties were then to be relieved and the corporal's party were posted as sentinels which made a chain all around the camp, inside which the horses were turned loose to feed. This order was preserved to the “little meadows” on the Yonghiogeny Creek, thirty miles from Fort Cumberland, at which point the troops arrived on the 18th June, the advance being commanded by Sir Peter Hullett, the rear by Colonel Dunbar.

Encumbered with heavy baggage and bad horses, for whom little or no forage could be procured, and as it was impossible under the circumstances to make more speed, the General determined on the 18th to detach one field officer and 400 men to cut and make the roads in advance, taking with them two six pounders, with their ammunition, three waggons full of tools, and thirty-five days provisions on pack horses; and on the 19th he marched himself with a detachment of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, the two oldest Grenadier companies, and five hundred rank and file. The party of seamen and eighteen light horse (out of a body of twenty-nine), four howitzers with fifty rounds each, four twelve pounders with eighty rounds each, and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each man, and thirty carriages; also thirty-five days provision, carried on horses. The whole, amounting to fourteen hundred and sixty officers and men, were to be pushed forward with all speed, leaving Col. Dunbar to follow with the baggage, more weighty stores, and bulk of the impedimenta, as fast as his jaded horses and the nature of the road would permit. The order of march was modified also, the advance was

formed by a vidette of Light Horse, followed by the detachment of seamen, covered on either flank by a Sergeant and ten Grenadiers, next a detachment of a Subaltern and twenty Grenadiers, followed by a twelve pounder, guarded by a detachment of Light Horse and a Grenadier company. The vanguard, a double line of flankers, artillery, guarded by a Subaltern party of twenty men on each flank. First and second Brigades, marching in parallel lines, with artillery between, the lines covered by double lines of flankers; artillery, covered on either flank by Subaltern party of twenty men, double line of flankers; rear guard, Grenadier company, twelve pounder gun, guarded by Light Horse, Subaltern and twenty Grenadiers, Light Horse Vidette, covered by a Sergeant and twenty men on each flank, with Light Horse Videttes extended beyond the flanks. So carefully planned had this movement been, that though continually watched by hostile Indians, in a march of thirty-two days, with a line extended often to five miles, the total loss sustained was only *nine* men, and they were stragglers beyond the line of sentinels. The encampments were not even harassed by night attacks, the system of communications and the extension of the sentinels prevented that favorite mode of Indian warfare effectually.

THE LATE FIGHT OF THE WAGHEERS IN INDIA

DEATH OF A YOUNG HERO.

Among the officers who fell in the recent engagement with the Wagheers in India was Capt. Charles La Touche, an officer of long and honorable service. The following letter, communicating the sad event to Miss Burdett Coutts, has been forwarded to the *Times* by that lady:—

“Camp Mashanda, Kattywur District,
January 8, 1868.

“MY DEAR MADAM,—It is with the deepest regret I have to announce to you the death of Captain Charles La Touche which occurred on the 29th of December, when gallantly leading his men at a charge against the insurgent Wagheers. I have known Captain Charles La Touche for many years, and, at the request of his widow, I take up my pen to give you the full particulars regarding my noble young friend, and as I know your interest in him and his family to be great I hope the same will be acceptable. Poor Charles La Touche was my assistant in this agency, and very lately I had put him into a new appointment temporarily—viz., superintendent of the new native levies raised, called “the Federal Sebundy.” He entered on the duties with his usual ardour, and with one of the native officers, a nobleman of the country, called Synd Ulver, had gained the affections of the men who were ready to go with him anywhere. We had been trying to come across the gang of insurgents known to be under one of their leaders called Dews Manok. On the 26th we made a forced march and found that the gang had been at the very village that morning. We then pitched our camp there and proceeded to prosecute our enquiries. On the 29th news was brought in about mid-day

that the gang had been turned out of a sugar cane field, and had taken up a position on an isolated hill and were defying the native raw levies. We galloped on ahead with our cavalry and surrounded the hill, and awaited the arrival of the infantry. They came up by half past 5 p.m., when I directed the hill to be attacked on each face. Major Reynolds, of his old regiment, the 17th, took 15 men up the south face, while Captain Hibbert, the other assistant, took the remainder of the 17th, 15 men, up the south-west face. I took the native levies to the north face, but could not get them to face the enemy, and, leaving them, went up as best I could, with some of my regular cavalry on the north-west face, alone practicable, and that with difficulty, for mounted men. The hill was taken with a dash, each party gallantly led by its officer. Poor Captain Hibbert was shot on reaching the crest, but killed his man. He was shot again mortally, and lingered until midnight, dying in my arms, resigned and happy, and quite prepared to meet his Maker. Major Reynolds was shot through the head, but, luckily, the ball only grazed, and he will recover. When I reached the crest I found Charlie all safe, and doing deeds of valor. He had killed the leader with his own hand, and as the rest of the gang broke and ran down the north-east face of the hill, he and his men pursued, and, seizing a horse from a native he knocked the man off, mounted and galloped after the fugitives, calling out to his men and the native levy to follow, but only a few did so. He shot one Wagheer dead with his revolver, and wounded another, and dismounted from his horse to finish him with his sword, when the man fired his matchlock from his hip; the ball hit poor Charlie in the right side and stomach, and he fell, and as he did so killed his opponent with a thrust of his sword. Synd Ulver rushed up, but too late to save him, and he expired in his arms in about a quarter of an hour, breathing messages of love to all his dear relatives and friends, and begging Government might be told how he had done his duty. I cannot describe to you the sorrow I felt when I heard he had breathed his last. It has clouded our otherwise splendid victory, for we killed 17 out of 26 of the rebels, including the leader, and captured 2 alive, 7 only getting off, but of these three were seen to be wounded. I have reported to Government the noble and gallant conduct of your protegee. In him we have lost, a first-rate political officer—zealous and hard-working, and ready for any duty. I, too, have lost a warm and genial friend, but I have the consolation, which must be one for his family, that he died a noble death, resigned, and I think prepared, to meet his God. His poor disconsolate widow is inconsolable. Poor Charlie begged me to look after his poor Minna and her baby, and I have just returned from seeing her and doing all I could to assist her in her melancholy work of preparing to go home, which she has decided on doing on the 29th of this month. Captain W. La Touche has arrived from Surat, and is doing all he can for both widows.—He will have written to you, no doubt about his poor brother's estate. Poor Charlie used often to talk to me of you and your affectionate regard for him, I know you will feel as shocked as all his friends have been at his premature death, but it was in God's hands, and we must be resigned to His will. I have buried him near this village in the same coffin with his bosom friend Henry Hibbert, and have made arrangements to have a proper tomb erected, the chief of this district, his Highness the Jam of Nigger, having given me every assistance.

I hope also to erect a monumental column on the top of the hill as a memorial. I trust, dear madam, you will excuse this hastily-penned letter. My time is limited, and I still have to account for the rest of this gang. I have a small force out with me, and hope yet to be successful. With deep sympathy for you and his sorrowing friends, I will subscribe myself,

“W. W. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Acting Political Agent.
“To Miss Burdett Courts.”

RETURN RIFLE MATCH AT QUEBEC.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND THE QUEBEC VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY.

This match between No. 4 Battery of the Royal Artillery and No. 4 Battery of the Q. G. A., which has created so much public interest came off on Saturday last, and again resulted in a victory for the Q. G. A., who won by 35 points.

It was pleasing to observe the harmony and good feeling displayed throughout those matches by the rival corps, and is highly creditable to both parties.

In the first match the Royal Artillery used the carbine, and the Q. G. A. the short Enfield. To this difference of arm the Royal Artillery attributed their defeat, and proposed that in the return match both parties should use the carbine, which is the arm used by the Royal Artillery. To this the Q. G. A. readily assented, and the victory they have gained is the more creditable to them as they had never used this arm before.

Major Grant, and Lieutenant G. R. White and H. Russell were present during the match. The following is the score:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Distance—100 yds. Total.	
Battery Sergt. Major Horton	03223—10
Sergt. Harmour	23033—11
Corporal Dyer	44343—18
Bombardier Stevens	23333—14
Gunner McCarthy	22232—11
Gunner Connor	22222—10
	74

QUEBEC VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY.	
Distance—100 yds. Total.	
Battery Sergt. Maj. McCallum	23344—16
Sergt. Hawkins	24433—16
Sergt. McMillan	34334—17
Sergt. Ellis	24324—15
Gunner Silk	34434—18
Gunner Arnold	33444—18
	100

ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Distance—200 yds. Total.	
Battery Sergt. Major Horton	00423—9
Sergt. Harmour	00030—3
Corporal Dyer	34420—13
Bombardier Stevens	02020—4
Gunner McCarthy	00000—0
Gunner Connor	04003—7
	36

QUEBEC VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY.	
Distance—200 yds. Total.	
Battery Sergt. Maj. McCallum	04200—6
Sergt. Hawkins	32343—15
Sergt. McMillan	02200—4
Sergt. Ellis	02230—7
Gunner Silk	20200—4
Gunner Arnold	02430—9
	40

After the match was decided, the officers present proposed a scratch match, and offered three prizes for the best score at 100

yards, each man to fire five rounds. The first prize was won by Gunner McCarthy, of the Royal Artillery, the second by Bombardier Stevens, of the Royal Artillery, and the third by Gunner Charlars of the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery—*Quebec Chron. le*

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF THE SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The strength and efficiency of the Volunteer force is a subject in which all our readers take a deep interest, and we are sure that the following details, kindly furnished to us from an official source, will be read with pleasure.

At the present moment there is no Military District in the whole Dominion of Canada, which contains so large and thoroughly organized a volunteer force as the Sixth, i. e. the one in which Hamilton is situated. Out of the eight thousand and odd men furnished by the three districts comprised in Lieut. Colonel Durie's Division, the Sixth District furnishes 4,100 men, or nearly one half the entire number. This numerical superiority may have resulted from various causes, not the least influential of which has been the constant presence of the Brigade Major in the very centre of his district, and the opportunity which he has thus had for frequent communications with the officers of the various commands. We hope that there will be nothing in the new Militia Law which shall have a tendency to alter the present state of affairs in this respect. The Cavalry force contained in the district comprises three troops—the Grimsby, Burford and St. Catharines—comprising 9 officers and 135 men, the latter being all armed with Spencer carbines. There are two batteries of Field Artillery (the Hamilton and Welland), numbering 159, of all ranks, with 8 guns; the St. Catharines Artillery Company, 58 men with 2 guns, and the Hamilton Naval company with an effective strength of 58 men.

We next turn to the Infantry force of the district, which we find as follows:

Hamilton 13th Battalion,	354 of all ranks.
Lincoln 19th	518
Halton, 20th	418
Haldimand, 37th	472
Brant, 38th	413
Simcoe, 39th	356
Welland, 43th	412
Queenston Company,	58
Dundas	58
Dundas	58
Sheffield	58
Binbrook	58
Hamilton Independent Co's	235
St. Catharines	160

Total 3681 Infantry.
124 Cavalry,
217 Artillery,
58 Naval Com.

Grand Total 4100

In addition to the above, there are the Port Dover, Vittoria, Port Ryerse, Austens's Hollow and Dundas Drill Association, numbering in all 230 men. The whole of the Infantry force, with the exception of the Independent Companies and the Drill Associations, is armed with the Snider Rifle.

Notwithstanding the little encouragement which has been given to Volunteering, it is noteworthy that so far as this district is concerned, the number of Volunteers has constantly gone on increasing, and we are assured that the force given above does not exist on paper only, but would turn out in full strength in the event of their service being needed.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW :

SIR,—With reference to a statement which has recently appeared in several of the local papers, to the effect that the efficiency of Volunteer Battalions at Thorold Camp was found to be in *direct proportion* to the number of old army officers and of Military School Cadets therein. Permit me to remark that in the several Volunteer Battalions in Upper Canada, there are but four Lieut.-Colonels, one Major, one Adjutant, and five Captains, who appear, by their names being in italics, to have been old army officers; of these, two Lieutenant Colonels only, and the Adjutant were in Camp. I don't think any of the Captains were; as one Lieutenant McDowel had been gazetted not six months, and had not commanded his splendid regiment when on service at Fort Erie; and as the other had never seen his Corps till he marched them into camp, I am at present unable to see how the conclusion as to the old army officers was arrived at. From the Military Schools, Volunteer Officers were rigidly excluded for years, and they do not deserve to be taunted of—which, however, I deny—that they are inferior to Military School Cadets, who have had to be subsidized in order to induce them to acquire that knowledge, which Volunteer Officers have cheerfully paid to attain. I fearlessly assert that as a class, Volunteer officers compare as favorable in all necessary skill in commanding a corps with Military School Cadets *who are not volunteers*, as they did at Thorold with the officer who commanded the regiment of Her Majesty's forces in camp there.

FAIR PLAY.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In one of our weekly local journals of this day I observe with regret, an article in it copied from the Kingston *Whig*, commenting very severely upon the management of the Military Schools of these Provinces. I do not intend for one moment to defend creating expensive staffs, nor do I know that the present one for carrying on these schools is such, but I am perfectly convinced that the idea of disseminating a knowledge of military tactics throughout our country is most desirable, whether the recipients are old or young; in fact I think that as youth is the time to mold the mind more easily, it is rather an advantage than otherwise that so many young fellows do take a pleasure in attending. In this practical age there is no fear of placing round men in square holes, nor square men in round holes, and it would indeed be the height of absurdity to place these young Cadets in high posts of responsibility, which require much worldly experience not to be attained by drilling in squads or companies,

yet I would not damp the ardor of the youth of Canada seeking the soldiers art, for there will be plenty of room for a display of their talents in the lower grades of our national army, and as years and experience creep upon them, they can step into the gaps made by time and death. In a visit I lately paid to one of these schools I could not help noticing that the young fellows there drilling, some eight in number, were from all quarters of this Western Province, and would carry back with them on their return home, all the information necessary to organize a very respectable force for our defence, and it redounds very much to the credit of those in power, when they do their utmost to regulate the attendance so that the country districts may have an equal share of this knowledge with the larger towns and cities. I should be the last man to sanction training men for service in foreign armies, at the same time I do not think it possible to legislate for all points, and the fact of men gaining knowledge here and there, enlisting in a foreign army, does not establish anything to the discredit of the party so doing, for we should be charitable, and believe that in case of our country getting drawn into a war, that the young men who select the army as their profession, would at once return, and would most certainly be none the less useful to us in our struggles, for having kept up the information taught them at our expense. There always have been persons who will cavil and carp at anything, and believe that nothing is perfect which does not originate with them, and so I fear it will be till the end of time; but in these eventful days it would be more to anyones credit to employ their spare time in doing their all, even if that amounts but to a small influence, to help on the various bureau of Government, rather than holding their laudable efforts up to ridicule and contempt.

Guelph, March 6th, 1868.

CIVIS.

NATIONAL UNIFORMS

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to make a few remarks upon the Militia Infantry uniform and equipment. Although the British uniform, especially the typical "red coat," will, I hope, ever be regarded with pride by every loyal Canadian, yet I think upon the organization of a militia system, the Canadian citizen soldiery might have a uniform and equipment more suitable, as regards cheapness, simplicity, and serviceability, than those of the regular army.

The following I would suggest as being simple, neat and convenient. A light shako, something in the style of the French forage cap, with a front plate and plume. A short, dark grey, tunic of the Austrian cut, that is, only coming three or four inches below the belt, faced with red, with black cord; trousers the same, with red stripe; shoes and black leather gaiters. For winter a

small fur cap and an overcoat of the pattern at present issued to the line.

As regards arms and accoutrements, I would have the whole of the infantry armed with the short rifle and sword-bayonet, the arm, and the manual exercise for it being much handier and simpler than the long rifle and its manual. The overcoat, when not in use, should be strapped on the back, with straps similar to those now used; the haversacks should be of oilskin, and divided into two or three parts for rations, a change of underclothing, and other necessary articles, such as brushes, blacking, &c. This would render a knapsack unimportant. The haversack, the strap of which should have a buckle for adjusting the length, should be worn on the left side, and rather to the rear. The mess tin and water bottle might be made fit into a leather case to be buckled into the waste belt behind. For carrying ammunition, I would suggest a leather satchel, closing with a spring, suspended at the right side, a little in rear of the hip, by a broad buckled strap over the left shoulder. This would hold sixty rounds with ease, and be much more convenient than the clumsy pouches now in use. The satchel, haversack, waist belt, sling, straps &c., all to be black.

Infantry supplies somewhat as above mentioned, and particularly instructed in skirmishing and outpost duty, &c., would be found most useful for the service, which would, in general, be required of them.

ESSEX.

SOLDIERS UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the U.S. Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having read in the "Journal" several communications on the subject of "Uniform," all penned I suppose by officers, I have determined to see if I could make myself heard as a member of the "rank and file."

We don't want more ornaments, as some of your correspondents suggest, but we want a uniform, both "full" and "fatigue" that is not worn by two thirds of the beggars, hack-drives, milkmen, and canalers, in the land. We are not ashamed of the "wearing of the blue;" not at all, but in a certain measure we are proud of it. I for one am proud to have worn it so long, worn it in the old Army, in the Volunteers, and now, since unfitted for duty in field I am proud of it still in the ranks of the Veteran Reserve Corps. But it is plain no soldier who has any of the true soldier in him, can go outside of his own barracks without having his pride somewhat taken down when he sees the counterpart of his uniform on the back of half the mendicants or woodsawyers he meets.

I am sure that this is one great cause of dissatisfaction among the very class of soldiers who are the best men in the ranks. In civil life you could not expect a man to willingly and cheerfully work at a business if the everyday circumstances connected with it tended to lower his self esteem. How then can a soldier be expected to feel satisfied at seeing parts of his dress worn by all those who cannot afford to get a better dress?

Some one may say you must not expect to see a change as long as the Government has such a surplus of clothing on hand. If

out of this large surplus the Government can sell enough, at less than cost, to flood the whole Union with blue coats and pants, why can it not sell the whole amount at cost and then supply us with a neater and more soldierly ^{if possible} attire?

Only tall, well-formed men look well in our full uniform: and it is a notable fact that only a few picked companies in our Army are of that class. Give us something that when worn outside of camp or garrison will not make us feel uncertain whether we are really soldiers or only the patrons of some auction shop in the Bowery or on the Levee at New Orleans. Give us something plain and neat, *not* showy, and then provide some means by which the clothes can be made to fit, without costing the soldier from five to eight dollars out of his own pocket.

PRIVATE.

The question of a distinguishing dress for soldiers has evinced the ingenuity of many men famous in song and story. The French uniform was originally blue, with white facing, the Austrian, white, Spanish, yellow, Dutch, brown, while the English have always maintained as their national color, red or scarlet. It is even retained in the chief uniforms of fox hunters to the present day. Among the many suggestions for fancy uniforms, no real tangible reason can be given why British people, even though only Colonists, should abandon the national color. It is a cleaner, smarter, and more soldierly looking uniform than any other in existence. It cannot be objected to on the ground of exposing the wearer to the casualties of war in an unnecessary degree. It is not as easily distinguishable at hitting distance as *black, white, blue* or *grey*. The writer is in the habit of using powerful telescopes professionally, and has always found scarlet or red as one of the undistinguishable colors. The results of casualties in action prove this as the comparative statements of English and French liners during the Peninsular battles, invariably show that the latter with their blue uniforms suffered most. On the whole the matter admits of little dispute, we are to be either British American soldiers, wearing scarlet, and proud of it, or whenever the change comes let us settle on a distinctive clothing. The letter from our correspondent, in which this subject has been treated in an exhaustive manner, will amply repay perusal. The writer is evidently a practical soldier, and while we entirely disagree with him about the change in uniform, we go in for a total alteration in the shako, and its meaningless peak. Our correspondent forgets that Canadian soldiers cannot, or will not be used as an expeditionary force, the militia law should make them merely local, a great part of the equipment would be useless therefore. And the question of color, the letter of a private in the United States regular army, is decisive, and can be studied in connection with our correspondent's.

For "THE REVIEW."

THE BRITISH NAVY—MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL.

No. II.

It is well known to those conversant with the subject of the war-marine of the great naval power, that at least until the introduction of armor-plating the British navy as a whole, has for forty years had no compeer among the nations. The size, strength, beauty, speed, durability, internal comfort, weight of armament—in every quality which a man-of-war should possess—our ships have been preeminent. But this has been very far from having been always the case, and it is a singular fact that our proudest naval victories were achieved by ships of a more marked inferiority in every point of efficiency to those of our opponents, than probably now exist in the worst navies in the world, in comparison with our own. Less in size than their French adversaries by from three to five hundred tons, crank lowly, terribly confined in space at quarters, miserably low between decks, the dulness of sailing incidental to bluff bows, and coarse runs, augmented by the foulness of uncoppered bottoms, the line of battle ships of the old war-time, contended with vessels such as we only began to build years after the war was over. That they conquered—often too with crews of which a part only were practised seamen, and a large proportion, but too frequently, of the outscourings of jails and refuse of the people, or if of better material, sullen from imprisonment—is perhaps the strongest test of the quality of British valor.

The instance of the *Canopus* illustrates this disparity in a remarkable manner. This noble old ship was taken at the glorious battle of the Nile, in 1798. She was then called *Le Franklin*, but re-christened, from an association local to the scene of her capture, on being adopted into the English navy. She was a fair type of a large class of French liners of that day. She carried, both then, and afterwards, as a British man-of-war, 84 guns, and her tonnage, as given in this year's navy list, is 2257—for she still exists, and is now a receiving ship at Devonport. Comparative tonnage will, perhaps, convey to the non-nautical reader, as fair an idea of general relative size and power, as any mode of description which could be adopted.

The strength of the English line of battle of that period, and for years afterwards, consisted of 740, averaging from 1700 to 1800 tons, and it is to be remembered that the French were proportionately superior in weight of metal. Of course the line was interspersed by a few three-deckers, and here again both the French and Spanish ships were at all points an apparent overmatch for our own.

In view of these facts, it is remarkable that, had we become engaged in a great

naval war only twenty-five years ago, the strength of our two-decked line of battle would have been 840, actually built after, and almost on the identical lines of the old *Canopus*, looking like her in every respect (save for the grand looking old fashioned steeve of the bowsprit, which was less remarkable in her three masted ships, and for round sterns in place of the massive looking old square ones) and scarcely varying 50 tons from her measurement. A more flattering tribute to the excellence of French ship building seventy or eighty years ago, could scarcely be imagined.

The writer of this article had formerly the honor to serve Her Majesty after, and, twenty-three years ago, belonged to the *Queen*, 110, then the largest ship in the navy. She was remarkable for roomy quarters and lofty decks. Her orlop decks especially were nearly eight feet high; too high indeed for a small midshipman to swing himself comfortably into his hammock. In 1846 the old *Canopus*, commanded by Captain Fairfax Moresby, (now a G. C. B., and Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom), came out to Jamaica with troops, and the above mentioned (then serving in the *Vindictive*, 50—a rasee, 74—flag ship on the North American and West India station), had occasion to go on board the venerable liner. Familiar with the magnificent *Queen*, and the still finer, *Abdion*,—a ship of tonnage nearly equal to the *Queen*, but carrying 90 guns on two decks, instead of 110 on three. I was astonished to find the decks of the old Frenchmen loftier than either, her orlops being actually nearly nine feet. Any naval reader whose service is of ten or fifteen years standing, knows the noble aspect of such ships as the *Asia*, *Monarch*, *Formidable*, *Ganges*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, *Vengeance*, *Clarence*, and many others, all 740, and close copies of the old *Canopus*.

In latter days, however, we not only built up to the old French standard, but eventually, far beyond their later efforts, as I can testify from personal knowledge of many of their finest ships of all classes. The *Canopus* idea seemed to be a standing point, and, once started, even our proverbially slop admiralty went ahead, Sir William Symonds began to build eighty gun ships of a larger tonnage (about 250,) and carrying heavier armaments than the 84's of the *Canopus* class. Three 90's on two decks, the *Radway*, the *Nile*, and the *London*, reached 2,700 tons—the *Abdion*, 3,100—and fifty gun frigates of over 2,000 tons, began to appear. But the progress in size and power will best appear from a tabular statement, each name in which is that of a type of a class of vessels more or less numerous

THREE DECKERS.

Date	Tonnage	Example	Guns
of war time about 1820	about 2000	Victory	98 to 104
" 1830	2500	Britannia	120
" 1837	3200	Neptune	120
" 1850	3700	Queen	110
" 1855	4100	D. of Wellington	132
		Marlborough	131

TWO DECKERS.

Of war time	about 1600	Leander	60
" "	" 1750	Benbow	71
" "	" 2275	Ganges	81
Of successive	later } 2500	Centurion	80
periods	} 2750	Rodney	92
" "	" 3300	Renown	90

LARGE FRIGATES.

Of war time	about 1200	Endymion	41
Intermediate	Ruseo } 1750	Vindictive	50
Periods	Symodites } 1680	Pique	38
about 1838	" " } 2000	Vernon	50

CORVETTES.

Of war time	about 350	Hyacinth	18
about 1810	" 750	Dido	18

BRIGS.

Of war time	about 200	Skylark	10
about 1840	" 450	Fantome	11
" 1845	" 100	Euplele	12

Since about 1860, we have built so magnificent a class of screw steam frigates that they deserve specification. They are all fine sailers, and, for the most part, carry about 35 guns. They were at first intended for 50's, but like the remaining screw line of battle ships, have had their guns reduced in number, in order to meet the requirements of the day in increase of calibre. They are as follows:

	Guns	Tons	Horse Power.
Arothusa	35	3141	540
Ariadne	28	3214	800
Aurora	35	2558	400
Bacchante	31	2867	600
E Atol	31	3027	600
Constance	35	3213	500
Dladem	24	2483	800
Doris	24	2483	800
Emerald	35	2913	600
Endymion	21	2186	500
Forto	29	2364	400
Galatea	26	3227	800
Glasgow	31	3077	600
Immortalite	35	3059	600
Liffey	31	2651	600
Liverpool	35	2656	600
Melpomene	35	2861	600
Mersy	28	3733	1000
Narcissus	35	2667	400
Newcastle	21	3085	600
Octavia	35	3161	500
Orlando	46	3740	1000
Phoebe	35	2806	500
Phaeton	35	2806	400
Seyvern	35	2764	500
Shannon	35	2867	600
Sutlej	35	3008	500
Topaze	31	2659	600
Undaunted	31	3039	600

This is now the only class called frigates. It will be seen that they equal in tonnage all but the very largest class of three deckers, and that the smallest of them is of greater size than the *Victory*, and similar ships—the giants of their day.

These are supplemented by sixty-six screw steam corvettes, ranging from 500 to 2300—the average, perhaps, about 1000—and carrying from 5 to 20 guns.

The construction of our line of battle ships has of course ceased. It would therefore only be tedious to give a nominal list of those which remain. Suffice it that the progress of change is rapidly converting all but the finest specimens, to various harbor uses. Of liners still shown as effective sea-going ships, there are eleven three deckers of from 3700 to 4250 tons, and from 102 to 115 guns; and thirty five two deckers of from 2700 to 3300 tons, and from 60 to 81 guns.

It is not to be supposed that these vessels, although not iron clads, are not still of great use. Indeed, the action of Lissa, between the Austrian and Italian fleets, would seem to indicate the possibility of conditions under

which wood might occasionally hold its own with iron. With the exception of a few small craft, and some half dozen paddle sloops and frigates, all the sea-going vessels of the navy are now powerful screw steamers. But independently of steam power, the liners of the last thirty years sail as only a very few, if any, crack frigates sailed in the war time. Your naval readers will know that I do not exaggerate in saying that every ship in the following summary of effective sea going ships of large size, may be deemed a *beau ideal* of her particular class.

ABSTRACT.

Iron Clads	39	} Equivalent to so many sail of the line of former days.
Screw Frigates	29	
Three deckers	11	
Two deckers	35	
<hr/>		
Screw Corvettes	66	} Equal to the largest frigates Formerly.
<hr/>		
Screw Gunboats	473	} From 210 to 270 tons.
<hr/>		
	333	

There are also eight to ten screw troop ships of great size; besides five, especially for India service, of 4200 tons, and 700 horse power each.

The total number of sea-going crafts of all sorts, however, is *five hundred and fourteen*, the balance being made up of smaller craft (perfectly efficient in their classes), yachts, surveying vessels, &c., &c.

How we dispose of old sailing ships may be seen from the following statement:

Home guard ships, coast guard ships; gunnery ships, tenders, &c., fifty-five, Training and drill ships for naval, revenue and naval cadets, boys, &c., fifteen.

Hulks, hospital ships, depots of various sorts, quarantine ships, reformatories, police vessels, one hundred and fifteen.

Making a grand total of six hundred and ninety-nine.

Naval, ordinance and gunnery have fully kept pace in progress with the improvements in ship building. But this subject should be more familiar to your readers, from the numerous trials reported in the "Volunteer Review." One series especially, not many months ago, demonstrated for the English Armstrong so decided a superiority over the most vaunted American guns, that the public may be encouraged to believe that we are at least not behind the rest of the world in that particular. If we are, it is certainly not for want of continual costly experiments.

We have hitherto considered the progress of British Naval architecture from a very inferior standard to a very high one—the highest in the world—chiefly in reference to our ancient rivals, the French. Let us now see how it has been with regard to the Americans. The British public, truth loving, and little given to boastful exaggeration, never sufficiently realizes how essentially American foreign policy is a great game of brag, and that the mass of the American

press wallows in the same mire of what they elegantly term "bunkum." If they happen to build one fine ship, they talk and write as if they had built fifty, and sobo-pull it all over the world, that the world is led to believe them ten times more enterprising and powerful than they really are. Let us see what has been the result whenever circumstances have dragged the truth to light, or whenever some one has had the opportunity of posting himself as to facts.

The temporary superiority attained by the American navy during the war of 1812 and 1814, passed away at once after the war was ended. This superiority, such as it was, was mainly confined to small craft; for in frigate actions, we were, if I remember rightly even. It arose entirely from their building, on the spur of the moment, but on grounds of the soundest reason, besides in every way more efficient than our corresponding classes. In the only action where there was a true equality—that of the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*—we achieved a victory which left nothing to be desired. The other frigate actions, the superiority of force was I think, twice on our side, and three times on theirs, and the results corresponded to the advantage.

Twenty years ago, when I was in the West Indies, I had access to the American navy list for three years running. Our own fleet numbered then some six hundred vessels. Theirs, including transports, &c., &c., I think about one hundred and twenty. These comprised one three decker, the *Pennsylvania*, which was useless—eleven or twelve so called 74's, but carrying from 30 to 90 guns, none of them equal to our then now 80's, 90's and 92's, and in no way superior to the 83's of the *Canopus* class.—There were fifteen or twenty frigates, scarcely equal to our then large class of ruseo 20's and 26's (cut down from large 44's and small 50's); a few steamers, some of them perhaps, a fair average for their date; and the balance small craft, altogether inferior to ours. In this latter class they excelled us in 1812-14, in the most marked manner. I think it is not too much to say that, twenty years ago, our noble fleet of brigs of 400 to 500 tons, and 12 to 16 guns, proportionately excelled theirs of the same date. Later, they certainly built three or four splendid new frigates, such as the *Niagara* and the *Merrimac* (afterwards the Confederate iron-clad *Virginia*) but our ships of a smaller class were as seven to one.

It is, I presume, well known that when the late civil war broke out the American navy, numerically few, and of old fashion, was totally unequal to the emergency.—Their inventive genius, and rapidity of conception and execution, enabled them to improvise a fleet, which not only satisfied the requirements of the moment, but created a revolution in naval warfare; or at least showed practically the effects of what had before been but theory. But spasmodic

hand-to-mouth efforts, do not after all, equal in the long run, the steady progress of the richest nation on the face of the earth; and Mr. King, the American special Commissioner to England for naval investigation, candidly reported, that one private building yard in the Thames could turn out as many iron-clads in a year, if required, as all the navy yards of the United States put together. The sale of the vaunted *Dunderberg* so soon after completion, furnishes an apt commentary on Mr. King's report.

Such, then, is the English navy of the present hour, to which our American friends, who howled so dismally the other day over the depredations of two or three indifferent semi-war steamers, are so ready to bid defiance. The navy of the power whose commerce a few privateers are to sweep from the seas as a Fenian leader grandly observed in one of their assemblies "where then" (*i. e.*, when they should have fitted out a couple of privateers) "will be the commerce of England!"

It may possibly occur to some people, that in the face of such a navy, and a mercantile marine capable of sending forth three privateers to their one; in the face of British pluck, and Canadian gallantry; and of their own intestine broils and indebtedness, Brother Jonathan had better defer talking of war till he can contrive *Monitors* which can safely keep the sea without escort, and which will not quite suffocate their crews.

In a subsequent short article I purpose saying a very few words as to the personnel of the English navy. G. W.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Brockville & Ottawa Railway Garrison Battery, No. 1 Company, 41st Battalion, No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion, and Officers Drill Association here, are drilling regularly once a week, respectively. I also understand that No. 1 Company, 56th Battalion, (Capt. Armstrong) Prescott, has commenced regular weekly drill in the new Battalion Drill shed, at that station. The average attendance of the whole of the above companies is very good. A drill shed is much wanted at Brockville, in the meantime the Town Council have granted the use of the "Victoria Hall" for drill purposes, it is, however too small.

On Thursday evening last, Lieut.-Colonel Atcherley, D. A. A. G., entertained the officers of Brockville and Prescott, with a few of his other friends, at supper at Campbell's Hotel, which was served in Campbell's best style. Over thirty were present. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, and responded to with pleasant and entertaining speeches. The evening was very socially spent, and the party broke up at 12 o'clock, by singing "God Save the Queen."

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Wednesday His Excellency came down in state to prorogue the first Parliament of Ontario. The same display was observed as at the opening. The weather was splendid, and the attendance of the upper tandom quite as numerous as the Dominion Parliament will muster to-day at Ottawa.

The Hon. Robert Sponco who died here recently, was at one time the Captain of the Civil Service Rifles in this city. The Government employes expect that a wing of the "Civil Service Rifle Regiment" will shortly be established at Toronto. The 10th Royals keep up a good muster. At their last weekly drill I counted 200 rank and file, and 40 in the band. The non-com's. of the Royal Artillery had a very successful ball, and were favored by the presence of Col. Radcliffe, Commandant, Col. Anderson, C. B., and many of the leading Volunteer officers.

The death of Colonel Dunn, formerly of this city, in Abyssinia, is much regretted by his many friends and relatives who justly regarded him as the most promising Canadian in the British army. He was the youngest Colonel and held the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct at Balaklava.—Every one is anxious to have a peep at the new Militia Bill, about which there is a great deal of discussion in military circles here as to its probable provisions.

FROM St. CATHARINES.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The funeral of Corporal Hugh Hastings, a member of No. 2 Company (Capt. Thompson) 19th Battalion, took place on Saturday, the 29th ult., with military honors. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable state of the weather there was a good turnout of the Company to pay the last honors to the remains of a comrade in arms. The deceased had been connected with the Company for some years, and was on active service during the Fenian raid. As the Government has hitherto failed to supply blank cartridge to the Volunteer force, the firing over the grave was not gone through with, the regularity and precision which was desirable as the re-filled cases used on the occasion did not work as easily as was expected. It is to be hoped that the authorities will attend to this matter, and remedy the difficulty in question. The Fire Brigade, of which Mr. Hastings was also a member, were in attendance. A musical entertainment is to be given on the 18th inst., under the auspices of Lt.-Colonel Currie and officers of the 19th, for the purpose of raising funds to cement the floor of the splendid new Battalion Drill Shed, recently completed in this place. The concert will doubtless be success.

FROM CAVAGNOL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The sixth annual dinner of the 1st Company Vaudrouil, V. M. R., took place at Mr. Chapple's Hotel, Cavagnol, on the 3rd inst. The Company mustered in full force, and at 6 p. m., sat down to an excellent dinner, the room being tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, the whole reflecting great credit on Mr. Chapple. After dinner a number of loyal toasts and sentiments were proposed, and heartily responded to. The following being the most prominent:

The Queen—Long may the people of her now Dominion enjoy her beneficent rule—CAPT. McNAUGHTON.

The Governor-General—May he continue to exercise his power with honor to himself and prosperity to the Dominion—SERGEANT ROBINSON.

The Army and Navy of our Mother Country—SERGEANT McNAUGHTON.

The Volunteers of Canada—May their motto be what their actions have already proved "Ready, aye, Ready."—SERGEANT MURTAGH.

The Ladies of the new Dominion—Without them it would, scarcely be worth defending—SERGEANT THOMPSON.

The Health of Capt. McNaughton and Lady—CORPORAL AWDE.

After the usual amount of healths and speeches attendant on such occasions, dancing was commenced and kept up with great spirit, there being no lack of the fair sex to grace the festivities, and at a late, or rather early hour in the morning, the proceedings terminated by the company singing the National Anthem.

THE NEW ENGLISH PREMIER.

Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, the new Prime Minister, is now in the sixty-third year of his age. His father was the author of the celebrated work "The Curiosities of Literature," and translated his literary genius to his son, who produced, before he attained his majority, several novels, which are still popular, and which exhibited a striking originality of opinion upon most of the social and political problems of the age. He spent some years travelling in the East, and on his return devoted himself to politics, and entered the English House of Commons in 1837. He sympathised with the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, but broke with him on the question of free trade, and attached himself to the conservative party, of which he became leader on the death of Lord George Bentinck.

In 1852, he enjoyed a brief term of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer during the ascendancy of the Tory party; and in 1858, he again filled the same office. On the accession of Earl Derby to power, he resumed his old position, and retained it until his present appointment to the higher position of Premier. No public man in England ever experienced a more disheartening succession of defeats or encountered a more bitter personal rivalry. But a turn in the wheel of fortune has brought him out triumphant; and now he is the ruler and dispenser of patronage to the haughty English aristocracy that formerly despised his ability, and derided his pretensions.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

WE WOULD DIRECT the attention of our readers to the able historical critique on the "Campaigns of 1754-64," the third part of which appears in the present issue. As the character of General Braddock, and the whole conduct of the campaign in Virginia has been strangely misrepresented, it is high time that justice was done to the memory of a good and able man. The writer is one well qualified to deal with the subject he has chosen; and we are glad to present our readers with an historical essay containing the fruit of much labor and research, and from the pen of one of the ablest of Canadian Military writers.

We are happy to inform our readers that we have secured the services of several eminent Canadian writers, whose contributions will appear from time to time in the Review. In this we have spared neither trouble nor expense to render our publication worthy of the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the public.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

In the last issue of the REVIEW (Vol. II, No. 10, March 9th,) the positions assumed in an article from the *Saturday Review* were considered with reference to their connection with the Military and Political relations existing or likely to exist between Canada and

Great Britain on the one hand, and the United States on the other, in the event of war. The writer of that article asserts that "England would be a loser," "but that the loss of British America would be insignificant,"—as the Military question has been already discussed and the fallacy of the reasoning put forth by the *Saturday Review* confuted, it only remains now to consider the matter in its economical and commercial bearings.

The Trade of those Colonies amounts to \$150,000,000 Imports and Exports, of this amount fully one half, or £15,000,000, are with Great Britain; a very large proportion of our import trade is drawn from England and our raw material affords remunerative labour to her artisans and manufacturers. Every soul of her surplus population that finds his way to Canada becomes at once a producer and consumer, and as a matter of necessity one of her customers. How would those matters be if, as the writer in the *Saturday Review* intimates, the people of the United States succeeded in wresting this country from British controul? Why emigrants would be permanently alienated and 4,000,000 good and loyal subjects would be converted into rivals, if not foes—two-thirds of the trade she now enjoys from us at a merely nominal duty would be directed to other sources by the imposition of the high imports already existing in the United States which amount nearly to a prohibition on English manufactured goods, and our powers of purchase would be restricted in a corresponding degree. Moreover the manufacture of our raw material would be diverted to the United States, and would cease to furnish employment to British artisans or manufacturers. Next to the United States the North American colonies consume the greatest amount of the manufactured goods of Great Britain, and much more profitably as far as the interests of that country are concerned, because in that process they add to the material wealth of the Empire the value of their own surplus labour in addition to their custom, while the United States affords the profits of their trade alone.

The acquisition of Canada would enable the latter power to controul the commerce of the world within a dozen years and realise the dream of Universal Western Empire. And this would be a far less difficult achievement than is generally imagined, the mode of operation would be at first the nearest possible approach to reciprocal trade with every European nation except England; she would be carefully excluded from American markets as far as her productive industry was concerned; investments for her surplus capital, and profitable ones too in the shape of Public Works, would be afforded and every inducements held out to the monied interests to embark in these speculations. Three hundred million, Sterling, is required to open up all the necessary communications towards the ends in view, such as the Atlantic and Pacific Railways, the various pro-

fitable navigation projects throughout Canada and the States, and other matters connected therewith; at the end of the period specified a slight manipulation of the fiscal regulations of the country, by which a large amount of taxation would be levied on those productive works and the increase of population owing to emigration from the British Isles promoted by the outlay, would place the American manufacturer in the market of the world prepared to under sell the British in every way. This project or idea must not be looked on as at all extravagant; look at the recent acts of the Government and people of the United States to carry out an idea, and that a very profitless one, they have voluntarily submitted to taxes and privations which the most despotic monarch in Europe, backed by the most powerful army, could not enforce for a year; in fact, what would break down the most powerful despotism is borne as a very minor evil indeed. Now Canada as an appendage to the British Empire prevents the consummation of this policy, by rendering it impossible for the United States to exclude Great Britain, her trade and manufactures from this continent; consequently the position assumed by the writer in the *Saturday Review* is untenable, inasmuch as the annexation of British North America to the States would be the prelude to the downfall of the Empire; and therefore whenever a proper opportunity arrives the States will provoke a contest having that object in view, which can at all times be easily frustrated by vigilance on the part of Great Britain.

The political aspect of the question is not its most alluring feature, owing to the crude manner in which the constitutional balances have been devised in the Governmental machinery of the United States; the loose state of morality consequent on the utter absence of all restraint, the constant succession of elections for every office, Judicial or otherwise, and that the standard of all excellence is money, political parties are resolved into the *ins* and *outs*, those who enjoy the loaves and fishes, and those who desire to, consequently periodical returns of intense excitement occurs ever fourth year, and it must happen, as on the occasion of the war of 1812-15, that the party in power will precipitate a contest which, from its popularity, would secure to them a further tenure of office. This is the real danger against which England and British North America have to guard—it will not be evaded by truckling to the throats of the United States Government, by paying the *Alabama* claims, nor by eating the dirt pie such astute politicians as Mr. Seward has cooked. Although, Philosophers like Mr. Mill, whose experience of Republican institutions are purely theoretical, and who therefore worships the idol of his brain, would advise avoidance of all cause of contention, forgetting, poor dear man, the fable of the wolf and lamb. Magnanimous as such conduct might be, it would be thrown away on

the politicians of the United States--they will always have a cause of quarrel or make one, and the proper course to pursue is, not unmeaningly submission to unjust demands, pitiful deprecations of anger, or dismal forebodings, founded on false promises like the article in the *Saturday Review*, but a bold and vigorous policy, which, while it will satisfy all just demands, will not yield one penny to clamour or threats, or to encourage political dishonesty and tergiversation.

The reason why the people of the States don't try to acquire Canada by force or fraud is, that both have been tried and failed, and that her own coast is intersected by large navigable rivers, up which iron-clad steam vessels could sail half-way across the continent. British America is peculiarly invulnerable in comparison, has but one outlet to the Ocean, and that flanks the northern frontier of the States of the Union by Rivers and Lakes navigable for the largest class of vessels throughout. The large Rivers of the States run generally from North to South, the navigable Rivers and Lakes from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Chicago, within 350 miles of the Mississippi, 2,500 miles above its mouth, run from West to East for 3,000 miles nearly—these are far better reasons than why Washington politicians must bide their time, than any given by the *Saturday Review*, that they would or should conquer. It is evident now that the loss of Canada would be far from being so insignificant as the English press would try to make out—that the acquisition thereof to the States would be the crowning event in the history of that rising Empire, and that it might be made a much more valuable bulwark of the British Empire than it is now if the newspapers, *Review* and other political writers would take the trouble of thoroughly understanding the real worth of its connection, and helping to develop it instead of furnishing their countrymen with representations which exist only in perverted imaginations.

If a true Colonial policy would be pursued by Great Britain these colonies would become positions of incalculable strength to the Empire. Politicians at home need not fear they would set up for themselves—"distance lends enchantment to the view"—and the admirers of the Institutions of the United States in England exemplifies the rule; the people of Canada are just near enough neighbours to be good friends, but neither lovers or admirers of Republicanism as it has manifested itself in America. Therefore the true policy would be to develop the resources of British North America and create a home therein for the surplus population of the Mother Country. By far the larger amount of communication required to open up the continent lies within British territory; capital could be more safely invested under colonial than foreign rule, but the utter apathy which appears to prevail at home on all such questions as the development of these territories prevents the influx of surplus capital and retards emigration.

If the smart writers on political economies in the various Reviews and Journals at home, would turn their attention to the cost of the Criminal Jurisprudence of the British Isles, the expense of enforcing the law, the loss consequent on providing for and taking care of the dangerous classes and the amount paid out for the protection of property in a country whose security ought to be the order of the day, but isn't, they would be doing the state more service than trying to pull it down about their ears by severing the connection with its principal bulwarks. When the probable sum would be estimated it would be found cheaper for Britain to remove the aforesaid dangerous classes, and all her surplus population at the public expense, than to continue a system which is sapping the vitals of her prosperity. By transplanting them to British America, giving them a fair start in life, she would at once relieve herself of the cost of providing for and governing them, but she would reap the advantage of changing non-producers into producers and consumers to her own profit, and make loyal and attached subjects of hungry rebels. A policy of this description would cut the gordian-knot of most of her social political evils at a comparatively small expense, and the remedy would be final and definite; the investment of large sums in public works would be necessary to make such a scheme effectual, and it might be made to add half a million souls yearly to the producers of raw material and the consumers of manufactured articles. A consideration of this policy is commended to all who are truly interested in the successful development of the British Empire in America.

The effect of the policy pursued by a school of political philosophers in England would be dangerous in the extreme—such men are powerful in the process of dissolution, but powerless in reconstruction in this particular being on a par with other savages—happily those principles of action are confined to a small class whose occupation would be gone if proper measures dictated by common sense were adopted for the encouragement and extension of the British Empire in America. All valuable productions in vegetable and animal life are improved by transplanting, and the same rule will apply to the human family; the miserable slouching half-starved peasant experiences a transformation as magical in its effects on his mind, understanding and actions, on touching the soil of this country, as that of the constitutional law of the Empire, so beautifully aphorised by Burke, on the condition of the shackled slave. England's interest is then to foster her growing Empire on this continent, and it will become her duty to sever the connection when by the same process Ireland becomes an independent kingdom.

Largo quantities of warlike material, wo are informed, are being collected at Malone, N. Y., by the Fenians.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The great chain of rivers and lakes which stretch from the Atlantic ocean far into the heart of the North American continent divides it into two great natural portions, which the attentive student of history will find to be more than a mere geographical distinction; for, from the peculiarity of the original settlement and subsequent conquest of the northern portion, the whole political education and bias of the people has been calculated to the establishment of a system of government totally distinct, and, in many instances, at variance with that adopted by their southern neighbours. Although both nations owe their origin to one common stock, and have to a great extent modeled their institutions after those founded by their mutual ancestors, yet a wide divergence is noticeable in the principle upon which each has started the science of government. In feudal times Liberty, as we now understand it, was altogether unknown to the great families, or nations, of the earth. The long lapse of ages which gradually improved the arts of life, the progress of civilization with the consequent spread of knowledge among the masses to whom the sources of learning were as hidden treasures and fountains sealed, was necessary to educate the people to a comprehension of what is understood by Liberty. The great onward march of intellect, tending to the completion of the mysterious destiny of man is thus raising him from the chaos of barbarism to fit him for the full enjoyment of the blessings of life, liberty and happiness; which as yet he is unable, through ignorance, to appreciate. It is therefore through the imperfection of society, and the misery and vice consequent upon that imperfection, that government is requisite for the preservation of order and the protection of individual interests. And, as there exist in all communities persons to whom it would be dangerous to accord liberty in its fullest sense, it naturally follows that society is yet far from being perfect. Therefore the principle of gradually extending the freedom of citizenship to the masses as they become fitted to comprehend its responsibilities, and exercise its functions, is calculated to confer more security and happiness upon the governed than the sweeping doctrine that "all men are born free and equal;" a manifest absurdity adopted by the framers of the American declaration of Independence, and which has been the fruitful parent of the many disasters which have overtaken that nation while still in its infancy; and which would have been still greater, (indeed it would be impossible to tell how great, if history did not furnish an example in the first French Revolution,) if the United States had among its population what is known in England as the "dangerous classes." It is a remarkable fact that it is from these self-same classes that the Republic of the West has drawn its great source of population, but from the moment

they reach American soil they cease to be dangerous, for the means at their immediate disposal for easily obtaining all the necessaries of life with many of its luxuries, place them above the temptations which formerly rendered them dangerous. The British system of government originally started on the principle that but few were competent at that time to exercise the right of sharing in the national councils, which was then doubtless true, and since that period has gone on improving from generation to generation, till we see it at the present day the firmest, most solid and equitable of all the governments of the world. The United States starting from a directly opposite principle, declare all men fit to take a part in the management of public affairs, and the consequences are what we daily see in the turmoil and instability of their institutions and all connected therewith. Man, unenlightened and uneducated, is an animal more to be avoided than admired, and we apprehend the newly acquired millions of citizen negroes will prove to a demonstration what we have now advanced, and perhaps supply the United States with a "dangerous class," which up to a late day they did not possess.

Turning from these two great distinctions we find that Canada, while embracing many of the features of both the British and American systems, has adopted one of her own, eminently adapted to the idiosyncrasies of her people, and the peculiar relations which she bears to both. It has before been demonstrated in the columns of the Review, that Canada proper, so long as its people desire to remain distant from those of the United States, they cannot be compelled to unite with them; that is supposing they retain their connection with the British Empire.

Were we, like our neighbors, to adopt an idea, and then go to work to demonstrate it, then might we indulge in glowing anticipatory pictures of the future power, extent and greatness of the New Dominion, but this is not our object. What we wish to prove is that, although we may be of the same origin as the people of the United States, we are totally distinct from them, not only as a nation, but in our institutions, principles and feelings; and that our destiny is separate from theirs with regard to our nationality. Although we have very many grave difficulties to contend with at present, they are not so great but what they can be overcome, by being fairly and openly met, those difficulties are domestic more than foreign in their bearings, and as such can be more easily settled; so that we entertain no fears whatever for the future of our country. The aggressive impertinence of what is known as the Monroe Doctrine is only deserving of the contempt of Canadians, for if ever history clearly displayed anything, it has illustrated what is, by the way, another favorite American idea, the "Manifest Destiny" of the northern portion of this

continent to remain a nation distinct and separate from that laying to the south of the great Lakes.

THE LATE COL. DUNN, V. C.

It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the death of one of Canada's brightest heroes, Colonel Alexander Robert Dunn, V. C., at the early age of thirty-five, with a career opening before him that has seldom appeared to the most favored, guaranteed by a record of past heroic achievements, unsurpassed in an army of heroes, there was no position in the army of the Queen, however exalted, that he might not justly hope to attain. The special correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Senafe, January 28th, says:—

"I found Senafe on my arrival yesterday full of a terrible tragedy which has cast a gloom over all the camp. One of the most popular and promising officers attached to the Abyssinian force, Colonel Dunn, of the 33rd Regiment, had two days before shot himself. He had gone out with his rifle after game, and from the account of his native servant, who was the only person with him when the accident happened, it seems that as he was stooping forward over a ditch to get some water, both barrels suddenly went off, and lodged their contents in his left side. His death must have been instantaneous. He was just able to say, "Run for a doctor," and then dropped dead. There is not an officer of the same rank in this force whose loss would be more severely felt. Indeed, the whole army has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Colonel Dunn. He was the youngest Colonel in it, and his career had already given sufficient promise of distinction to justify the belief of his friends that the highest military appointments were within his reach. In the ever memorable charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava he won the Victoria Cross, conferred upon him by the unanimous vote of his comrades who saw his gallant bearing in the peril which they shared with him; and partly in consequence of this achievement, but more as a reward for the great share he took in raising the 100th Regiment in Canada, when the Indian mutiny broke out, he obtained his promotion so early. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was greatly beloved by his soldiers and all under him. The servant with him when the accident occurred—one of a race which rarely shows itself to be betrayed into the outward display of any violent emotion—was so overcome that in the first frenzy of grief he broke to pieces the rifle which had killed his master, and even those who did not know Colonel Dunn well enough to appreciate his good qualities cannot but feel a keen pang of regret at the thought that so gallant a soldier, in the prime of manhood, and with fresh hopes of distinction just dawning upon him, should have died so inglorious a death."

All who ever had the pleasure of knowing Col. Dunn will deeply regret his untimely death. Brave, chivalrous and kind-hearted, he possessed all the qualities that endear an officer to those under his command. He was the son of Mr. Dunn, for many years Receiver General of Canada. At the time of his death he was commanding the 33rd Regiment, to which he exchanged from the 100th Royal Canadians in 1864. To those who served with him in the latter Regiment

he was endeared by many associations; and by them his memory will long be cherished in connection with many pleasing incidents of service. Among the many Canadians who have distinguished themselves abroad, there were none of brighter promise than he who has been thus suddenly called away from "the field of his young renown."

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

While cordially endorsing the sentiments of our esteemed correspondent *CIVIS*, whose letter will be found in another column, we would again refer to a subject upon which we have before touched in recent issues. In our last impression we remarked that "the Military School system had been sadly abused by some of those who had partaken of its advantages."—A typographical error omitted the word *some*—which error we would correct before proceeding further. In any remarks we have made it was far from our intention to cast any slight upon the Cadets, the great majority of whom are doubtless excellent men; but there can be no doubt of the necessity for calling attention to the working of the Schools, as the letter in our last impression signed *CADET* clearly proves. We know it is out of the power of the Government to prevent passed Cadets leaving the country and entering, if they will, into a foreign service; nor do we object to their entering thus into foreign armies when they go for the purpose of completing a military education, the mere rudiments of which are to be acquired in the Schools; for we know of some young men who did so, who by their bearing and professional knowledge reflected great credit upon our country, and who on their return became valuable members of the Volunteer Force. What we wish to prevent is the admission of ineligible candidates; or, as our correspondent *CADET* writes, "Young men who are intellectually, socially, and many of them physically unfit for the honorable position to which they aspire." The better a thing is the more likely is it to be abused, our Military School system should therefore be carefully protected from falling in public opinion and thereby failing in the object for which it was established. It is our earnest desire to see these Schools flourishing and well attended, but, to be so, their character must be upheld and no possibility of their privileges being abused should be permitted to exist. We understand it is the intention of the Minister of Militia to take this matter in hand in connection with the new Militia Bill, then it is to be hoped we will hear no more complaints on the score of their advantages being misapplied.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending March 14th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

BELLVILLE.—Capt. F. C. R., \$2.
ST. CHARLES, Q.—Capt. D. P. McN., \$2.
MORPETH.—J. M. D., 75 cts.
DELAWARE.—Major W. J., per Capt. C., \$2

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 13th March, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

The resignation of Captain J. Edwards, is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retain his rank on retirement as a special case.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.
No. 4 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joseph Louis, junior, vice I. B. Dumlin, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James E. Oliver, vice Louis promoted.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."
No. 3 Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant Cyprien Vohl, is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Arthur Evanturel, M. S., vice E. Garneau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Joseph Letellier, M. S., vice Evanturel, promoted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Picton.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Lieutenant Norman Jones Dingman, M. S., transferred from No. 5 Company, vice Caven, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

James Anderson, Gentleman, vice Hare, left the limits.

No. 5 Company, Milford.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

James Henry Ackerman, Gentleman, vice Dingman, transferred to No. 2 Company.

No. 6 Company, Milford.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Alva Vandusen, Gentleman, vice Dulmage, left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Picton.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Richard Foster, Gentleman, vice Morico, appointed Pay Master.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

Ensign John Gray, having obtained a Second Class Military School Certificate, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank from the date of his appointment, 6th instant.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Stratford.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant Robert Macfarlane, vice Ser-vice, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign William M. Clark vice Macfarlane, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Ensign Robert Rigg Lang, M. S., vice Clark, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Mitchell.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Robert H. McPherson, Esq., M. S., vice J. W. Cull, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 7 Company, Erin.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant Thomas Carberry, vice Fead, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign Robert A. McLachlin, M. S., vice Carberry, promoted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Fleshertown.

To be Lieutenant:

William Charles Chitty Erskine, Gentleman, late Lieutenant H. M's. 54th Regiment, vice Richardson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Walkerton.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant John Hunter, vice Chambers, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Joshua Jamieson, vice Hunter, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Arran.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

John Morton, Esquire, vice Drinkwater, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Thomas Foster, vice Henderson, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

John Douglass, Gentleman, vice Foster, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 8 Company, Bowmore.

To be Ensign (temporary):

George Leach, Gentleman, M. S.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, York.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Andrew Williamson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Davis promoted.

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

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

RATEPAYER.—Your communication arrived too late for insertion this week: it will appear in our next.

F. C. R., BELLVILLE.—Yours received. Accept our best thanks.

G. M. D., MORFETH.—Your communication will be attended to.

S. W., CAMPBELLFORD.—Please accept our best thanks for your appreciative letter. We would be very glad to hear from you often.

A. L. R., TORONTO.—Missing No. sent last week.

CAPT. MCN., ST. CHARLES.—We have complied with your request. The four copies go by this mail.

MAGAZINES.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The January number of this Review has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, and, as usual, is an excellent reprint, containing a vast fund of information upon the literary events of the day.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, which we have received from the same company, is in every respect an excellent number. The contents are: Brownlows (concluded) memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; Linda Tressel; Cornelius O'Dowd; Historical sketches of the reign of George II; Fenianism, and the Irish at home and abroad; and the Queen of the Highlands.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—We have received the above excellent Canadian Magazine from the publishers, Messrs. Dougall & Son, of Montreal. As usual, it maintains its high character, and is every way worthy of the support of the reading public of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mormons are preparing to defend themselves against the enforcement of the law, and are constructing a large and strong fort near Cove Creek.

The Prussian Government has inquired at Paris whether the Hanoverian legion now forming at Strasburg is to remain in Europe. The answer was, "No; it will be sent to Algeria.

The New York *Times* is authority for the statement that Hon. Mr Howe, of the Nova Scotia Legislature, has accepted a lucrative position on a London paper, and will not return to Nova Scotia.

SOME English and American Roman Catholic ladies are about to purchase the battle field of Mentana, upon which they hinted to erect a convent and a church, in memory of the late victory gained over the Garibaldians.

AN OMINOUS CONJUNCTION.—The *Avenir National* reports from St. Peterburg that a camp composed of half Russian and half Prussian soldiers is to be formed at Krabisch in July next, and that the troops are to be manoeuvred together, as was done in 1835.

THE CANADIAN ZOUAVES.—The recruits, who recently left Quebec and Montreal for service in the Pontifical army, are said to have as *compagnon de voyage* the young Iturbide, son of the former Emperor of Mexico. He took passage on the *Saint Laurent*, to enlist in the Papal army.

The English papers say that Lord Russell will continue to act as leader of the Liberal party until the assembling of the new Parliament, when he will formally retire from active public life. A man seventy five years of age, who has been prominently engaged in public life for considerably more than half a century, is surely entitled to "rest and be thankful."

Advices from Senafe, in Abyssinia, announce that a force of 1,500 men, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, advanced upon Atala on the 20th inst. The native followers are being sent back to India. The wells upon the American principle, have proved successful at Koomaylo, and good water has been obtained. The fighting of the Absinian coast is now reported as complete.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.—The army kept up by the British in India is at present about 250,000, at the cost of seventeen millions sterling; while in other parts of the empire there are 120,000 more, costing an additional fifteen millions, while the navy is kept up at an expence of about ten millions. This makes about forty two millions of pounds sterling a year for naval and military expenses.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that Major Gen. Russell does not vacate his post in Canada; a report which had been circulated of Major-Gen. Crombie going to have a command was therefore premature. Major-General Crombie has seen much service abroad, in Canada and the West Indies, and was invaded home from the Crimea. He afterwards for a brief period had the command of a brigade at Aldershot.

Orders have been issued by the Prussian Government to hasten the works of the Iahde military port. If all goes as it should, they will be completed in the course of this year, when Germany, for the first time in her history, will possess a place of refuge for her shipping admitting of serious defence. The works at Kiel, too, are being pushed on vigorously. In the new dock-yards near that city, the construction of the first cuirassed frigate will, it is expected, be commenced early in 1869.

Plot to Blow up the Fort of St. Angelo.—I lately informed you of the arrest of six officers of the Pontifical artillery on a charge of conspiracy. Their crime, indeed, appears to have been of a very serious character, as they had formed the design of liberating all the political prisoners in St. Angelo, and then blowing up the fort. They had begun their preparations, and deposited an enormous quantity of powder in the vaults, when the authorities received information of the project, and seized the ringleaders, but this measure was not taken with sufficient precaution; and five zeaves who were implicated in the conspiracy have escaped. The number of persons compromised is very great, and includes a Major of gendarmes, who, however, has evaded the clutches of the authorities by poisoning himself.—*Roman Letter*.

ITALY.—General Dumont has assumed command of the French troops in Roman Territory. Brigandage prevails in the Provinces of Velletri and Frosine. The ex-King of Naples is so elated with the prospects of the Reactionary party in Italy that he has reappointed his entire Cabinet, dismissed it will be remembered, on the cession of Venice to Victor Emanuel. Though the King ever since evacuating Naples has resided at Rome, the Pope, true to his legitimist doctrines, never recalled his Nuncio from the "Court of the Two Sicilies." At the instance of Mr. Odo Russell, the "Scotch Legation," forming at Rome under Papal auspices, has been disbanded and the men sent home. It appears that the supposed "Scotch," so eager to fight for the Pope, had in reality come from the Emerald Isle, to learn the trade of arms, with a view to eventually employing their attainments nearer home.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The Princess Royal, Crown Princess of Prussia, gave birth to a son at Berlin on Monday morning, the twenty-eight anniversary of her mother's wedding day. Her Royal Highness, the "little Vicky" of the Queen's diary, has now had six children, of whom all but one survive. The Queen herself has been more fortunate, as she has never lost one of her children, though the indifferent health of her youngest boy, Prince Leopold, has lately given her some cause for anxiety. Her Majesty, indeed, has felt obliged to prolong her present stay at Osborne on his account, and to postpone in consequence the Court which she had appointed to hold at Buckingham Palace on the 3rd of March. The Prince, who has nearly completed his fifteenth year, appears to have been for a long time a delicate child. The birth of a son to the Crown Princess of Prussia increases the number of the Queen's grand-children to twelve—viz., Princess Royal, five; Princess of Wales, three; Princess Alice of Hesse, three; Princess Helena, one.

The people of Australia certainly gave the Duke of Edinburgh a "right royal reception." He stayed three weeks in South Australia, and 200,000 people kept holiday during that period, to celebrate his visit. Twenty-five steamers, containing 10,000 persons, escorted his ship, the *Galatea*, up the bay to Melbourne. 150,000 persons thronged the streets of that city to welcome him. The address of the city authorities was presented to him in the presence of 30,000 spectators. The National Anthem was sung by 11,000 school children, and a free banquet was given to 20,000 persons in honor of his visit. Up Sydney Bay the *Galatea* was escorted by fifty steamers, containing 20,000 persons. And all this in a country that can hardly be said to have been colonized for more than a quarter of a century.

CLASSICAL ORIGIN OF SLANG.—How common it has been of late years to say to a man whose virtuous tendencies are of the first order, "My dear fellow, you are a brick." It becomes, however, more emphatic in the usage of the third person: "Do you know Mr. So-and-So? Is he really a man I can trust? Is he a good fellow?" The answer in one word is, "He's a brick." The answer is satisfactory, in all senses, to the propounder of the question; indeed, a more satisfactory answer cannot be given. We have heard this kind of expression called *slang*. It really is not so. Gentlemen, take up your Plutarch, turn to the life of Agesilaus, and what do you read? You will find, if you understand Greek, that when the ambassador from Epirus called upon Agesilaus, to have a diplomatic chat with him, he said to him, "Where on earth are the walls of Sparta? In other States of Greece the principal towns have walls; but where are yours, dear Agesilaus? He was answered by that amiable monarch, "I'll to-morrow, at morning dawn, show you the walls of Sparta. Breakfast with me, old chap: some of the best black soup that Sparta can afford shall be put on the table; and I'll show you the walls." They met, and Agesilaus had drawn up his Spartan army before him, and with dignified mien, said to his friend from Epirus, "Look! these are the walls of Sparta, and every particular man you see is a brick." How classical does the phrase become! How distinct from slang.—*Punch*.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI AND WAR.—A letter from Rome in the *Correspondence Italienne* says:—"Cardinal Antonelli, in his private conversations, expresses firm belief in an approaching war. He says that the great works which the French are executing are by no means intended to shelter Rome from a *coup de main* of Garibaldi, but to guarantee it against an attack of the regular Italian army. In the war which is preparing, he recently said, the French army will fight alone against Italy, and we shall keep our troops to hold in respect the Roman population. This, to say the least, is a singular admission from the Secretary of State of his Holiness, and you will perhaps be glad to take notice of it. Let me add that I hear from a good source that Cardinal Antonelli, while speaking with some persons well known in Rome for the great alacrity with which they everywhere repeat the news they receive, is said to have expressed himself nearly in these terms: 'The Emperor Napoleon has lost all sympathy for Italian unity ever since the discovery of the secret treaty between Signor Rattazzi and Herr von Bismark.'" D

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Commander-in-Chief has consented to take the Chair at the annual festival of the Highland Society of London, on Saturday the 21st of March, being the anniversary of the battle of Alexandria, at which the Highland regiments so earnestly distinguished themselves.

We understand that the Committee on Breechloaders have completed their report on the arms that were qualified to compete for the Government prizes. The report will not be published until it shall have been asked for in the Parliament. We believe we are correct, however, in stating that the Henry rifle has acquitted itself best. The committee are now proceeding with the consideration of the more important question of the best arm for adoption in the Service. —*Volunteer Service Gazette.*

CAPTIVITY AMONG SAVAGES.—Mr. Rowles, of Perryfield, Maidstone, has received a letter from his son, in Kansas, United States, in which he speaks of a startling adventure he met with among Indians. It would appear that Mr. Rowles' son and three friends, while travelling from Hays to Harker, were attacked by savages, and one of their number was slain. The remaining three were taken prisoners and conducted to the village of their captors. After being under strict restraint for three months they were stripped of their clothes, painted from head to foot, dressed as a warrior of the tribe, and provided with squaws to do their housework. While engaged in hunting, or any other exercise, so that the chances of escape was small. The flesh of wild animals dried in the sun and seldom cooked, formed their food, and they were allowed to wash—as is the custom of their tribe—but once in two moons. The weather becoming cold, the tribe encamped for the winter, and during this period they were visited by traders, who stopped two weeks. When they left, Rowles hid himself in one of their waggons, and managed to get clear off, his two companions being still in captivity.

INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WAR.—During "Price's raid" in 1864, a skirmish took place on the line of Charlton and Howard Counties, Missouri, some four miles from Glasgow, in which one of the rebels was left on the ground dangerously wounded in the neck. While in this condition, Miss Sarah J. Smith, a school teacher in the vicinity, happened to pass by. Seeing the wounded man, she went to him and staunched his wounds, probably saving his life. She remained with him until near nightfall, when he requested her to leave, as his companions would probably come in the night and take him away. If not, she would find him where he was in the morning, living or dead. He said that he was known by the name of Tucker, but that his real name was H. C. M. Donald was from Luisville, Ky. Next morning M. Donald was gone, and Miss Smith knew nothing concerning him afterward. A few days ago, says the *Glasgow (U. S.) Times*, Miss Smith (who still resides in the neighbourhood) received a letter from the Administrator of H. C. M. Donald, Sr., informing her that she was named in the will of the deceased as legatee of \$50,000, in consideration of her having saved the life of his nephew and only heir, the H. C. M. Donald named in connection with the incident of 1864. This is all the story, and the *Times* indorses its correctness.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION

The annual inspection of the Drumbo Volunteer Company No. 7, 38th Brant battalion, came off in the Town Hall—their Drill Shed—on Monday last. There was a full muster of the Company, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather and the heavy roads. When the inspecting Officer, Colonel Villiers arrived at the hall, there were forty-four rank and file present, besides the usual compliment of officers. The men were first put through the number of evolutions by their officers, Capt. Laidlaw, Lieut. Geo. Pathello, drilled, in company, by Lieutenant and Adjutant Spence. All the movements were executed with precision and correctness, at the close of the inspection the men were addressed in a few complimentary remarks by the Lieut. Col., who remarked on the clean, smart and orderly appearance of the Company. He was glad to see that they had made marked progress since he first inspected them along with Colonel Durie; and although not altogether perfect, he paid them the honor of saying that they were as good a specimen of a volunteer force as any he had met with in the Province. After a few words of compliment to Capt. Laidlaw, he adverted to the want of a drill shed in the town, and trusted that the members of the Council (who were present) would not long leave such an important necessity unsupplied, seeing that the men were the very back bone and support of their country, and no one knew how soon their services might be required in these troublous times. He was glad to say that drill sheds (which were useful for many purposes besides military ones) were now erected in almost every locality, and he hoped when he came round again to find Drumbo supplied.

Colonel Patton, of the Battalion, next addressed a few words to the men, and confirmed the laudatory terms in which the inspecting officers had spoken. He was glad to see the Company progress in such a satisfactory way under the able management of Captain Laidlaw and his officers, and he trusted the Company would still continue that high efficiency they displayed so remarkably at Paris two years ago. He also lamented the want of a drill shed in Drumbo, and trusted that something would yet be done by the Council to aid the wishes of the Company and Captain, who he understood was willing himself to purchase a piece of ground for a site.

Dr. Rounds, Deputy Reeve, regretted that at present, owing to the state of the funds, the Council could not see their way to erect a drill shed. Had there been one Company in the township, it might have been different. After some further remarks from the officers present and Capt. Laidlaw, the Company was dismissed.

We may notice that the men wore their smart new scarlet infantry tunics and dark pants with shako, a uniform which we should be sorry to see them deprived of in joining the Brant Battalion.—*Brantford Courier.*

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major of this District, made his semi-annual inspection of the Brantford Volunteers on Monday last. In consequence of the drill shed not having been handed over by the contractor the Companies could not be inspected together,

and the Brigade Major had in consequence to inspect in the respective Company armories. Colonel Villiers was accompanied during his inspection here by Lieutenant Colonel Patton, Major Dickie, and Ass't. Adjutant Spence, and who visited the Companies in rotation, beginning with No. 2 Company, Captain Curtis. The Inspecting Officer was in each instance received with the usual military salute, when the Company was put through all the evolutions to the satisfaction of the Brigade Major, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner in which the men had gone through their drill.

Colonel Villiers and staff next visited No. 2 Company under command of Captain Inglis, who exercised the men in all the movements and were closely inspected by the Brigade Major, who addressed Capt. Inglis and the Company, complimenting them on their steadiness and appearance.

The Inspecting Officer then proceeded to the Armory of No. 5 Company, under command of Captain Lemmon, who put his men through their drill most satisfactorily. This Company made a fine appearance, all their accoutrements being in excellent order,—showing that the men take a pride in their duties. Colonel Villiers addressed the Company as follows:—"Captain Lemmon and men of No. 5 Company, I am highly pleased to see the marked improvement in your drill. On my former visit here the men under your Command were not so well advanced as might be desired; but I must say that the steady drill of your men to night is very creditable,—and their appearance, clean, neat and soldierlike. I am happy to be able to make this statement, and shall report accordingly. You are now furnished with the most expensive arms provided by any Government, and I have no doubt whatever, from your appearance to night and the perfect manner you have gone through your drill, you will give a good account of yourselves if called upon to defend your country. Captain Lemmon, allow me to compliment you as Commander of such a fine body of men. I am sure they do you great credit."

Colonel Villiers then made some remarks concerning the drill shed, and hoped that it would not be long before all the Companies could assemble there for Battalion drill.

Lieut.-Colonel Patton said, in addressing Captain Lemmon and the men under his Command,—"I cannot add anything further to what has just been said by Col. Villiers, in expressing himself so highly pleased with your drill to night. Your appearance is creditable, and the perfect manner in which you acquitted yourselves speaks well for the attention paid to drill instruction and must be a source of pleasure to your zealous and preserving Captain, that his time thus spent in promoting your efficiency in drill has not been lost, taking into account the comparatively short time you have been organized. I am sure your appearance speaks favourable in the event of your being called upon to defend your homes against an invading foe."

Colonel Villiers is a very careful and most efficient Officer, as nothing escapes his attention even to the most minute details, and it is therefore of great service to the Volunteer organization to have such a capable Officer at its head. It is a most responsible position, and one which we think our Government do not fully appreciate the importance of from the emolument which they attach to the office. This is an oversight which we hope shortly to see remedied.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Township Council of Somerville have voted the magnificent sum of \$5 for the relief of the Nova Scotia fishermen.

DIED.—At Caledonia, on the 3rd instant, Henry Palmer, M. D., formerly Physician in Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, and late Lieutenant Colonel in the 37th Regiment serving in the East Indies, in the 60th year of his age.

The Drill Shed at Brantford has been completed, and the contractor will resign the edifice for public use on receipt of a balance of \$1,080. The town will endeavor to raise the amount by contribution, the Council being called upon for \$500.

The Montreal Gazette says that the Imperial authorities are about to erect a barracks at Hochelaga for the accomodation of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, at a cost of \$300,000. Ground will be broken early in the spring.

The Dublin Evening Mail asserts that the Earl of Mayo has changed his views with regard to Canada, and that he intends to use all his influence to induce the Government to appoint him to the Governor-Generalship of India, which will be vacant next summer.

THE VIRGIL DRILL SHED.—The Niagara Township Council has refused to assist the Virgil volunteers in the erection of a drill shed, and the men have determined to appropriate their eight days' drill pay to erect the building themselves. This is very spirited conduct, and the wisecracks who refused to lend a helping hand with the work are hardly worthy of such defenders.

The American papers just now are denouncing in unmeasured terms, the maladministration of the Navy Department, claiming that immense sums have been squandered on utterly worthless vessels. \$14,000,000 have been spent on fifteen steamers with unpronounceable names, not more than three or four of which are sea worthy or fit for anything but river and harbor service.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club, held at the Wentworth Chambers, March 10th, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, C. B. Murray; Vice-President, F. McKelcan; Secretary and Treasurer, J. J. Mason; Managing Committee, Captain Henry. Adj. 13th Batt., and Sergt. Major Brown, of the Hamilton Field Battery. The Secretary's Report, which was received, showed the affairs of the Club to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

PRESENTATION.—In our last we omitted to notice the presentation of a Russel English Lever watch to Captain and Adjutant Smith, by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, of Captain Elliott's Infantry Company (No. 2.) The presentation took place on Thursday evening, 13th ult. Captain Elliott, in presenting this substantial token of good will and esteem to Captain Smith, accompanied the presentation with an address which breathed the kindest feeling of friendship and good will of his company towards Captain Smith. Captain Smith made a very feeling and appropriate reply.—Cobourg Sentinel.

POSTAGE TO CANADA.—Under a new arrangement just concluded between the Post Office Department of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced on and after the 1st day of April, 1868, from ten to six cents, if prepaid at the office of mailing in either country; but if posted unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they will be subject to a postage of ten cents per single rate in the country of destination. The authorized weight of a single letter will be 15 grammes by the metrical scale, and half an ounce in the Dominion of Canada. Post Masters will levy postage accordingly, on and after the 1st of April, 1868.—N. Y. Times.

VOLUNTEER BALL.—The non-commissioned officers and men of Capt. Vars' infantry company had a pleasant time on Friday evening last on the occasion of the ball previously announced. The rain which continued all day and evening did not deter the committee from carrying out their arrangements, and we are glad to say their labor was not in vain, as the attendance is represented as having been comfortably large. The supper was furnished at McHugh's Hotel, and, as regards supply and quality, is spoken of in complimentary terms. The Town Hall, which was very tastefully decorated, was resorted to after supper, when dancing was entered into with great spirit and kept up till some time next morning.

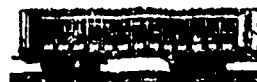
"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET."—In a lecture delivered by the Hon. Mr. McGee, at Montreal, on Friday evening, we find the following humorous allusion to the prevailing mania in the United States for purchasing foreign territory. The lecturer, having described the extent and population of the Dominion, said:—"The territory is there—the Constitution is there:—have we men in high places, able enough, bold enough, national enough to uphold the one, and to occupy the other? The Constitution all men must be taught within or without, is not for sale; and as to the territory, there is, I believe, no part of it for sale at present. We are not yet among the bankrupt monarchies that have islands and colonies and subjects to dispose of to a flush republic. (Laughter.) If, as has been modestly suggested in California and at Washington, a proposal to buy British Columbia, or Nova Scotia, or any other province, were made to any Government, possibly in England, I venture to say the answer given would be very like that of the brood Mare in *Raynard the Fox to Isegram the Wolf*, who wanted to know the price of her foal, in the winter of famine; the Mare answered that the price of the foal was written on the shoe of her hind foot, where *Isegram* did not care particularly to look for it! (Applause and laughter.)

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Table with 4 columns: Train Name, Departure Time, Arrival Time (Prescott), Arrival Time (Ottawa). Includes Express, Mixed, and Mail trains for both directions.

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

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HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Printers and Publishers. Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867, 43-11

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The Edinburgh Review—Widg.
The Westminster Review—Radical.
The North British Review—Free Church.
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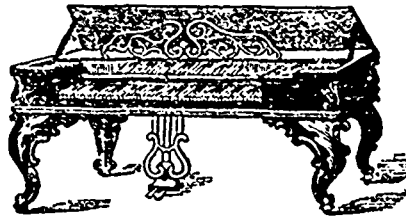


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