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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869. No. 16.

THE NORTH.—"THE LAND OF LOVE AND SONG."

BY R. G. HALLIBURTON, Esq.

Leaves were flying,
Falling and sighing,
Falling and dying,
Under the maple trees;
Under the trees I heard,
Was it the leaves that stirred?
Voice of a fay or bird
Saying to me,
Singing this piteous song to me,
Away! away!

AWAY!
We must not stay;
Across the sea!
And every note
My heart it mote.

Till I wept at the wall of the little bridge,
For I knew 'twas the spirit of song I heard
That sang to me thus with the voice of a bird.

Farewell to the North, the stern, cold North,
The home of the brave and the strong,
To the true, the trusting, tender North,
Dear land of love and song!
Hark! winter drear,
It comes a near,
We dare not linger long.

There's a path in the air, man may not know,
That guides us o'er the main;
A voice in the winds, man may not hear,
Will call us home again,
When the winter dies,
And the west wind sighs,
To hear the linnet's strain.

In the South, the fierce, the fierce South,
No voice of song is heard,
Though the Oriole, like a sunbeam fits,
With many a radiant bird
Through the mangrove's shade,
No leafy glade
By tuneful notes is stirred.

Hark! through the sleeping forest rings
The campanula's chime,
It calls in vain for the matin hymn
That wakes the northern chime:
How can we sing
Home songs of spring,
Or the notes of summer time?

We silent seek the lovely homes
Of a long forgotten race;
Through voiceless streets our wings are heard
And many a stream we trace
From its own source,
In its downward course,
Till it dimples the ocean's face.

At length the weary wanderers
A whispering murmur hear,
Like the pent up moan of a mother's heart
Or the sigh of a sister dear,
'Tis a voice from home,
Glad spring has come!
'Tis the sigh of the North we hear.

Homeward over the salt sea waves,
We rest mid sunny isles,
Where the earth and sky are ever bright,
And the ocean ever smiles;
But the North whispers come
To your home, sweet home!
And we fly from the sunny isles.

We rest on the spars of the stately barque,
And songs of the north we sing,
Till the mariners weep in their dreams with joy
As they hear the voice of spring;
And the linnet's strain
Steals o'er the main,
And the song which they bear ussing.

We have come to the North, the stern cold North
The home of the brave and strong,
To the true, the trusting, tender North,
Dear land of love and song.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Naval operations on the Canadian Lakes were of the usual extraordinary character, when two such men as Yeo and Chauncey held chief command. The contest for the supremacy of Lake Ontario, had resolved itself into an effort at obtaining that desired advantage by ship building. In that, if they even had only continued a couple of years more, Yeo and Chauncey would have built so many vessels that no space would have been left on that lake for them to manœuvre in. One good end they were attaining and that was rapidly clearing the country of wood, thereby facilitating settlement.

As a specimen of the capabilities of Sir J. L. Yeo in this respect,—on the 15th April in this year (1814) were launched at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, the British ships Prince Regent and Princess Charlotte, the first measured 1,310 tons and mounted 28 long 24 pounders on the main deck, four long 24 pounders, four 68-pounder carronades, and 22 carronades 32 pounders on the upper or spar deck,—total, 58 guns, with a complement of 485 men and boys. The last named measured 815 tons, and mounted 24 long 24-pounders on the main deck, two more with fourteen 32 and two 68-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck and fore castle—total, 42 guns, with a crew of 315 men and boys. The six 68-pounder carronades were the same mounted in the proceeding year on board the Wolfe and Royal George—the latter, now named the Niagara, had replaced the 68's, with 21 long 18-pounders, the former, now the Montreal, was armed with four 32 pounder carronades. The schooners Maria and Sidney Smith had been altered into brigs and their names changed to the Charwell and Magnet, as had been the names of the Melville and Boresford to the Star and Netty.

Not to be outdone as a naval contractor, Commodore Chauncey had succeeded in equipping two large brig sloops, the Jones and Jefferson, each of 530 tons. These brigs mounted 24 guns each, 42-pounder carronades, with a long 24-pounder in a traversing carriage. The Sylph, now a brig, mounted 14 carronades 24-pounders, and 2 long 12-pounders. On the 1st May was launched at Sackett's Harbour, the Superior, of 1,580 tons, mounting 30 Columbiads or medium 32 pounders on the lower or main deck, two long 24-pounders, and 30 carronades 42-pounders on the upper or spare deck—total, 62 guns, with a compliment of 550 men.

Oswego, on the United States shore of Lake Ontario, had been founded by Lieut. Governor Burnett, of the Province of New York, in 1721. It is situated on the river of the same name near its confluence with Lake Ontario, and is distant from Sackett's Harbour 60 miles to the westward. It attained an unenviable celebrity in the war of 1754-64 by the incapacity of its commandant and the cowardice of General Webb, commanding the covering army sent to its relief. Its importance is to be traced to the fact that it stands (and still occupies that position) in the direct military communication by water with the head of navigation on the Hudson at Albany. It was, and is still, one of the strategical lines by which Canada could be invaded, but should a failure happen a most disastrous blow could be struck through it at the military defences of the States,—this was proved on its capture by Montcalm in 1756, and if he had a sufficient force to follow up his victory he could easily have occupied New York.

No mechanical appliances will alter the topographical features of a country so far as to change the character of its strategical lines, and consequently New York is as vulnerable to-day by way of Oswego as it was in 1756, or 1814. At the latter period the harbor was safe with two fathoms of water, the channel to which was commanded by a well built fort standing near the State ware houses, barracks and a few houses upon a commanding height on the eastern shore of

the river, having its front towards the lake. On the west shore stands the town, consisting of about 30 houses. Its peculiar position for transit by water to New York made it a Naval depot of considerable importance, and a judicious officer entrusted with the defence of Canada would have made it a chief object in his plan of operations exactly what that great General the Marquis of Montcalm did.

On the 3rd of May a detachment of troops numbering altogether 1080 rank and file embarked on board the fleet at Kingston, and on the 4th in the morning it stood out of the harbour, the wind light and variable, so that it did not arrive off Oswego before noon on the 5th. The fort at Oswego had been reinforced by 300 artillery men and several Engineer and Artillery officers; the batteries had been repaired and were fresh picketed, while new platforms had been laid for the guns which were four in number, 24-12 and 6-pounders besides a 12-pdr. placed *en barbette* on the shore, the United States schooner Growler (formerly the British Hamilton) of three heavy guns was lying in the harbour, while arrangements had been made for assembling the Militia of the district amounting to 200 men, thus making the whole force for the defence 640 men. At 3 p.m. the ships lay to within long range of the shore, and the gunboats, 11 in number, were sent in under orders to induce the enemy to show the number and position of his guns—this object being effected by a *distant cannonade of an hour and a half*, preparations were made to disembark the troops but a heavy gale from the Northwest compelled the ships to gain an offing and cut a drift four of the boats. The squadron was obliged to anchor 10 miles to the Northward of the Fort. On the 6th, the ships returned and a division of 770 men including 200 *seamen armed with pikes* embarked in the boats—owing to the shoalness of the water off the harbour the Prince Regent and Princess Charlotte could not approach near enough to cannonade the battery with any effect. After the other vessels had received considerable damage from those *four guns* the troops effecting a landing, drove the American regulars and militia from the hill and fort having lost 18 killed and 64 wounded; the loss of the Americans was six killed, 38 wounded and 60 prisoners. The British carried away with them *seven* long guns, 32 and 24-pounders, a quantity of Ordnance stores and large rope, 2,400 barrels of provisions and three schooners; they destroyed three long 24-pounders, one long 12 and two long six pounders, a schooner, the barracks and all the public buildings; one of the schooners was the Growler; besides those carried away a large quantity was destroyed by the Yankees. With the pardonable partiality of a "brother officer" and the *esprit de corps* which characterises seamen, Captain Brenton in his Naval history says, "Sir Jas. Yeo was an officer of very rare talent for

war and deep laid strategems, in this last, perhaps, he was only excelled by the Indians themselves, as the following little history will show:"—he then goes on to state an attempt on Sackett's Harbour in a very exaggerated style, the particulars of which are as follows:—By the capture of a boat from Oswego containing *two* long 24-pdrs. and 19½ inch cable for the Superior, a new ship building at Sackett's Harbour, Sir James became apprised that eighteen other boats similarly laden were waiting at Sandy Creek for an opportunity of reaching Sackett's Harbour, he accordingly detached 180 seamen and marines to endeavor to cut out the vessels—owing to bad management instead of surprising the Americans the expedition was surprised and captured with a loss of 18 killed and 50 dangerously wounded—so much for Sir J. L. Yeo's deep laid stratagem.

On the 11th of June Commodore Chauncey launched at Sackett's Harbour the Mohawk of 1350 tons, mounting 28 long 24-pounders on the main-deck, 3 long 34-pounders and 18 carronades, 42-pounders, on the quarter deck and fore-castle, total 48 guns with a compliment of 460 men. This made the British and American forces on the Lake stand in relation to broadside force and men as follows: British 2752 lbs. and 1517 men; American 4188 lbs. and 2321 men. The latter end of July Sir J. L. Yeo raised the *blockade* of Sackett's Harbour and sailed for Kingston, and on the 1st August Commodore Chauncey sailed out of port.

About the middle of October the British launched the St. Lawrence of 2306 tons, intended to mount 102 guns. Commodore Chauncey having timely notice of this steered to Sackett's Harbour where he had laid down the keels of two 74-gun ships, each of whose broadsides would have equalled that of the St. Lawrence; to meet this Sir J. L. Yeo laid down the keels of a 74-gun ship and a *frigate* like the Princess Charlotte—thus were both those sapient commanders employed during the remainder of the season of navigation, through the winter, till news of peace arrived in early Spring.

It can hardly afford any pleasure to the scientific seaman to read a narrative of such confirmed stupidity and incapacity from officers who were at the head of the naval service in their respective countries. The imbecility of the whole of their proceedings (Commodores Yeo and Chauncey) ought to have been amply proved by the attack on Oswego, where the heavy vessels were of no service, *their draft of water being too great*. Then as now the proper naval defence of the Lakes must be by vessels of *light draft heavily armed*.

The defeat and capture of the British flotilla on Lake Erie had given the Americans command of the upper lakes, but from the same cause which paralysed the British arms—*want of proper strategical knowledge*—they were totally unable to turn this advan-

tage to account. Michilimackinac, an island in the straits connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, had been captured by Captain Roberts, aided by the Hon. L. Pothier, and a corps of voyageurs of the Northwest Company, acting by instructions from Sir Isaac Brock, and was the *strategical position* which rendered the command of Lakes Erie and Huron useless to the Americans as it enabled the British to retain the North-western Indians in alliance, and those sturdy warriors held all the country in rear of the American forts between Niagara and Detroit, compelling the forces organized for the maintenance of the various forts to act strictly on the defensive, and even enabling the commandant of Michilimackinac to capture the port Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, so that if the British fleet, instead of frittering away its opportunities by raids on the Potomac had dashed at New Orleans the American defence would have been completely paralysed, as possession of the Mississippi would have reduced the States to the position the English Colonies held in 1755, after General Braddock's defeat.

The imbecility of the American Secretary of War, and the Commander-in-Chief superseded Captain Perry in command of the flotilla on Lake Erie, and sent him to assist Commodore Chauncey in shipbuilding on Lake Ontario, while his successor, on the 4th August, attempted to capture Michilimackinac, but totally failed. On the return from this expedition intelligence was obtained that the Northwest Company's schooner Nancy was lying in the Nottawasaga under protection of a block house situated on the south-east side of the river, which here runs parallel to and forms a narrow peninsula with the shore of Gloucester Bay. The block house mounted two 24-pounder carronades and one 6-pounder. The American squadron was composed of the Niagara, mounting 18 carronades 32-pounders and 2 long 12-pounders; the Tigres and Scorpion, whose armament was one long 12 and two long 24-pounders, with a 5½ inch howitzer, with upwards of 500 men. The Nancy mounted one piece of artillery, and was manned by 23 officers and men—this number included the garrison of the block house. After a spirited contest of some hours, Lieut. Worsley, the officer in command, prepared a train to blow up both vessel and block house, previous to escaping up the river, but one of the enemy's shells burst in the Nancy, blowing up both vessel and block house. A heavily laden fleet of canoes belonging to the Company escaped up French River. The Tigres and Scorpion were left to blockade the Nottawasaga River and prevent supplies being forwarded to the garrison at Michilimackinac.

After cruising for a few days off the Nottawasaga the Tigres and Scorpion sailed for St. Joseph's, the Northwest Company's fort at the mouth of St. Mary's river, the entrance to Lake Superior, hoping to intercept

some of the richly laden canoes in that neighborhood.

Lieut. Worsley and his command took the opportunity of leaving the Nottawasaga and sailing in open boats for St. Joseph, where they arrived on 31st August. Having ascertained that the schooners were five leagues apart, and as every movement those vessels made were well known to the Indians, Lieut. Worsley had no difficulty in laying a plan for their capture. On the 1st September, Lieut. Worsley, with 19 seamen and officers, Lieut. Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, with 68 officers and soldiers, Major Dickson of the Indian Department, and others, making in all 92 persons, with two pieces of artillery, a 3 and 6-pounder, embarked in their boats, supported by a body of Indians in canoes. Early in the morning of the 3rd September the exact situation of the American vessels became known, it was determined to pull for the nearest lying in the mouth of St. Mary's River. The boats were not discovered till within 100 yards of her, and although she opened a smart fire of musketry and artillery she was boarded and carried at once, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded. On the 4th the prisoners were sent to Michilimackinac, and preparations made to attack the other schooner, which was understood to be at anchor 15 miles lower down. On the 5th she was observed working up to join her supposed consort, who had the American colors and pendant still flying, and in the evening anchored within two miles of her. Just as day was dawning on the 6th, the Tigres slipped her cable and running down under her foresail and jib was discovered within ten yards of the Scorpion before any discovery was made. In five minutes she was in possession of the British, whose loss amounted to one or two soldiers wounded. The value of these two vessels, as afloat on Lake Huron, was appraised by the prize-masters at £16,000.

On the 12th August the United States armed schooners Somers, Ohio, and Porcupine, each with 35 men being stationed close to Fort Erie, then in possession of the Americans and besieged by the British, for the purpose of flanking the army in its approaches, Captain Dobbs, of the British schooner Charwell, with a detachment of 75 seamen and marines resolved to attempt their capture, or destruction. As the British had not a vessel afloat on those waters the seamen carried the Captain's gig upon their shoulders from Queenston to Frenchman's Creek, a distance of 20 miles. By the aid of the Quartermaster General of the Militia five batteaus as well as the Charwell's gig were got across through the woods, from that port to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles. Two of the schooners, the Ohio and Somers, were carried sword in hand, but in the confusion their cables had been cut and they drifted to leeward amongst the rapids or the third would have shared their fate. The

loss to the British in this well planned and desperate action was two men killed and four wounded. The American vessels had a force of 92 lbs weight of metal and 105 men against 75 men without any artillery whatever.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A striking illustration of the views persistently advocated in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is given in the following article, which we quote from the New York *Imperialist*. It shows conclusively that despite the vaunted superiority of Republican institutions the people of the United States are beginning to realize the demoralizing tendency of the mob tyranny under which they are suffering. It also brings to mind the truth of the late Prince Albert's words that "Popular Institutions were on their trial," and, we may now add, had failed. We recommend this article to the attention of the Manchester admirers of the moddle Republic:

"The people of the United States are to-day living under a government as weak and inefficient as that of France during the last days of the Republic. The hour is nearly at hand when the words, "The Empire is peace," proclaimed by a leader in whose patriotism ability and fearlessness all can confide, will meet with an enthusiastic approval.

From the hour when the populace snatched the reins of power from the hands of the Federalists, the course of the Republic has been steadily downward, and when at last the South attempted to enforce the anarchical principles of Jefferson at the point of the bayonet, it crashed into crumbling ruin.

Since the close of the war, Republicanism is conceded to be impracticable in one half of the Union, and has there been succeeded by the vacillating rule of fanatic bayonets. The power has fallen wholly into the hands of the mob who threaten to sully the American name by cheating the nation's creditors. Public offices are sought only for the facilities of public robbery which they afford; the restraints of law and decency are scoffed at by the populace, and a universal uncertainty as to the future paralyzes business and industry.

Through this sea of lawless anarchy and foul corruption, and in the midst of the fragments of the ruined Republic, the nation drifts steadily and surely toward an ignoble military despotism.

Does not America need peace to-day, precisely in the same sense in which France needed it seventeen years ago? Shall we endure the anarchy of mob-rule until the nation is ruined past all hope of redemption? Shall we practically await the time when the Presidency shall become a prize to be fought for by miserable military adventurers and submit in silence to the ignorant despotism of the successful contestant? Or shall we not escape from anarchy on the one hand and an unchanging succession of small military despots on the other, by adopting, voluntarily and cheerfully, a strong, permanent, intelligent, Imperial government?

Never was there a nation that needed more sorely a firm and enduring government. Never was there a people that longed more earnestly for domestic peace.

The grim soldier who recently succeeded to the chief place in our national government rode into power on the wave of popular enthusiasm aroused by his famous sentence, "Let us have Peace." Can he give us peace while the power of the Government is committed to the ignorant and vicious mob?

If so, he is greater than Cromwell, or the First or Third Napoleon. If so, the age of miracles has returned, and a greater than Elijah is here.

The name of the form of government is a matter of little consequence. That rule is best which most nearly accomplishes the end of government—security for life and property. We have tried Republicanism, and it has brought us to the brink of financial and political ruin. Shall we permit our ruin to be accomplished while we preserve a weak and sentimental reverence for the name of the Republic?

The Empire will bring us peace. Shall we refuse it because we like not the name of the giver? To-day the *Imperialist* raises the banner of the Empire against the red flag of Republican anarchy. Those who are governed by names and prejudice will cling to the Republic; those who prize law and order and government, will gladly await the Empire. The hour of its advent is not far distant. And when the hour has struck, the leader will be found ready."

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN DIFFICULTY

The following extract from a letter published in the Belfast *Newsletter*, has reference to the Duke of Cambridge. It is based upon rumors which are afloat in London, and upon certain communications which have been made to the Privy Council, and vaguely alluded to in the House of Commons. It would be a matter of profound regret if one so nearly related to the Queen, should, upon investigation, be found to have brought disgrace upon the Royal Family by his imprudence or immorality:

"The whisper of a grave scandal has become loud in circles where reliable information is generally to be found that it is no longer possible to leave it unnoticed. It relates to a very high personage, whose position ought to place him high above the breath of suspicion, but whose private life is sullied by excesses which threaten to bring disgrace upon the order to which he belongs and even to sully the ermine of royalty itself. Had the causes of complaint or of reprobation been confined to private history alone, the probability is that the veil might not have been raised; but it is asserted that a flagrant abuse of patronage has long prevailed in the department over which the person in question holds imperial sway, and that the storm of dissatisfaction is attaining a strength and impetuosity which probably lead the House of Commons, in the interest of the public, to direct such an inquiry as the circumstances of the case may demand. The subject is one of extreme delicacy; but, in reforming age like the present, if suspicion justly attaches it would seem but right that those who are responsible for the honor of the administration, whether it be military, naval, or civil, should interfere, if not a national reproach. It is rumored that certain facts in connection with the matter have been laid before the chief adviser of the Crown, and the first move towards inquiry may possibly be in the shape of a motion in the House of Commons for a return of the appointments, pay, salaries, pensions, and allowances held by the individual in question."

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

A number of Volunteers on Monday last were brought before the magistrates in this town, for neglecting to attend drill. The trial was rather an instructive one, since it brought to light the duties of both officers and men. Eight non-commissioned officers and privates were arraigned on the charge of refusing, or neglecting to attend drill and inspection, and four out of that number escaped punishment from not having been properly warned. Three were fined five dollars and costs, and the Captain withdrew the case against one, who proved to have been sick on the evening in question. We hope also that the lesson will not be lost on the officers, by showing them that if the law requires the men to attend, it also lays down the manner in which they are to be warned. In considering this subject we are apt at first to sympathise with the men; but when we look into the matter, and consider that over one million dollars was spent on the Militia Force last year, it is our duty as taxpayers, and as loyal subjects, to see that we receive value for our money. It must be plain to every man that an armed force can be of no service without drill and discipline; and it is the evident intention of the Government that the men are to be regularly drilled, hence the building of drill-sheds and the appointment of drill instructors. In short the present law provides for forty thousand men being ready to take the field, and if that number cannot be obtained by the volunteer system, we must have recourse to the draft.—*Northern Gazette.*

TAKEN FOR BRIGANDS IN ITALY.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Verona paper publishes a curious letter addressed to a friend by Signor Carlo Cagliari, of that city, who is an officer of *bersaglieri* in garrison at Carsoli, a town in the Abruzzi. "On the 3rd inst.," says Lieutenant Cagliari, "I set out with five *bersaglieri* disguised as brigands, on an exploring expedition. For six whole days we visited the most secret recesses of these mountains without discovering anything or meeting anyone. On the 9th, at 3 p.m., as we lay in ambush, we were surprised by a volley from five or six muskets. None of us were hit, and we at once stood upon the defensive, doubting not that we were assailed by brigands who had detected our disguise. Unfortunately it was not so. I soon perceived that we had to do with a detachment of National Guards from a neighbouring village who took us for real brigands. I shouted to them not to fire, that we were *bersaglieri* in disguise, but they would not believe us, and a second volley, at not more than 50 paces, stretched one of my men upon the ground. I knew not what to do; at last I called to them to cease firing and that we would surrender ourselves and lay down our arms. They accepted this, and we laid our revolvers (our only arms) upon the ground. About 40 persons, National Guards and armed peasants, then surrounded us. I inquired for their chief, and was shown a man of ferocious and sinister aspect to whom I immediately presented my passport; but he only abused us, declared the document a forgery, had us placed upon our knees by main force, and ordered four of his men to load their arms and shoot us. I thought of my family and looked at my companions, who were mute and resigned. Again addressing the commander of the

National Guards, I warned him of the frightful crime he was about to commit, and of the punishment he would incur by shooting us without ascertaining who we were. My persistence in maintaining myself to be a *bersaglieri* and an officer only exasperated his ferocity and he threw himself upon me struck me in the belly, tore my clothes, and wounded me slightly. My *bersaglieri* all uttered a cry of indignation, and at that moment we regretted our revolvers. Just then came up a peasant, whom the others addressed as the syndic. I spoke to him, and asked at least four hours' respite, that I might write to my captain. He consented and sent us to the village under escort. I begged him to ascertain whether the soldier who had been shot down at my side was dead, or only wounded. An hour afterwards he was brought in, badly wounded by a bullet that had passed through his thigh. Three hours later my captain arrived in hot haste, and I and my men were "at liberty."

TURRET SHIPS AS CRUISERS.

Shortly before the close of last session of Parliament, the House of Commons on the motion of Admiral Seymour, ordered to be printed certain correspondence which had passed between Mr. Corry and various officers of the Royal Navy with respect to the merits of the turret ship as a sea-going ship. Anticipating a debate on Mr. Samuda's promised motion to substitute two turret ships for two broadside ships in the course of construction, without waiting to try the Captain or Monarch at sea, Mr. Corry solicited the opinions of these officers, with a view of the fuller elucidation of the subject. Captain Chamberlain, then Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, in reply to the specific issue raised, is content to express his belief that the construction of a sea-worthy turret ship is possible, for that such a vessel would under ordinary circumstances of warfare, be much more formidable than one of similar tonnage on the broadside principle. He does not explain how the comforts of broadside ships are to be secured to their rivals, but he thinks that where there is a will there is way, and that the difficulties may be overcome. Captain Vansittart is decidedly in favour of turrets, because he believes that guns will in the long run beat armour, and that the turret system will permit of heavier armaments. He therefore recommends the commencement of these vessels forthwith. On the other hand, the opinion of Captain Hood of the gunnery ship *Excellent*, is that sea-going ironclads armed properly on the broadside, are most decidedly to be preferred to turret ships; although when the advantages of the turret system can be developed to its fullest extent by means of low free-board, no masts, and nothing to interfere with the fire from the turrets in every direction, he considers that turret ships are by far the most formidable class of vessels for coast defence. Captain George Willes objects to a sea-going turret ship, "because directly you make one you lose the great advantage of the system, i. e., an all round fire," and he further objects to any ship being sent to sea with so few guns. He therefore approved the policy of the Admiralty in not substituting vessels of this class for the broadside ships in the building programme, until the *Monarch* and *Captain King Hall* shares the general opinion as to the utility of turret vessels for harbour defence; but he is of opinion that sea-worthi-

ness, in its comprehensive meaning, i. e., for sea cruising and long voyages, is impossible of attainment. Admiral Yelverton regrets that we have not more turret vessels than we have for coast defence, but he decidedly concurs with Captain Willes, Captain King Hall, and Captain Fitzgerald Foley in the opinion that the *Captain* and *Monarch* should be tried before others of the same kind are commenced; and he adds that "when the numerous advantages of the turret system are found to be compatible with the many and varied requirements of a sea going ship in all weathers, it would be time to depart from what I hear you now intend doing." Admiral Warden, on the other hand, has not "the least doubt in the world" that they may be constructed to meet the requirements of the cruisers, and that if they were recognized as a part of our system, he does not think that one-third of such ships would be out of proportion in the number of iron clads to be built in the future.

A RECENT VISIT TO SEBASTOPOL.

(From the *Levant*, by R. A. Arnold.)

Street after street, the town presents the same aspect of ruined grandeur. Broken pillars, defaced escutcheons, walls pierced with gaping holes, or deeply cut into by artillery; these things are never out of sight. The west, or commercial side of the town, is more active, and less desolate. Streets of wooden shops, like the bazaars of Constantinople, but infinitely more commodious and better built, have arisen since the siege, many of them in part constructed of the half-burnt boards which remained after the conflagration. Yet on this side, out of sight of the harbours, there are the roofless walls of an arsenal to remind one of the siege. But the desolation of which I have spoken is nothing compared to that which has smitten to useless ruin the magnificent Government establishments which stood between the southern and great harbor. In the shores around the southern harbor are immense anchors, with one fluke buried—the moorings which held the Russian ships and rafts during the siege. We walked around this harbour until we reached the high ground opposite to that which stands the church modelled after the Temple of Theus. Then we were beneath the white masonry so finely squared and jointed that the plain surface may be mistaken for stucco until within the nearest view. These buildings cover a square of nearly a quarter of a mile, and were once I suppose the grandest military barracks in the world. Now the bare walls remain, in many places torn into ruins, chipped and spotted with rifle balls, broken and disjointed by cannon shot. Roofless and empty they stand, hopeless of repair, the blue sky showing through hundreds of window openings and many shot holes—a solemn evidence of the waste-fulness of war, both in their erection and their desolate ruin. In line with these barracks, equally destroyed, are the remains of the Russian hospital, which the Allies crammed with wounded soldiers. In the centre of the hospital quadrangle was a church, of which the cupola and walls still remain. This appears to be the only building of which the roof has survived the siege. But the cruel ingenuity of the destruction is most strikingly shown in the destruction of the docks which lay beneath the *Alexander* barracks, and between them and the collection of ruined houses known as the

Karabehnaya suburb. These docks, of which the plan can be made out among the heaped ruins only with great difficulty, were of very remarkable construction. Out of the southern harbor a small bay—Karabehnaya Bay—approaches to the canal which was the way into the docks. But the bed of this canal rises from the salt water, and the ruins of magnificent iron lock gates, broken up with such complete destruction by the French engineers, indicate that the plan of the Russian architect of these docks was to lift vessels into them by means of this canal. Inside the locks a basin was fringed, on the side opposite the entrance, with three docks partly hewn out of the solid stone and partly built of masonry, each large enough to hold a man of war, and upon each side of the canal entrance to this basin was another dock of equal size, making five in all. These could be filled with fresh water brought by an aqueduct which led part of the higher waters of the river Tchernaya to this point, and could be poured at pleasure into these docks, or any of them, filling also the basin and the canal. By this excellent plan, the labour of pumping out the water after a ship had been placed in dock was avoided, and if a vessel came home foul with a long sea voyage, all the living things which had attached themselves to her bottom would be killed by thus passing her into fresh water from the Crimean mountains. To the English engineers was entrusted the task of destroying these splendid docks, and they did their wasteful work thoroughly. The canal, ruined by the French, is now a mere trench full of rubbish and fragments of masonry, out of which appear beams of iron and larger blocks of stone, in complicated confusion, but the masonry of the docks has been shattered and ground to dust by the English explosions; some squared cornerstones of granite have defied their powder, but rain could hardly be more complete. Not a trace of the dock gates remain except a few bars of iron: the greater portion of the metal has probably been collected and removed by the Russians since the conclusion of peace. It is pitiful to see the irrecoverable ruin of so much labour, yet I am willing to say, "better that it should be so wasted than assist in furthering the dominion of tyranny." These fine docks are now a grass-grown heap of rubbish, with not depth enough to hold a fishing smack; their foundations must be cracked deep down, and can be no longer water tight, from the tremendous force of the explosions; and with them the aqueduct, also the result of so much thought and labour, is rendered useless. The naval buildings, stores and barracks, around Karabehnaya Bay appear to be the only Government edifices which have been re-roofed and restored.

SOUTHERN CAVALRY.

The following selections are taken from McKee's late work, "Notes of Travel in Canada and the United States":—

A TALK WITH GENERAL RANSOM.

In North Carolina I met General Ransom, a Confederate officer of great distinction during the war, and a good specimen of the brave and cultivated Southern gentleman.

In conversation with him on the subject of the war, the General described to me a scene in connection with President Davis, which is very vividly imprinted on my memory.

"One day," he said, "when I was with him in his office, a telegram in cypher was brought in. One of his aides was summoned to translate it. When, in a few minutes, it

was handed Mr. Davis, the President looked at it, and suddenly, with more feeling than I ever saw him betray, rose from his seat, and with both hands in his hair, his eye flashing, and every feature indicating passionate disappointment, cried, "Why did he not fight? Why did he not fight?" Every step backward is perilous." With a strong effort of self-control he calmed himself, and said, with another glance at the telegram, "He reports himself flanked. Flanked! Why does he not, when Sherman separates his army, fall upon him and destroy him? But it is useless speaking of it now. He banded me the despatch. It was from General Joe Johnson, saying in substance that he had been outflanked and compelled to fall back upon Dalton, Georgia, and that 5000 Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri troops had deserted."

Speaking of the cavalry, in which branch of the service General Ransom held his first command, after resigning his position in the army of the United States, he said—"The use of cavalry is fast changing. Bodies of horse can never accomplish now, in a country like ours, what they were capable of before the introduction of the rifle or long-range musket. As a rule, in the Confederate armies, during the last two years of the war, the cavalry fought on foot, and only used their horses for rapid locomotion."

"But you had some severe cavalry engagements," I said, "Kelly's Ford, for instance."

"Yes," he said. "Kelly's Ford under Stuart, the Depot fight under Wade Hampton, were the two heaviest in Virginia, and were exclusively cavalry engagements. We fought in both cases against heavy odds, but were victorious."

"Did you fight with the sabre?"

"Sabre-strokes were exchanged very freely," replied the General, "but the revolver came to be the favorite weapon. The revolvers on our side were mostly those captured from the enemy in open fight. I believe I am correct in saying that at the close of the war more than one-half of the Confederate forces were armed with weapons captured in battle."

The General spoke with enthusiasm mingled with sadness of the fine material of which the Confederate cavalry had been composed when it first took the field.

"Gentlemen's sons," he said, "splendidly mounted, and accustomed to the saddle from infancy. Used to the chase, skilled in the handling of fire-arms, full of noble impulses, it only needed one thing, sir, to have moulded that incomparable material into the finest body of cavalry the world has ever seen. That one thing was firm discipline. For want of that—from sheer neglect—and a misconception of the magnitude of the conflict that was before us, the chance was lost, and our cavalry, instead of being what it should have been, became at last, in some cases at least, a just reproach to the service."

QUITTING THE CAVALRY.

I found this judgement borne out by most men with whom I conversed throughout the South. The inutility of the cavalry, springing in many cases out of circumstances over which the cavalry themselves had no control, subjected them to much aggravating banter from the foot soldiers. This was especially the case when on the advance of the enemy's infantry, the cavalry was ordered to retire.

"Here come the buttermilk rangers; there's goin' to be fight, sartin'" was the greeting with which the troopers were generally encountered as they rode to the rear.

The poor dragoon who had to ride alone past a force of infantry, would probably have preferred running the gauntlet of a dozen Federal batteries. Out of a hundred of the jokes with which he used to be assailed, take one as a specimen.

Man in the ranks to a cavalryman going by.—"Say, mister, did you ever see a Yankee?"

Cavalryman (sharply)—"Yes, I've seen a Yankee, and Yankees."

Man in the ranks.—How's that? Your hoss ain't la, is?"

Man farther on.—"Hadn't on his spurs maybe."

The cavalryman were roady enough at times to joke at their own expense. One of them in a trainful of troops, found himself in the ladies' car, along with two of the infantry, friends of his own. By and by a baby—there was a whole colony of babies in the car—lifted up its shrill voice, evidently desiring recourse to what Mr. Micawber would have called the maternal fount. The noise woke another baby, which also began to cry; and then another and another. The soldiers got restless, and began in whispers to consider whether they should beat a retreat. (The reader will remember that the construction of the "cars" in America allows people to pass from one car to another even when the train is at full speed.) The cavalryman voted for taking immediate flight; his comrades hesitated, in case it might offend the mothers.

"Well, boys," said the cavalryman, "I'm used to retreating when the infantry opens fire. I've lost all feeling on the subject; so here goes!" and away he walked.

This story is also told: When the Mississippi cavalry, retreating from Corinth, had joined Pemberton's army at Grenada, one day a lad came riding into camp crying out to the soldiers that he had brought important news from Pemberton's headquarters.

"What is it?" cried the gathering crowd.

"A flag of truce from Grant."

"From Grant! what does he want?"

"Nothing much," said Young Mischievous, solemnly, "only he says he wants to conduct the war on civilized principles; and that he intends to shell this town, he requests that the women, the children, and the Mississippi cavalry be removed out of the way of danger."

The lad was not prayed for by the Mississippi cavalry that night.

All this, of course, about the Confederate cavalry was good natured badinage. The Confederate horse as well as foot could show its metal when occasion called for it; and the achievements of Ashby and Stuart and Hampton will live as long as there is a memory of the war.

Stonewall Jackson spoke especially of Stuart in terms of the highest admiration. To one of his friends he said, "Ashby had never his equal on the charge. But he never had his men in hand, and some of his most brilliant exploits were performed by himself and a handful of his followers. He would have done more had he been a disciplinarian; but he was too kind-hearted."

"Jeb Stuart," he added, "is my ideal of a cavalry leader—prompt, vigilant, and fearless."

His fondness for Stuart was very great, and Stuart returned it ardently.

General Ransom knew Stuart well; had been with him at the outbreak of the war; and was often afterwards his companion in arms. He said—"Stuart has been maligned by his enemies. He was very deferential to the ladies, but he was chaste and innocent. Stuart was a Christian man. I have slept in the same room with him often, and never

knew him go to bed without going down on his knees first in prayer. He never swore and he never drank. Indeed, he was so rigorous a teetotaler that if there was liquor used even in the cooking of a dish he would not taste it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESENTATION AT CLARKSBURG, O.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On Tuesday evening the 23rd inst., Capt. Turnbull, in the name of the Clarksburg Volunteer Corps presented our esteemed drill instructor, Sergt. Wardell, late of the 100th Regiment, with the accompanying address, and a valuable purse, which, judging from its distended sides, was well filled with what we in these hard times may truly designate the "breadful," in token of the high respect entertained for him by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the company:—

"SERGT. WARD'LL,—

"I have been appointed by the members of No. 7 Company to perform what is to me a pleasing duty indeed, to put into your hand a sum present as a token of the esteem and respect you are held in by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Clarksburg Volunteer corps, who desire to manifest their appreciation of your untiring labors, and your assiduous efforts to promote their efficiency in drill and discipline, and of your earnest endeavors to fit us early as possible to fill, with credit to ourselves and to our country, the position we have voluntarily taken to aid in the defence of our country, if ever called upon to do so; and, while we would acknowledge your labours in our behalf, we would also express a wish for the welfare of yourself and family, and that a long life of happiness and plenty may be the lot of you and yours."

To which Sergt. Wardell replied in very suitable and pleasing terms. The company then "broke off," "lodged arms," and advanced to the armory. There each of them carefully standing his "breech loader" in its place in the rack so tastefully fitted up in our beautifully decorated armory, took the road, as Burns says, that "pleased himself" for home,

AND OF THE SOLDIERS.

Clarksburg, 23rd March, 1869.

THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Ever since I became a subscriber to our weekly favorite, I have seen and read any amount of remarks on and about Militia matters, and what does it amount to? so much talk and no cider. Much has been written that is good, and much also that is worthless. The whole matter, I think, is very easy of solution. All agree that it is a Militia we want, for we cannot afford a regular army. Well, then, for decency's sake, let us have a Militia. The new Militia Act has made a long stride in that direction, let

it yet go a step or two further, now that we have our regimental divisions defined and settled let there be officers appointed for and from those regimental divisions to serve in them at all times, and make it compulsory for those officers commanding Battalions to recommend for officers none but men in good standing, such as wealthy farmers or wealthy merchants that will not likely be shifting from place to place every year or two, and let us have to each Battalion a good Adjutant and two good instructors, and drill the youth of the country at once, and make it compulsory for every fit man to serve in the Militia up to a certain age, say 45, without any remuneration whatever, except in case of being called out on active service, and give the control of the drill to the officer commanding the Battalion; in so far as the most convenient time for his corps to hold their drill is concerned, five or six drills in the year would be sufficient for military purposes, for I want you to bear in mind, Mr. Editor, that in spite of all the talk about efficiency and so forth we are only Militiamen after all, and can never in spite of all Military School dreamers be made as good as regulars, therefore let us be satisfied at being Militiamen and let us give what little time is necessary for that purpose, I say freely and willingly, without any other remuneration than that it is for our own and our country's good; and instead of a weak, I am almost tempted to say inefficient and generally dissatisfied volunteer force, we shall have a good and efficient Militia, costing no more, and perhaps less, than the present. Let the officers commanding battalions make a point to allow none but the best drilled men to go into the flank companies, manning such companies A 1 in each battalion; and in case of need call out your flank company. By so doing you take only a small portion of each battalion, while the next stay at home until called for, and those flank companies can and should be most efficient, and if called out in sudden emergency let their field officers be officers of the line, retaining their own company officers, by so doing you see that not more than one fourth of a battalion should have to leave their homes on short notice. A small troop of cavalry and some artillery might be attached to each battalion. As for our Military Schools I have never thought much of them, and think beautifully less of them every day. I think Tony Veck is about right as far as these schools are concerned. If we had a good military academy for the whole Dominion, then we should have a chance of good officers coming out as Adjutants for the Militia, but the other officers should and ought to be in and from their respective regimental divisions. If they wish to go to the military academy so much the better. They might be allowed to go and attend a certain course of instruction less than what would be required from those who propose making it a profession.

The instructors also might be taught there if convenient, but at any rate let us have officers of standing in society, and who have the means to fill the position as it ought to be filled,—men that we can look upon as our superiors rather than inferiors,—then, Sir, we shall feel that our Militia is not a sham; we shall feel secure and prepared to meet any emergency from any point where over it may appear. I should have stated that the Adjutants and Instructors ought to be paid a good and reasonable salary to enable them to devote their whole time to their military duties as those officers and instructors should be the whole soul of the force.

I am, Sir,

AN OLD INSTRUCTOR OF MILITIA.

FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Lady Young and suite passed through here last week en route for Niagara Falls. During the few hours she remained in the city she made a tour of the principal points of interest in company with Col. Anderson, C.B. Last Monday being the 50th anniversary of *Pio Nono*, high mass was celebrated with unusual éclat at St. Michael's, R.C., Cathedral. Several of the officers who have retired from the force since 1st October, complain that they have not been allowed the promised step of honorary rank according to the Militia Bill, and that in some instances they have not even been allowed to retain the rank held at the time of resignation.

An explanation of this, if possible, is requested. As Wimbledon is to be opened on July 5th, if the Dominion Rifle Association do not bestir itself another year will slip by without a Canadian representation at home. An application to the Dominion Government it is believed, would secure this boon, or perhaps a meeting of the volunteer officers in the Commons would be the best means of accomplishing that end. A great number of the 13th Hussars, whose term of service had expired, have re-engaged for another full term of ten years. Snow and ice have all disappeared.

14th PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN.—This Volunteer Battalion was inspected last evening in the Drill Shed by Lt.-Col. Shaw, and presented a fine appearance. The men wore in their new uniform just received from Ottawa and the only want was shakoes and accoutrements, a large proportion of men having neither. We understand that every effort has been made to procure a supply, but so far without effect. During the winter the officers of the 14th have been making great exertions to fill up their companies, and it must have been gratifying to them to find their efforts crowned with success, the regiment never having been more efficient, and scarcely ever so strong as it is now. Thus far in Kingston the new militia law has worked well. Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw entered the shed shortly before 9, and was

received with a general salute, given with precision and effect. He then made a minute inspection of the men, their uniforms, accoutrements, and arms, expressing his unqualified approval of all. The limited number of accoutrements were neat and clean, and the arms in perfect order. Lieutenant-Colonel Paton then put the regiment through several movements in column and in line, the only difficulty being that the number present was too large to be handled effectively in the shed. The battalion having been formed with the flank companies wheeled inwards on the three sides of a square, Lieutenant Colonel Shaw addressed them in the most complimentary terms. This was, he said, the best inspection he had ever held, not only of the 14th, but also of his whole brigade. Not only were the 14th the most efficient regiment in that brigade, but also, he believed, equal to any volunteer battalion in the Dominion. He had not a fault to find. Lieutenant Colonel Paton, the officers and men, all deserved the greatest credit, and he would have pleasure in sending a most favourable report to Ottawa. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, and three for the Brigade Major. During the evening the band played a number of pieces, one of them with vocal accompaniment, and gave evidence of very great improvement. The following were the numbers actually on parade:—

No. 1 Co.	Captain Matthews	45
2 "	Herchmer	48
3 "	Thibodo	48
4 "	Macdonald	42
5 "	Werner	47
6 "	Stephens	51
		281
Field and staff officers		7
Grand total present		288

—*Kingston Daily News*, 13th April.

REGENT RIFLE MATCH.—The following is the score of the Match furnished to us in relation to the shooting merits of Mr. Alfred Strowger, with the Scotch Henry, and Mr. James Hazelton, with the Snider Enfield Rifles:—Ranges, 200 and 300 yards; Sin bull's eye, and 2ft. centre; shooting any position. Ranges, 400 and 500 yards; 2ft. bull's eye, and 4ft. centre; shooting any position.

MR. STROWGER.		JAMES HAZELTON	
200	33333—15	200	54334—17
300	23333—14	300	32433—15
400	33320—11	400	43434—18
500	03323—11	500	44442—18

—*Guelph Advertiser*.

A VICTIM OF THE FENIAN RAID.—A venerable, white-haired sad-faced old woman has been in the city for several days past prosecuting anxious inquiry concerning the uncertain fate of her son, who came to Canada from the United States with the great army of liberation under Gen. O'Neil, in the summer of 1866, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The devoted mother seems to have travelled extensively through the country in her search, and hope deferred has unsettled her reason. The subject of her anxiety has, doubtless long since been released from any concern in the wrongs of Ireland, if her story be correct, and she may find him some day, when her grief-burdened spirit emerges from the cloud which overshadows it.—*Hamilton Times*.

The Fergus Volunteer Rifle Company is slow in filling its ranks; and the *Record* suggests that the ladies should have a chance if there is not a sufficient number of young men willing to volunteer in defence of their country.

Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, R. E., at present the acting Controller at Aklorshot, will shortly proceed to Canada, on the introduction of the army control system into that colony, with the title of Acting Controller in the Dominion of Canada. Deputy Commissary General Strickland, C.B., will act as Deputy Controller in Nova Scotia. The Imperial Government is acting upon its determination to place Canada on a thorough "peace footing." All the supply branches of the army now in the Dominion—commissariat and staff corps, &c.—are about to be placed under the charge of a controller. Still other changes are expected in order to consolidate and reduce the expenses of the different supply department, in pursuance of the economical policy drafted by the new Board of Army Control.

The *British Colonist*, published in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, of February 6th, has the following paragraph in relation to the weather in that quarter of the world. "On Tuesday a brisk walk in the open air produced profuse perspiration. The weather was like a balmy day in June. An old and valued friend of our, who resides at the head of Fort street, cuts asparagus for his table twice a week. Roses, wallflowers, cowslips and lorg, new grass are seen in profusion in every garden; daisies are sported by young and old bucks in their button-holes; peas are six inches above the ground. Apple trees are preparing to blossom. Was there ever such a climate as this?"

RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.—Great temptations have hitherto been held out to soldiers to induce them to re-engage after the termination of their first term of service. In addition to the extra penny a day to which they were entitled they received a free kit, or compensation in lieu of it, besides twenty days' marching money to enable them to spend at home the two months' leave invariably allowed. The desire to retain these old soldiers has passed away, and the present Government by no means wish to induce old broken-down veterans to fill the ranks at a great expense to the country. Yet, naturally unwilling to prevent really good and active men from continuing in the service if they honestly wish to do so, the Minister of War will not refuse to accept their services; but no bounties or compensations or allowances are to be granted to any soldier who re-engages after the beginning of April. No one acquainted with the army can doubt that this will have a most beneficial effect, and that we shall now cease to purchase a bad second-hand article at a more expensive rate than that given for a new soldier. It is also further decided that any man having once accepted his discharge will not be re-engaged for the army.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Baron Jomini, the great military writer, died recently, near Paris. The deceased Baron was born in Switzerland, in 1779, and served in the French Army under Napoleon for several years. He joined the Allies in 1812, however. As a high authority on military strategy, Jomini had no superior.

The *Times* says that the late Lieut. Whitaker, was the second son of Mr. James Whitaker, of Bramham, Yorkshire, formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The *Army and Navy Gazette* also says that it has private accounts from Quebec, by which it "learns that the statements in the local papers contain gross exaggerations of the circumstance which led to the murder of Mr. Whitaker, of the 53rd Regiment, and that the graver charges made against that ill-fated officer are unfounded.

The *New York World* publishes the following suggestive paragraph in its leading columns:—"Mathematical. If, as stated on Saturday to the House, some beggarly half dozen Confederate cruisers destroyed three hundred vessels at an aggregate value of \$13,000,000, how many ships, and at what cost, would the whole British navy destroy in case a war be forced on England because, in addition to paying all adjudicated claims of these \$13,000,000, she will not do or say nobody knows what?"

The Roman Catholic Synod, last fall, in New York, enacted that no absolution can be given to Freemasons, and that marriages must take place in the church. A motion to prohibit absolutions to Fenians was lost. What a curious illustration of how religious synods now-a-days, as in the olden time, can strain at a gnat and swallow a camel! Fenianism is, by the showing of pastorals, from Right Reverend and Reverend clergyman of the Church of Rome, a secret, oath-bound association, quite as much as Freemasonry. There is, however, this distinction, that the mission of Fenianism is revolution, plunder, and assassination, while that of Freemasonry is peace and universal benevolence and friendship; yet the Fenian is to be absolved, while the Freemason is to be consigned to eternal torment. The Order has lived through a good many such anathemas at the hands of ecclesiastical bodies, and will probably survive this one as well.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 9th April, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, Sec. 55, intitled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this day the rate of toll payable on Ice passing through the Welland Canal, shall be, and the same is hereby reduced from twenty cents to five cents per ton,—such reduction to cease and determine after the expiration of the current year, when, unless otherwise ordered, the existing toll of twenty cents per ton shall revive and continue in force thereafter.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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REMITTANCES, &c., &c.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

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

We understand that, as at present arranged by the National Rifle Association of England, it is intended to hold their next annual meeting at Wimbledon, commencing on Monday the 5th of July.

THE 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, at present stationed in Glasgow, Scotland, has given 100 volunteers to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 14th Regiment.

The present session of Parliament it is intended by the Ministry, shall not last over sixty days, as it is thought the amount of public business to be transacted can be got through with in that time. Amongst other matters it is intended to make an amendment in the Militia Law in reference to the Volunteers.

There is no quality so certain of respect as courage, every one admires it, even those who have it not strive to make people believe it is their distinguishing trait. To many it supplies the want of income for it animates them with the force of persistency and enables them at one time to manfully endure misfortune that they may rise above it at the first opportunity to higher and greater objects. As this principle applies to individuals in its less extensive sense, so does it also to nations in that broader meaning which, when contemplated in history, gives character to a people and permanency to their institutions. Since the first establishment of a colony amid the majestic solitudes of New France this quality of courage has been a distinctive trait of the people of Canada. The heroic annals of our country contain a moral fraught with the deepest meaning to all those who have made them a study, therein we behold, as if written by the finger of destiny, records of such deeds as have not been surpassed in the most chivalrous periods, while, in contemplating them we are lost in admiration, and the current of events set forth in our history, bearing us onward, shows at each successive turn that the spirit has been transmitted unimpaired from father to son unto our own time. The unflinching firmness and unhesitating determination of those whose names are, and ever will be, connected with the brightest and darkest period of our colonial history, has been displayed on many memorable occasions by those who have succeeded them in the direction of the destinies of this country. Sir E. P. Taché, when he gave utterance to those words which have passed into a proverb expressed in the best possible manner the idea of courage allied to loyalty, which animates the people of the old Province of Quebec. In the representation of that people, he has been succeeded by Sir G. E. Cartier, who, upon a late occasion, during his mission in England, gave expression to a sentiment that must endear him to every class of the people of the Dominion no matter what may be their political opinions. Heretofore he has not unjustly been considered the representative man of the French Canadian element in the Dominion, but by assuring Mr. Reverdy Johnson that he "was equally willing to stay at peace or go to war," he became at once the representative of every section of our people. An embodiment in fact of that very spirit of courage and loyalty which has been the guiding principle of Canadians since the days of Champlain.

Taking this expression of Sir George Cartier's in connection with the recent cant about annexation, no better reply could be hurled at the heads of the flagitious writers for the United States press, and the unprincipled scamps who malign the people of Canada by daring to attribute to them the contemptible idea of harbouring a desire for political alliance with the mob ridden Republic. From the lips of Sir George Car-

tier the people of Canada have spoken in terms that cannot be misunderstood. We do not want anything from the United States but honest and fair dealing, and it is a needless piece of impudence to even hint at such a thing as the annexation of this country. We would like to see the constituency throughout the extent of the Dominion that would return a son as representative who was even suspected of entertaining annexation proclivities. Even in Nova Scotia, where discord has been fomented to the verge of sedition, those men who have so far forgotten themselves and the true sentiments of the people as to speak of such a contingency are politically doomed, and not all the talents and influence they may be presumed to possess can save them from the merited fate of rene-gades when they again present themselves for election. Styles, at Washington, may make a good thing out of the balderdash he has had the effrontery to publish with reference to Nova Scotia, but Cudlip at St. John will discover that treason is a dangerous game to him we recommend a careful study of the words of Sir George Cartier and the moral they imply.

We are perfectly willing to remain at peace with the Republic, but if they talk of war we are equally willing to fight, and moreover we are not in the slightest degree alarmed about the consequences. But annexation! never. They may bully and talk of overrunning our country and taking forcible possession of our soil; more than one American paper has advanced the idea that Grant's policy towards the Dominion will be "the most aggressive on record. But has he considered that the people of this northern Dominion have sprung from a conquering not a conquered race, and that they are unanimous in their detestation of the political filthiness of New York and Washington, as they are unanimous in their love for their own land and devotion to the institutions of their forefathers, the wisdom of which every day's experience demonstrates. To those would be political wacacacac who blather such senseless twaddle as "manifest destiny," "gravitation," &c., and who have we are grieved to say, admirers at present in the councils of the nation in England, we would say, even should the colonies be cut adrift and the Dominion of Canada be left to shift for itself, ere then the very last thing we would think of doing would be to join the Union. "Manifest destiny," since the settlement of both countries has ever been to keep them asunder. There is repulsion, not gravitation between them, and unless some extraordinary revolution takes place they never can be united. It is indeed time that the Goldsmiths of England and the "Resolutionists" of the United States were told in the plainest possible terms that we will have none of them, that we will not annex, and furthermore will not be insulted by reference to such a contingency. No man in his senses, per-

possessing any knowledge of our people, would dare to advance such a doctrine amongst us without experiencing at the proper time and place a rebuke that would effectually cure him of ever doing so again.

We congratulate Sir George E. Cartier for the stand he has taken, and for so well and truthfully expressing the feelings of the people of Canada, and also beg to assure him that by acting as he has, he has won the gratitude and the respect of those who otherwise oppose him.

By a letter which appeared in the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph* of the 1st inst., we learn that the Military School in that city is not giving that general satisfaction which is so much to be desired. The writer of the letter referred to, who signs himself "U.," says:—

"In the first place, it appears according to the Rules for the proper guidance of the School, that upon a certain day in each week each cadet is entitled to an examination, if he wishes to avail himself of that privilege: but up to the present time no such advantage has been given. To my own knowledge, a number of cadets who joined the School when it was first opened—parties who were, in a manner, well drilled—have had to go through a complete course of Squad Drill, Goose-step, &c., in the ranks with some who were never drilled before, keeping the former in a continual state of discontent at their non-progression; and even till the present time, those same parties have still to undergo the tortures of the first day's drill—exercises in which, I am bound to say, the officers or men of the 4-60th do not excel. It is plain to be seen that an injustice has been done. Examinations should have been given, if only to make the cadets aware of what is required of them; and the idea of being kept at the simple rudiments for such a time, after becoming proficient, is not only distasteful but oppressive to parties who have neglected their various employments, and have been for such a long time under expense in a city in which board itself is a very considerable item, most of them being strangers, coming from country places varying from 20 to 300 miles distant, and who, even if successful, will be very inadequately remunerated for their loss of time, and very poorly compensated, even by seeming appreciation, for their patriotism.

"It is laid down in instructions by Circular, that *knowledge*, no matter how derived, is all that is required, but still any previous learning is totally ignored.

"Then, again, the idea has been mooted whether or not this procrastination has been occasioned for the purpose of posting up the Staff of the School in the strictness of the Red Book, from which they have so grossly deviated. If it is so, I, for one, consider that it is altogether in contravention of the spirit of the law for the guidance of Schools. If men, some of whom know more than their instructors, come here to be made *butts* for sharpening the deficient ideas of the Regulars, it is about time that the case was referred to higher authority.

"Again, a clause in the Rules reads that 'Cadets are not to associate with the instructors.' If it were transposed and read that 'Instructors are not to associate with Cadets,' it might alter the case; it might cause a less amount of *imbibing* at the expense of Cadets, and less dissatisfaction in

the School. It is said that plenty of cause is given for complaint in this respect, but whether it will avail at the final Examination or not remains to be seen.

"The cadets also complain that the bugbear of the British service is also carried on to a great extent in the school—i. e., red-tapeism. It is time all such unnecessary flaunt and show were done away with. What is required in this country, with our limited means, is a sound, practical system of training, which can be turned to the best and readiest use, sticking only to those things which are of paramount importance."

We are very sorry to find, taking the above to be correct, that the worst faults in the Military Schools of the western Provinces have already appeared in one so recently established. The absurdity of keeping men who have acquired an amount of drill knowledge in one squad with others who have never drilled is very tedious and annoying, especially when such men have given up their usual avocations for the purpose of acquiring a higher instruction. It is a good principle, and one which has extensively obtained in all armies, to place young soldiers in the ranks with those of greater experience, that by companionship they may learn more speedily the functions appertaining to their position. But, in an establishment where men are brought together for a limited period only, and where they come for the purpose of obtaining as much knowledge as possible within that necessarily prescribed time, it is a matter of justice and necessity that those, who by previous exertion, have acquired a knowledge of the rudimentary exercises should not be deterred from advancing through the ignorance or incapacity of other members of the squad. A preliminary examination would easily decide the amount of knowledge or expertness of each cadet, and by classifying them at the outset all this trouble and annoyance would be obviated. As to what this correspondent says about "regulars" as instructors, we know that every regiment in Her Majesty's service possesses a competent staff of Instructors, and if they have wandered from the text of the "Red Book" it is hardly probable that their "deficient ideas" could be "sharpened up" by making *butts* of those whom they are employed to instruct. More likely and truthful, however, are the remarks about *imbibing*, and, though the evil is one of the besetting difficulties of the schools everywhere, yet, we think it could be got at by a stringent order from the Commandant, involving dismissal as the consequence of violating the rule quoted by "U." In justice to the head of the St. John school we give below some remarks by the Editor of the *Telegraph* having reference to the alleged discontent:—

"We took occasion some time ago to condemn certain strictures which appeared in the *Press* in reference to the reported discontent in the School; it seems, however, that there is still considerable dissatisfaction with the management—a state of things to be greatly regretted, as it may lead to the usefulness of the institution being inter-

fered with. If there is too much intimacy, as hinted, between some of the cadets and instructors, it must be without the knowledge of Colonel Hawley, who is a thorough disciplinarian and a high-minded man."

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following communication, which speaks highly for the Townships, and is a good evidence of the popularity of Capt. Turnbull and the efficiency of his company:—

"The commanding officer of the Clarksburg Volunteer Company, Capt. Wm. Turnbull, lately petitioned the Council of the Township of Collingwood for a further grant of \$70, to aid in putting a substantial floor in our drill shed. The Council, with commendable liberality, granted the petition. I am happy to say that since and during the formation of our company our Municipal Council, have, from motives of the truest loyalty and kindness, given every encouragement to our volunteers."

FENIANISM, it cannot be denied, has received an additional impetus by the release of the prisoners lately convicted in England; we would not wish to be understood as condemning the exercise of that most valuable prerogative of the Crown—mercy, but we do think, and our opinion in this respect is backed by a large and influential portion of the British press, that the action pardoning the Fenian convicts was somewhat premature. From the beginning of the late troubles caused by the brotherhood, these people have been treated with an amount of leniency perfectly astonishing, and to let them loose again to foment fresh discord, and impress their dupes with the idea that they are martyrs who have suffered in the cause of Ireland argues either a contempt for their ability to create disturbance, or want of foresight. The demonstration at Cork, where the Mayor of the city presided at a banquet in honor of certain "nationalists," proves that the party which sympathises with them arrogantly assume that the Government were afraid to detain them longer in prison, and consequently glorify themselves upon having at last struck terror into the heart of the old Lion. In reference to this the *Morning Post* says:—

"Even those who best comprehend Celtic turbulence could hardly have expected that the first act of men who had just been liberated by the remission of the mildest sentences which it was possible to inflict upon such offenders as the leaders in the Fenian conspiracy, would be to call a public meeting for the purpose of defying the Crown and inciting the Irish nation to rush into open rebellion and armed revolt."

The bitter truthfulness of the remarks which appeared in the *Standard* will come home to the hearts of many in Canada as well as in England, who have suffered from these wretches in the past, and may be called upon to suffer still more through the mistaken clemency of the Government; we give one sentence:—

"The dollars of the American brethren will not be required even to pay the passages to Ireland of the heroic sufferers in

the Australian prisons, for a sympathetic Government, with a benevolent consideration for the state of the Fenian treasury, has taken care that this shall be done without expense to the Irish Republic. The contributions will thus be made wholly available for their legitimate purposes—to the purchase of arms for the patriot soldiers—that is, of vitriol, and nitro-glycerine, and Greek-fire—those noble instruments of the great work of national redemption."

We sincerely hope the paternal authorities will have no cause to regret what they have done, but, judging from the past, we sadly fear they will.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

For some days past there has been a steady influx of strangers at the Capital, who come to witness the opening of the Dominion Parliament, amongst whom were many whose presence has grown familiar to Ottawa, and whose names are identified with the public affairs of the Dominion. On Thursday last, the day being one of the finest in this tardy spring, the Governor General proceeded in state to open the House. The Senate chamber was graced by the fashion and a goodly share of the beauty of Ottawa. His Excellency was accompanied by a brilliant staff consisting of Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Windham, Major Gen. Bissett, Col. McNeil, V.C., Col. Irvine, Hon. Col. Monk, Major Cumberland, Col. Bernard, Capt. Hudson, A.D.C., Capt. Ogilvie, B.M., Mr. Fitz George, A.D.C., and Mr. Turville. Besides these were a number of other officers, among whom were Lord A. Russell and officers of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade. Col. Radcliffe, R.A., Major McLean, 13th Hussars, Lt. Col. Wily, &c.

The Ottawa Field Battery, under command of Capt. Forsyth, fired a salute from the hill in front of the Eastern Block, and the Guard of Honour was supplied by the Rifle Brigade, which, with the Band was drawn up in front of the entrance to the main building. After the Governor had taken his seat upon the throne the members of the Lower House were summoned to attend in the usual manner; when they had taken their places at the outside of the bar, His Excellency delivered the speech, as follows:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I have great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this, the first occasion on which I have had the honor of addressing you, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peace counsels amongst nations, and on indications of agreement and tranquility favourable alike to the development of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

The great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of my Predecessor.

It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of Canada, and I shall count it a happiness, as well as a

duty, to co-operate to the utmost of my ability in furthering your efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different provinces together, and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil by the enactment of wise and equal laws.

Your efforts in these directions seem now more than ever, likely to be called into action, inasmuch as the terms upon which great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate consideration.

In consequence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos' despatch of the 8th August of last year, stating that His Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North-West Territory, Lord Monk sent home to England two members of the Privy Council as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings and attend to the interest of Canada.

The Conferences in London, and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definite issue by the proposals which, after a full review of the circumstances, Earl Granville made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the people of Canada and of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I have received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have directed that the report of the mission, and all the papers connected therewith, shall be duly laid before Parliament, and I commend them to your serious consideration, in view of the importance of the subject no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further delay.

I was much gratified by communications from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of that colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th March last, covering copies of resolutions which had been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance.

The documents shall be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the session, I may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for your consideration.

It will be a sensible pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine colony of Newfoundland, unrivalled as the Nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries, becomes part of the Dominion.

In accordance with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia. The papers connected with this subject will be submitted for your favourable consideration.

In continuance of the course commenced last session, Bills will be presented to you for the assimilation of the criminal laws existing in the several provinces. No greater boon can be conferred on a country than a well defined code of criminal law, of general application and easy ascertainment.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parlia-

mentary elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of invention and discovery.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with every economy compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service. I have also desired that the financial accounts of the past year shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—

The charters of the several banks are drawing to a close, and the important subjects of banking and currency will be brought under your notice.

In considering these questions, which so deeply affect, not only the important interests of commerce, but the daily transactions of life, I feel assured that you will endeavour to adopt such principles as, in their application, may ensure the greatest measure of safety to the public, without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of trade.

I have enumerated a variety of topics but they are of moment and press for decision within the limits of the session. I commend them all in confidence to your deliberate judgment, earnestly hoping that a blessing may, and your counsels and enable you to discharge with dignity and effect the great trust to which the order of Providence has called you.

In the Commons several new members were introduced, and Sir J. A. Macdonald moved for leave to introduce several new Bills. On motion the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

On Friday the 16th, after prayers, the resolutions on which to found an address in reply to the speech from the Throne were moved by the Hon. Mr. Lacoste and seconded by the Hon. D. Wark.

After some discussion the resolutions were passed, and Hon. Messrs. Lacoste, Wark, and Campbell were appointed to draft an address founded on them.

After a few minutes' recess they brought in the address, which was approved, ordered to be engrossed and signed by the Speaker, and presented to His Excellency by the Senators who are members of the Government. The address is, as usual, an echo of the speech, which we have already given.

THE COMMONS.

Shortly after the House opened the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier entered, and was warmly welcomed by the members.

Mr. SIMPSON, of Algoma, then moved that an address be presented in reply to the speech from the throne, and craved the indulgence of the House, as it was only the second time that he had had the privilege of addressing the House. He then took up the paragraphs of the speech seriatim. He forcibly urged the necessity of securing the North-west territory to prevent its absorption by the United States, and from his own knowledge of the country he could assure the House, that its acquisition, by the Dominion, would be of incalculable advantage as the soil of a great portion of the country was extraordinarily rich. Referring to the land in the territory owned by the aborigines, he said that mistaken notions were

proval respecting the red man, probably from what was seen of the Indian in old settled parts of the country, but he thought that the present trouble between the United States and the Indians afforded sufficient proof that the true red man was a formidable enemy when provoked, and going into the territory he thought it would be necessary to be careful and to exercise justice and forbearance, in fact, although the Hudson's Bay Company was unpopular, it would be wise to take example from their mild rule of the territory in respect to the Indians. With respect to the Union, and particularly with respect to the attitude of the Maritime Provinces to the new state of things, he was pleased to see that there was grounds for believing that the obstacles which beset the Union were in a fair way of being removed.

Mr. BOLTON, N. B., who seconded the motion, briefly alluded to the improved prospects of the Union, and urged the importance of straining every energy to make the Union work successfully, and the honorable gentleman concluded a short speech by alluding to the prospect of Newfoundland's early admission into the Union.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Holton opened the ball with Sir J. A. Macdonald, in the old style familiar to the House, and which bore reference to the Intercolonial, the North-west, and Mr. Howe: finally

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that a Special Committee be appointed consisting of Hons. Messrs. Cartier, Langevin and Tilley, and Messrs. Simpson and Bolton, to draft an address based on the foregoing resolution.

Several questions relating to the production of papers were then put, and answers having been returned, the House, on motion of Sir J. A. Macdonald, was adjourned till to-day at 3 o'clock.

CARLETON ASSIZES.

The principal interest attaching to this court in its present term was the trial of Buckley and Doyle &c. complicity in the murder of the Hon. T. D. McGee. The former was arraigned on Friday last, Mr. D. B. Read, on behalf of the Crown, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron for the defence. The Crown prosecutor, in opening the case, stated the facts in connection with the murder, and which are already fully known to the public. After some discussion on the plea of insanity, the counsel for the defence stated that they had recorded "not guilty," and were prepared to stand by it. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the prosecutor called Dr. Sweetland, Jail Surgeon, who was examined in reference to the state of the Prisoner's mind, to this the Defence objected as it had no bearing upon the point at issue, and further that the counsel for the Crown had failed to give sufficient evidence to warrant the case being brought before a jury. With this view His Lordship coincided, and informed the Court that it was his duty to record a formal verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner left the Court in charge of his friends

THERE appears to be a certain amount of dissatisfaction amongst the officers of the Volunteer force with the provisions of the new Militia Act, and a very natural tendency manifested to substitute the Regular for the Volunteer branch of the service, for the very obvious reason that in the former case the service is compulsory—in the latter, a matter of choice alone. It has been repeatedly stated in the columns of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW that Canada has no surplus population to devote to the mere professional routine of military life, but that amongst her people are a goodly number of natural soldiers who would find time to acquire a certain amount of knowledge and discipline, not with a view to follow as a profession but as an additional amount of knowledge added to their ordinary avocations. Recognizing this fact the Militia law has very properly divided the population of British North America into Reserve, Regular, and Volunteer Militia—in which the latter have the privilege of choosing their own officers and terminating their term of service with six months' notice. Following out the idea that no surplus population exists to be devoted to military service the above is undoubtedly the best arrangement which could be made for the interests of the country. It is all folly to say that men who leave Volunteer corps at the expiration of service by motion or otherwise are lost to the country, because these men carry away with them a certain amount of skill acquired at the expense of their officers, which it is evident is only transferred to the mass of the population, and in case of emergency would be available at once. It is not to be supposed that the Volunteer force represents the actual amount of trained soldiers in the population of Canada. During the last three years many of the corps have been renewed at least once; but supposing they have only changed one half, as the average then would be thus, 45,000 partially trained soldiers in the country amongst the population who could easily be rendered available in emergency. It will be utterly impossible to force a conscription except in the case of actual invasion, and any attempt to place the regular militia under the Volunteer officers would amount to that. There are doubtless many cases of hardship in the maintenance of Volunteer corps, but no man ought to undertake the command of such whose personal influence is not sufficient to keep his ranks always full. If any real cause of hardship really exists the Minister of Militia will no doubt be happy to consider the case if properly put before him, but the essence of volunteering is essentially that the men have free choice to seek service in such corps as they please, and leave it on proper notice. And such an idea, while it renders the popularity of the officers compulsory, has nothing to do with the most rigid discipline while the Volunteer is a member of such corps.

PETERS'S MUSICAL REVIEW for April is to hand, and, in addition to fifteen pages of select reading matter, contains the following new and beautiful music: "Ain't I Sweet?" A Lady's comic song, by T. Brigham Bishop; "Rest Darling, Rest," a beautiful lullaby, by E. C. Hsley; "I'm Still a Friend to You," song and Chorus, by Will S. Hays; "He wipes the Tear from every Eye," sacred song, by H. P. Danks; "Forest Glade March," by Charles Kinkel; "Damask Rose Waltz," by E. Mack; "Golden Sunset Mazurka," by J. Harristoun.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

We are very glad to learn that the officers at the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, contemplate adopting some scheme for the relief of the wives and families of the men of their corps, which consists of about 35,000 men. It is proposed to forward the wives of soldiers married with leave to their husbands, when the women have been unavoidably left behind at Woolwich; to devise some means of employment for the numerous and unfortunate class of women married without leave; to institute a nursery, or *crèche*, where children may be left, so as to enable their mothers to earn something by work; and to provide for girls in industrial training schools, &c. There can be no doubt that this is a most benevolent measure, and very creditable to the officers of the Artillery. The wives of soldiers, although their condition has improved of late years, are wretchedly provided for, besides being exposed to a great many hardships of which people in civil life can form no conception. We think, however, that it is discreditable that private persons should have to discharge duties which belong to, but are neglected by, the State. If the authorities allow marriages at all in the army, they should provide decent accommodation for the wives and families. The late Lord Herbert started the institutions known as women's hospitals; but the authorities have almost ever since been increasing the difficulty of obtaining admission to them, with the effect practically of restricting as much as possible the benefits which might be derived by the soldiers' wives and children during times of confinement or illness. Nothing like the amount of good is obtained from these institutions that there might be with a less stringently economical administration.—*Lancet*.

THE LADY WITH THREE LOVERS.—The head of the family of the Gages, Baronets of Hengrave, was Edward Gage, Esq., third son of Sir John Gage, Bart., and Lady Penelope Darcy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl Rivers. It is related of this beautiful and wealthy lady that she was wooed by three suitors at the same time, who had determined to fight as to which should possess her hand. This fact coming to her knowledge, she positively forbade them to fight, under pain of her great displeasure, and laughingly remarked that if they would only have patience to wait she would marry them all. Strange to say she fulfilled her promise, as she married, first, Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton; secondly, Sir John Gage, of Fule; and thirdly, Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, the very gentleman who had determined to fight for her hand. The Hengrave estate, inherited through this lady, is still in the possession of the Gages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In case a naval war should break out between the Sandwich Islands and some other power, the former would find itself rather poorly off. Its navy is said to consist of two fishing smacks and a raft.

Prince Arthur commences his Irish tour on or about the 3rd of April, and returns to Woolwich in August. The battery of the 4th Brigade, to which His Royal Highness belongs, will, it is stated, remain at Woolwich during the Prince's absence.

Lying and Stealing.—"Whore did you get that turkey?" said a colonel to one of his amiable recruits, who came into camp, the other day with a fine bird. "Stole it," was the laconic answer. "Ah," said the colonel triumphantly, to a bystander, "you see my boys may steal, but they won't lie."

Private letters received from Rome, contain accounts of an order given to Miss Hosmer by the late Queen of Naples. The ex-Queen sits for the sculptress in the identical uniform she wore upon the ramparts of the fortress, with her boots and spurs, and her celebrated cloak. The statue is to be of heroic size, the Queen standing in a commanding position, having at her feet a pile of cannon balls and other martial implements.

A MEAN ROBBERY.—Some time ago while Capt. Ford, of the 13th Hussars, was on a hunting excursion on the western plains, he requested the paymaster of a U. S. regiment of infantry at Fort Kearney, to take charge of the sum of £250 stg. till his return from a short trip after a buffalo. The paymaster graciously promised to do so, took the money and placed it in the regimental safe. When Captain Ford returned three days afterwards he was coolly informed that somebody had broken into the safe and abstracted the money. There was little doubt that the paymaster was himself the thief who took this mean advantage to rob a soldier, who had trusted him. It is to be hoped for the honor of the United States army, that it possesses very few men like that paymaster.

AN IRONCLAD AT SEA.—Satisfactory reports have been received of the ironclad Hercules on her voyage to Lisbon. Although dragging her large screw propeller, she several times exceeded a speed of ten knots under canvas, and performed the operation of staying with great ease. The whole consumption of coal upon the voyage was less than fifty tons, or one-twelfth of the quantity on board. She is also a very steady ship, rolling and pitching exceedingly little, not only under a press of canvas, but with a beam sea running and little wind. The huge guns, each weighing eighteen tons, were worked and fought every day with perfect success.

A WARM BERTH.—We learn from the *West Florida Commercial*, published in Pensacola, that the two Peruvian ironclads now lying off Warrington Navy Yard performed their voyage from the Mississippi to that point in a manner quite satisfactory to their officers. The greatest trouble experienced was from a want of air, and the intense heat which was a necessary consequence. The thermometer while the vessels were in motion indicated, as a minimum, 120 degrees of heat, which is, to say the least, not a very agreeable temperature; indeed, it is stated that a number of robust firemen had to suc-

cumb before the vessels arrived at Pensacola: If in a stretch of a little over 100 miles a number of firemen were "burnt out," it is difficult to see how the officers of the fleet can hope to take the ironclads to their destination in Peru.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

LADY MAYO'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Nothing like its fin splendour or completeness (writes an Indian contemporary) has been seen in Calcutta within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The demeanour of the Earl and Countess was truly regal, and gave a tone to all the brilliant assembly. The wine was good—yes—the wine in Government House, Calcutta, was positively and absolutely good—nay, it was more; it was so good that some ladies, too long accustomed to the flimsy acids of cheap dealers and thrifty governors, could not at first appreciate it. "Oh, my dear old friend, how long is it since I have met you here!" I exclaimed with Don Cesar de Bazan, as I saw the first bubble mount to the top of the glass of champagne—real champagne—which I silently quaffed to the health and welfare of the Viceroy and his lady.

A GALLANT ACTION.—The story of as gallant an act as ever was rewarded by the "V. C." or any other distinguished decoration is related by a special correspondent.—"While crossing from Algeria in a steamer during the recent rough weather, a child fell overboard. The sea was literally running mountains. In an instant, General Raubel, a French officer, aged sixty, who was smoking on the deck in an undress uniform, and with a regimental great coat on, leaped into the sea, caught the child and held it up by one arm while he buffeted the waves with the other, till, in that heavy sea, the sailors could let down the boat, put off, and save them both. Nobody cheered—the men admired, the women wept. The sight was unparalleled, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. General Raubel has passed a *jeunesse oraguse*—like some of Mr. Kinglake's dear friends—fought duels, and otherwise outraged the police. His conscience may rest tranquil now."

CANADIAN NEWS.

In consequence of the reduction of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment from 14 to 10 companies several of the junior officers of the various ranks are compelled to retire on half-pay from the first of this month. The following are the officers who have had to retire. Lt-Col. Campbell, Captains Nagle, Quill, Myers and Persse, Lieutenants Hignet, Lowe, Moore and Johnson and also four junior Ensigns. The men are to be absorbed in other companies and no recruiting will take place so long as the regiment remains 1000 strong and upwards.

The *Collingwood Enterprise* of April 1st, contains a correspondence remarkable as illustrating the evil effects of the cry raised a short time ago against the new Militia Act and to the prejudice of volunteer interests. Captain Gamon, well known as the popular and efficient Captain of the Bowmore Infantry Company, thus takes leave of his men and explains the situation:—

"In November last I called a muster pursuant to the General Orders, of the Company for the purpose of re-enrolment under the new Militia Act, but in consequence of the want of alacrity in members re-joining, arising from the discouragement and apathy

exhibited by the township towards the Company, the new roll was not signed by a sufficient number, and was not forwarded to headquarters.

Since that time a large number of young men, formerly of the company, have come forward to me to join, and I have, against my own inclination, applied for permission to re-enrol, but am informed by letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, of the 9th inst., that having failed to comply with the law respecting enrolment within the time specified, it was not considered expedient to re-organize this company at present.

I have done all I could to keep up the company, and having failed, I have to announce with regret that the Bowmore Company no longer exists.

"In taking leave of the company, the officers desire to record their unqualified satisfaction with the conduct of the members of the company from its formation to its close, and should the opportunity be again afforded they feel proud in knowing that the Bowmore Company would again offer their services to their Queen and country, and would do its duty under its old command."

On the arrival of Col. Martindale, R. E., Chief Military Comptroller, it is expected that a thorough investigation will be gone into regarding all matters involving expenditure on the part of the Imperial Government. The Barrack master's department as a separate branch of the service will be abolished. The Commissariat and Military Store-keepers departments will be merged in the new Comptroller's department. Colonel Hall principle Barrack-master, is now under orders for England. Everything relating to the somewhat petty though often irritating question of barrack damages is to be gone into. This, we believe, has been a very sore point with the troops in Canada especially in Montreal. The troops have been housed in buildings not intended for, and therefore unsuited to their accommodation; this was more particularly felt by the married soldier. One of the primary reasons which have influenced the Imperial Government in withdrawing the troops, has, doubtless, been the excessive cost of barrack accommodation, together with the knowledge that even at this very great cost many of the troops are housed in premises anything but conducive to their health. An important branch of the new department will be the carrying on of all military work by military artisans. Heretofore the mere laborer's work has been usually left to be done by the soldier, civilian mechanics being almost invariably employed where skilled labour was needed.

We also understand that soldiers of equal years' service who are not of good character are at the expiration of that time to be promotorily discharged, and that the complement of men of good character generally enlisted after ten years' service, will be very materially reduced. The general effect of these alterations seems to be the providing of the well conducted soldier with employment at once remunerative to him and to the government, whilst the government will always have at hand a full supply of skilled labour, which modern tactics have proved to be indispensable in a well organized army.

Colonel Hall has been directed to transfer the charge of the reserve barrack stores to the Military Store Department in the city. Principal Purveyor Minney has been ordered to take over the usual receipt of stores on behalf of the War Department.—*Montreal Gazette*.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Bothwell.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Alexander R. Pratt, Gentleman, vice Chambers, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Henry Taylor, Gentleman, vice Lowden, left the limits.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 7 Company, Caledonia.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Donald McQuarrie, Gentleman, vice Creighton, resigned.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery Quebec.

No. 2 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

George Hamilton Scougall, Gentleman M. S., vice Housinan, left the limits.

No. 3 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

William A. Walker, Gentleman, M. S., vice Wicksteed, resigned.

5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

To be Quarter-Master:

Sergeant-Major Donald Charles McDonell, M. S., vice Morgan, promoted.

17th "Leris" Battalion of Infantry.

The St. Henri Company will be posted to this Battalion as No. 5 Company.

The St. Michel and St. Raphael Companies, County of Bellechasse, will be posted to this Battalion as No. 6 and 7 Companies.

Pointe-aux-Trembles Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Napoleon Cantin, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

Camelien Angers, Gentleman, M. S.

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

An Infantry Company at St. Elizabeth, County of Joliette.

To be Captain:

Auguste Guilbault, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

L. H. Beaubien, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Brissette, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Rivière du Loup, (en haut) County of Maskinongé.

To be Captain:

F. Y. Lambert, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

J. E. Pichotte, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

A. Bazin, Gentleman.

A second Infantry Company at L'Islet, County of L'Islet.

To be Captain:

Auguste Faford, Esquire.

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

The Provisional Battalion of "Beauce."

No. 1 Company.... 1st Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

No. 2 do Aylmer Company.

No. 3 do St. François do

No. 4 do 2nd Company, St Vital de Lambton.

No. 5 do Ste. Marie Company.

To be Major Commanding:

Captain H. J. J. Duchesnay, M. S., from No. 5 Company.

The Provincial Battalion of "Dorchester."

No. 1 Company ... Ste. Claire Company.

No. 2 do St. Anselme do

No. 3 do St. Isidore do

No. 4 do St. Justine of the Township of Langevin Company.

To be Major Commanding:

Captain Louis Fortier, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

The Battalion of "Montmagny and L'Islet."

No. 1 Company ... St. Thomas Company.

No. 2 do St. Pierre Rivière du Sud Company.

No. 3 do Cap St. Ignace do

No. 4 do St. Jean Baptiste do

No. 5 do 1st Company L'Islet.

No. 6 do 2nd do do

To be Lieut.-Colonel Commanding:

The Hon. J. O. Beaubien, M. P., M. S.

The Provisional Battalion of Kamouraska.

No. 1 Company.... Ste. Anne la Pocatière Company.

No. 2 do Kamouraska Company.

No. 3 do Rivière Ouëlle do

No. 4 do St. Denis do

To be Major Commanding:

Captain Vincéslaus Taché, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

The Provisional Battalion of "Témiscouata,"

No. 1 Company.... Frazerville Company.

No. 2 do Trois Pistoles do

No. 3 do St. George de Cacouna Company.

No. 4 do St. Arsène Company.

To be Major Commanding:

Captain Emile Hudon, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

The Provisional Battalion of Rimouski.

No. 1 Company.... Rimouski Company.

No. 2 do St. Jérôme de Matane Company.

No. 3 do L'Anse au Sable Com.

No. 4 do Ste. Cécile du Bic do

No. 5 do St. Anaclet do

To be Major Commanding:

Captain Edouard Martin, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

The Provisional Battalion of "Champlain."

No. 1 Company.... 1st Co. Ste. Geneviève.

No. 2 do St. Narcisse Company.

No. 3 do 2nd Company Ste. Geneviève.

No. 4 do Ste. Anne de la Pêrade Company.

No. 5 do St. Prosper Company

To be Major Commanding:

Captain N. P. Massicotte, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

The Provisional Battalion of "Portneuf."

No. 1 Company.... Pointe aux Trembles Company.

No. 2 do St. Raymond Company

No. 3 do Deschambault do

No. 4 do St. Augustin do

No. 5 do Ecureuils do

The Provisional Battalion of "Quebec."

No. 1 Company.... Charlesbourg Comp'y.

No. 2 do Ancienne Lorette do

No. 3 do St. Ambroise do

No. 4 do Ste. Foye do

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 9th April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Memo.—That portion of the General Order of 2nd instant, under the heading of "Regimental Division of the North Riding of Bruce," is hereby cancelled.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF BRUCE.

No. 1 Company Division, (Township of Brant.)

To be Captain:

Captain Malcolm McLean, from late 6th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Hugh Bell, from late 6th Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:

John Kidd, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (Township of Carrick.)

To be Captain:

George Harvey Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Joseph Diemert, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Schultze, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Calross.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Paul Ross, from late 5th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Captain Peter B. Brown, from late 5th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:

William Watson, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Greenock.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Phalan, from late 6th Non-Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

William Clarke, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Pinkerton, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Kinloss.)

To be Captain:

James Johnston, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

James Young, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William H. Haidenby, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Kincardine.)

To be Captain:

Thomas Bradley, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert Madden, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Neil McLean, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (Township of Huron.)

To be Captain:

Robert Johnston, Esquire.

To be Ensign:

Daniel Cliff, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF HURON.

Erratum—In the General Order of 17th March last, under *No. 2 Company Division*, read "To be Captain: John A. Nelles, Esquire," instead of "James A. Nellis."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William Henry Walker, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Charles Thomas Routh, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division,

To be Lieutenant:

George Aumond, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Arthur O. Audy, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Serenus Ferland, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

François Sauriol, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William Finley, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

George Germain, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Patrick G. Brophy, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

J. F. Gingras, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William H. Waller, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Alphonzo Joseph M. Steers, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William Shoolbred, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Charles Huband, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

James Simpson Brough, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Henry Wilnot Griffin, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

John Manuel, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Edward C. McGillivray, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Neil Wilson McLean, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Hamnett Pinhey Hill, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF MIDDLESEX.

No. 1 Company Division, (Township of Williams West.)

To be Captain:

Barnard Dignan, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Lauchlin E. McIntyre, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Angus McIntosh, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (Township of McGillivray.)

To be Captain:

Ensign John Corbett, from late 5th Non-Service Battalion, Huron.

To be Lieutenant:

William Wright, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

G. W. Rosser, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Adelaide.)

To be Captain:

Captain John S. Hoare, from late 7th Non-Service Battalion, Middlesex.

To be Lieutenant:

Philip E. Hoare, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Stephen E. Radcliff, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Williams East.)

To be Captain:

Captain Williams Wells, from late 7th Non-Service Battalion, Middlesex.

To be Lieutenant:

Donald Stewart, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Lovie, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Lobo.)

To be Captain:

Captain Joshua Irvine, from late 8th Non-Service Battalion, Middlesex.

To be Lieutenant:

Alexander Gray, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

D. S. McArthur, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Biddulph.)

To be Captain:

William Stanley, Gentleman.

To be Lieutenant:

William Frank, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Atkinson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF HURON.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Henry Cole, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Robert Holmes, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF GRENVILLE.

Errata.—In the General Order of the 2nd instant, under *No. 1 Company Division*, read "To be Captain: George Canning Longley, Esquire, instead of "Langley;" under *No. 3 Company Division*, read "To be Lieutenant: Cyrus Henderson Giffin, Gentleman," instead of "Griffin;" under *No. 4 Company Division*, read "To be Ensign: James Leri Runions, Gentleman," instead of "Runions;" and under *No. 7 Company Division* read "To be Lieutenant: John Drummond, Gentleman" instead of "Drummond."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF JACQUES CARTIER.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant N. M. LeCavalier, from late 3rd N. S. Battalion of Jacques Cartier.

To be Ensign:

Lieutenant Arsène Pigeon, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Eusèbe Proulx, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:

Ensign Godfroy Barbeau, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Hyacinthe Paquin, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:

Edouard Paquin, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Jules Tremblay, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
 Thomas Grenier, Gentleman.
No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 Isidore Charlebois, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Léon Charlebois, Gentleman.
No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 John Haney, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Etienne St. Denis, Gentleman.
 REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF NICOLLET.
No. 3 Company Division.

To be Captain:
 Onézime Rousseau, Esquire, vice J. Jutras,
 whose resignation is hereby accepted.
 REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF DRUMMOND.
Errata.—In the General Order of the 19th
 March, 1869, *No. 2 Company Division*, To be
 Captain: read, "Antoine Lupien, Esquire."
 instead of Antoine Lapierre; and in the
 General Order of the 24th of March, 1869,
No. 1 Company Division, To be Ensign: read
 "Charles Lamy, Gentleman." instead of
 Lawry; *No. 2 Company Division*, To be
 lieutenant: read, "Olivier Lalois, Gentle-
 man," instead of O. Salois.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
 REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SECOND ST.
 JOHN.
No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 Captain Alexander Duff, from late 3rd
 Battalion of St John County.

To be Ensign:
 James Robert Brown, Gentleman.
No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 Captain John Polley, from late 3rd Bat-
 talion of St. John County.

To be Ensign:
 George W. Godard, Gentleman.
No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 Captain William G. Morrison, from late
 2nd Battalion of St. John County.

To be Ensign:
 Lieutenant Comly Robertson, from late
 3rd Battalion of St. John County.
No. 4 Company Division

To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Arthur C. Fairweather, from
 the St. John City Rifles.

To be Ensign:
 Ensign James H. Robertson, from the
 St. John City Rifles.
No. 5 Company Division

To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Charles D. Jordan, from the
 St. John City Rifles.

To be Ensign:
 Ensign Wm. H. Thorne, from the St. John
 City Rifles.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Silas H. Brown, from the St.
 John City Rifles.

To be Ensign:
 Thomas H. Lawson, Gentleman.
No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
 John R. Armstrong, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Ensign E. Fairweather, from the St. John
 City Rifles.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the
 2nd March, 1869, under the head of *No. 4
 Company Division*, read "To be Captain:
 Captain Henry Lawrance Sturdee, from the
 St. John City Rifles, instead of Henry Law-
 rence Sturdee.

By command of His Excellency the
 Governor General.
 WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
 Deputy Adj. General of Militia,
 Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS,
 Ottawa, 16th April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.
 VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The following officers, Non-Commissioned
 Officers and Troopers of Militia, have been
 granted certificates by the Commandants of
 the Cavalry Schools, at which they have re-
 spectively attended.

TORONTO.
 FIRST CLASS.

Capt. and Adjt. . . James Moreau Walsh, 56th
 Bat. Vol. Militia.

Do do . . . Wm. Kennedy, 57th Batt.
 Volunteer Militia.

Lieutenant. . . . Charles Bruce Nimmo, Wel-
 land Field Battery.

Do . . . Stephen Lett, 35th Battalion
 Volunteer Militia.

Corporal. . . . Rowland W. Gregory, St. Ca-
 tharines Troop Vol. Cavalry

Trooper. . . . John Colborne Grasse,
 Kingston Troop Vol. Cav.

Do . . . John Smylie, Cobourg Troop
 Volunteer Cavalry.

Do . . . James McNaughton, Port
 Hope Troop Vol. Cavalry.

Do . . . John Collins, Port Hope
 Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Do . . . Charles E. Sheppard, Oak
 Ridges Troop Vol. Cavalry.

Do . . . Peter Powell, Oak Ridges
 Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Do . . . James Carlyle, Burford
 Troop Volunteer Cavalry.

Gunner. . . . John Staunton, Toronto
 Field Battery.

Do . . . Henry Astley, Toronto Gar-
 rison Battery.

Trooper. . . . William Burr, Barrie Mount-
 ed Infantry.

Mr. . . . Alexander James Turner,
 of Ottawa.

SECOND CLASS.

Corporal Edward Hanam Haines,
 St. Catharines Troop Vol.
 Cavalry

MONTREAL.
 FIRST CLASS.

Lieut.-Colonel . . . Thomas Bacon, Militia
 Staff.

Do . . . Gustavo d'Odet d'Orson-
 nens, Militia Staff.

Major Edward Barnard.
 Do George Dowker, Montreal
 Garrison Artillery.

Do Angus R. Bothune, 3rd Bat-
 talion Volunteer Militia.

Troop Sgt. Maj. John Tees, Montreal Vol-
 unteer Cavalry.

Corporal. John Crozier, St. Andrews
 Troop Vol. Cavalry.

SECOND CLASS.

Troop Sergt. Maj. H. W. Alloway, Royal
 Guides.

Sergeant Odilon Mercier, Quebec
 Squadron.

Corporal John McMillan, Quebec
 Squadron.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned
 Officers and Gunners, &c., have been grant-
 ed Certificates by the Commandants of the
 Schools of Gunnery, at which they have re-
 spectively attended:

TORONTO.
 FIRST CLASS.

Major Thomas C. Scoble, 37th Battalion,
 Volunteer Militia.

Major Thomas Patterson, 5th Battalion,
 G. T. R. Brigade.

Captain and Adjutant Adam J. L. Peebles,
 12th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Lieut. Charles E. Bedwell, No. 5 Battery,
 G. T. R. Brigade.

By. Sergt. Major James Wright, No. 4
 Battery G. T. R. Brigade.

Gunner William Eager, Iroquois Garrison
 Battery.

Gunner William Leary, Collingwood Gar-
 rison Battery.

Gunner Newton A. Powell, Cobourg Gar-
 rison Battery.

Gunner Nelson Washington, Cobourg
 Garrison Battery.

Gunner Donald G. Macdonell, Iroquois
 Garrison Battery.

Gunner Duncan S. McBean, Sarnia Gar-
 rison Battery.

Gunner Daniel Smith, Toronto Field Bat-
 tery.

Gunner Hugh J. Owens, Toronto Field
 Battery.

Pte. Robert Clark, 46th Battalion, Volun-
 teer Militia.

MONTREAL.
 FIRST CLASS.

Major A. G. Irvine, 55th Battalion Volun-
 teer Militia.

Captain Arthur Charland, Regimental
 Division of Iberville.

Ensign A. W. Bell, 55th Battalion Volun-
 teer Militia.

Ensign Charles Lalime, St. Hyacinthe
 Volunteer Company.

Ensign W. H. Robinson, 52nd Battalion
 Volunteer Militia.

Sergeant H. J. Ware, 8th Battalion Volun-
 teer Militia.

Gunner Charles Pearson, St. John's Gar-
 rison Battery.

Gunner John Vipond, Montreal Garrison
 Artillery.

Private Donald McFee, 51st Battalion Vol-
 unteer Militia.

Mr. George Johnstone, of Chateaugay.

Mr. George H. Scougall, of Quebec.

Mr. Enric Bulger, of Montreal.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Mathew Hunter, of Quebec.

By command of His Excellency
 the General General.
 WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
 D.A.G. Militia,
 Canada.

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